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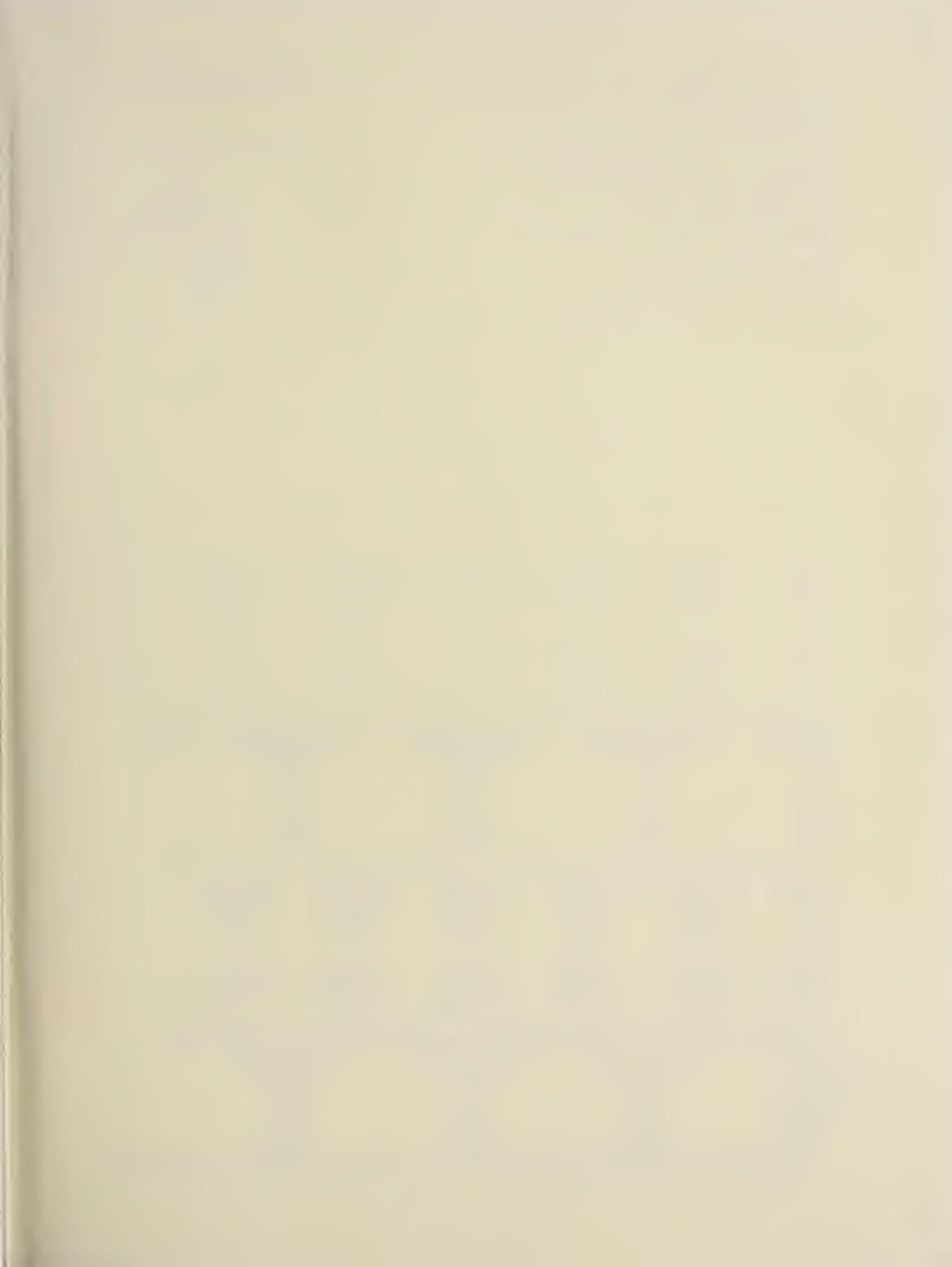
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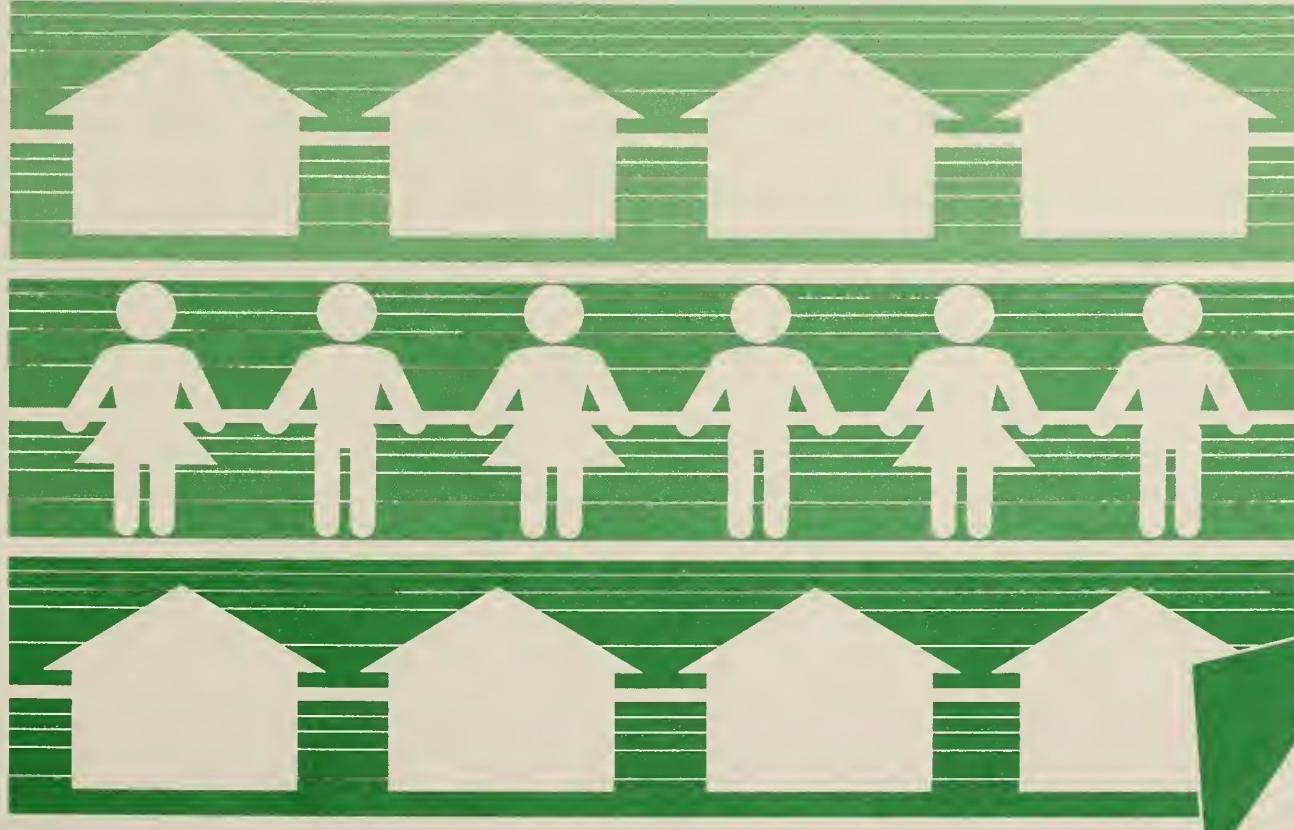
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1990 CPH-3-131

# 1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Decatur, IL MSA

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The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

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1990 Census of  
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Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas

Decatur, IL MSA

Issued May 1993



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John Rollwagen, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration  
Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs

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**Charles D. Jones**, Associate Director for Decennial Census  
**William P. Butz**, Associate Director for Demographic Programs  
**Bryant Benton**, Associate Director for Field Operations  
**Clifford J. Parker**, Acting Associate Director for Administration  
**Peter A. Boupanne**, Assistant Director for Decennial Census

# CONTENTS

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	Page
List of Statistical Tables .....	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes .....	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1
Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.) .....	1

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## APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications .....	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics .....	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages .....	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance .....	F-1
G. Maps .....	G-1

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# **LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES**

[An asterisk (\*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12
2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	10	13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	39
3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	40
4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	41
5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	15	16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	42
6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	16	17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	49
7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	17	18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	58
8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	18	19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	67
9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	25	20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	76
10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	34	21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	78
11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	36		

Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	80	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	102
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	83	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	111
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	113
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	115
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	87	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	118
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	88	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	89	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	90	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	122
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	91	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	123
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	92	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	124
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	93	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	125

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990  Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	126	45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	127
		46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	128

# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

## CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes .....	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables .....	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data .....	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables .....	I-2
User Notes.....	I-3

## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

## TABLE FINDING GUIDE

### Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

# HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE																																																	
Heading	Table number and title					Headnote	Column head																																										
	Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990 (not seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates, for the United States, by state, county, and place)						Spanner																																										
Stubhead	The first item and word		Title of column		Title of subcolumn		Title of subsubcolumn		Boxhead																																								
Stub	<table border="1"><tr><td>State</td><td>Alaska</td><td>Arizona</td><td>Arkansas</td><td>California</td><td>Colorado</td><td>Connecticut</td><td>Delaware</td><td>Florida</td><td>Georgia</td></tr><tr><td>Counties</td><td>Alaska</td><td>Arizona</td><td>Arkansas</td><td>California</td><td>Colorado</td><td>Connecticut</td><td>Delaware</td><td>Florida</td><td>Georgia</td></tr><tr><td>Places</td><td>Alaska</td><td>Arizona</td><td>Arkansas</td><td>California</td><td>Colorado</td><td>Connecticut</td><td>Delaware</td><td>Florida</td><td>Georgia</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Alaska</td><td>Arizona</td><td>Arkansas</td><td>California</td><td>Colorado</td><td>Connecticut</td><td>Delaware</td><td>Florida</td><td>Georgia</td></tr></table>									State	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Counties	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Places	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Other	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia
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Places	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia																																								
Other	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia																																								
Sidehead	<table border="1"><tr><td>State</td><td>Alaska</td><td>Arizona</td><td>Arkansas</td><td>California</td><td>Colorado</td><td>Connecticut</td><td>Delaware</td><td>Florida</td><td>Georgia</td></tr><tr><td>Counties</td><td>Alaska</td><td>Arizona</td><td>Arkansas</td><td>California</td><td>Colorado</td><td>Connecticut</td><td>Delaware</td><td>Florida</td><td>Georgia</td></tr><tr><td>Places</td><td>Alaska</td><td>Arizona</td><td>Arkansas</td><td>California</td><td>Colorado</td><td>Connecticut</td><td>Delaware</td><td>Florida</td><td>Georgia</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Alaska</td><td>Arizona</td><td>Arkansas</td><td>California</td><td>Colorado</td><td>Connecticut</td><td>Delaware</td><td>Florida</td><td>Georgia</td></tr></table>						State	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Counties	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Places	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Other	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Data field		
State	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia																																								
Counties	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia																																								
Places	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia																																								
Other	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia																																								
	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS					Report title																																											
	28 ALASKA					Page number and State name																																											

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

## Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry.....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotted copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

#### User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

#### User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

## User Note 10

**Thresholds In CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

**Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Buffalo, NY PMSA Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado			103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota			121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee			122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas	95A	<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95B	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Brockton, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia		Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Dallas, TX PMSA Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b> 132A      Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA 132B      Denver, CO PMSA	179      Indianapolis, IN MSA 180      Iowa City, IA MSA 181      Jackson, MI MSA		230      Midland, TX MSA	
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182      Jackson, MS MSA 183      Jackson, TN MSA		231A     Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: 231B     Milwaukee, WI PMSA Racine, WI PMSA	
134A	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b> 134A     Ann Arbor, MI PMSA 134B     Detroit, MI PMSA	184      Jacksonville, FL MSA 185      Jacksonville, NC MSA 186      Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA		232      Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA 233      Mobile, AL MSA 234      Modesto, CA MSA	
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187      Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA		235      Monroe, LA MSA 236      Montgomery, AL MSA	
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188      Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA		237      Muncie, IN MSA 238      Muskegon, MI MSA	
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	189      Johnstown, PA MSA		239      Naples, FL MSA 240      Nashville, TN MSA	
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	190      Joplin, MO MSA		241      New Bedford, MA MSA	
139	El Paso, TX MSA	191      Kalamazoo, MI MSA		242      New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA 243      New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA	
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	192      Kankakee, IL MSA		244      New Orleans, LA MSA	
141	Elmira, NY MSA	193      Kansas City, MO-KS MSA			<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
142	Enid, OK MSA	194      Killeen-Temple, TX MSA		245A     Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA 245B     Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA	
143	Erie, PA MSA	195      Knoxville, TN MSA		245C     Danbury, CT PMSA	
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	196      Kokomo, IN MSA		245D     Jersey City, NJ PMSA 245E     Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	197      La Crosse, WI MSA		245F     Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA 245G     Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	198      Lafayette, LA MSA		245H     New York, NY PMSA 245I     Newark, NJ PMSA	
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	199      Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA		245J     Norwalk, CT PMSA 245K     Orange County, NY PMSA	
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	200      Lake Charles, LA MSA		245L     Stamford, CT PMSA	
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	201      Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA		246      Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	
150	Flint, MI MSA	202      Lancaster, PA MSA		247      Ocala, FL MSA	
151	Florence, AL MSA	203      Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA		248      Odessa, TX MSA	
152	Florence, SC MSA	204      Laredo, TX MSA		249      Oklahoma City, OK MSA	
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	205      Las Cruces, NM MSA		250      Olympia, WA MSA	
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	206      Las Vegas, NV MSA		251      Omaha, NE-IA MSA 252      Orlando, FL MSA	
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	207      Lawrence, KS MSA		253      Owensboro, KY MSA 254      Panama City, FL MSA	
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	208      Lawton, OK MSA		255      Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	209      Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA		256      Pascagoula, MS MSA 257      Pensacola, FL MSA	
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	210      Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA		258      Peoria, IL MSA	
159	Fresno, CA MSA	211      Lima, OH MSA			
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	212      Lincoln, NE MSA			
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	213      Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA			
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	214      Longview-Marshall, TX MSA			
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>		
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	215A     Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA 215B     Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	215C     Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA 215D     Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	250      Olympia, WA MSA 251      Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA 252      Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA 253      Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA 254      Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	216      Louisville, KY-IN MSA		255      Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	
166	Greeley, CO MSA	217      Lubbock, TX MSA		256      Louisville, KY-IN MSA 257      Lubbock, TX MSA	
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	218      Lynchburg, VA MSA		258      Lynchburg, VA MSA	
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	219      Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA			
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	220      Madison, WI MSA			
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	221      Manchester, NH MSA			
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	222      Mansfield, OH MSA			
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b> 172A     Bristol, CT PMSA 172B     Hartford, CT PMSA 172C     Middletown, CT PMSA 172D     New Britain, CT PMSA	223      Mayaguez, PR MSA			
		224      McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA			
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	225      Medford, OR MSA			
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	226      Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA			
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	227      Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA			
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b> 176A     Brazoria, TX PMSA 176B     Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA 176C     Houston, TX PMSA	228      Merced, CA MSA			
			<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>		
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A     Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA		262A     Beaver County, PA PMSA 262B     Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B     Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		263      Pittsfield, MA MSA 264      Ponce, PR MSA	
				265      Portland, ME MSA	

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b> Portland, OR PMSA Vancouver, WA PMSA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A		293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B				317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b> Fall River, MA-RI PMSA Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

### Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>MACON COUNTY, IL</b>	
4.97 -----	4 (pt.)
4.98 -----	4 (pt.)
5.98 -----	5

## Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
<b>MACON COUNTY, IL</b>	
4 -----	4.97
	4.98
5 -----	5.98



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County						
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	1 503.6	1 503.6	96.0	.6	2.3	6.6	2.2	2.8	16.4	1.3
Square miles .....	580.6	580.6	37.1	.2	.9	2.5	.9	1.1	6.3	.5
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons .....	117 206	117 206	83 885	793	1 688	4 036	2 611	2 451	4 504	3 413
Under 5 years .....	8 003	8 003	5 916	61	142	240	192	154	279	163
5 to 9 years .....	8 479	8 479	5 914	67	134	227	180	192	299	201
10 to 14 years .....	8 896	8 896	5 932	70	141	275	184	187	296	180
15 to 19 years .....	8 552	8 552	5 987	63	120	256	158	149	261	735
20 to 24 years .....	7 359	7 359	5 722	48	125	286	98	131	239	674
25 to 34 years .....	17 389	17 389	12 567	101	266	676	319	401	626	351
35 to 44 years .....	17 498	17 498	11 692	97	228	556	429	394	744	406
45 to 54 years .....	12 654	12 654	8 372	92	159	449	289	269	470	216
55 to 64 years .....	11 294	11 294	8 240	71	155	417	397	281	414	188
65 to 74 years .....	9 652	9 652	7 476	68	138	413	263	181	401	141
75 to 84 years .....	5 533	5 533	4 476	43	62	202	81	94	290	114
85 years and over .....	1 897	1 897	1 591	12	18	39	21	18	185	44
3 and 4 years .....	3 123	3 123	2 266	19	50	92	80	62	108	55
16 years and over .....	90 134	90 134	65 002	583	1 238	3 241	2 017	1 885	3 577	2 840
18 years and over .....	86 799	86 799	62 784	555	1 192	3 148	1 959	1 827	3 459	2 770
21 years and over .....	81 604	81 604	58 882	523	1 119	2 989	1 873	1 747	3 332	1 838
60 years and over .....	22 779	22 779	17 806	159	303	841	589	437	1 075	384
62 years and over .....	20 452	20 452	16 076	148	265	760	493	371	997	354
Median .....	35.0	35.0	34.9	33.7	31.9	35.9	39.0	35.3	38.2	21.6
Female .....	61 354	61 354	44 628	435	868	2 047	1 337	1 286	2 383	1 863
Under 5 years .....	3 940	3 940	2 896	28	62	108	87	73	131	83
5 to 9 years .....	4 110	4 110	2 885	30	71	117	91	95	153	108
10 to 14 years .....	4 374	4 374	2 918	36	75	122	78	94	156	83
15 to 19 years .....	4 255	4 255	3 027	34	50	122	79	77	117	415
20 to 24 years .....	3 843	3 843	3 040	31	63	139	52	62	129	385
25 to 34 years .....	9 020	9 020	6 528	59	141	332	167	217	321	190
35 to 44 years .....	8 937	8 937	6 000	52	115	260	228	204	365	212
45 to 54 years .....	6 462	6 462	4 393	45	79	246	147	139	238	109
55 to 64 years .....	5 954	5 954	4 456	45	91	218	212	155	218	90
65 to 74 years .....	5 470	5 470	4 305	36	69	237	134	105	223	85
75 to 84 years .....	3 544	3 544	2 945	32	38	121	46	55	173	75
85 years and over .....	1 445	1 445	1 235	7	14	25	16	10	159	28
3 and 4 years .....	1 542	1 542	1 126	9	22	49	38	30	41	25
16 years and over .....	48 099	48 099	35 383	334	646	1 682	1 061	1 011	1 925	1 568
18 years and over .....	46 495	46 495	34 286	319	628	1 636	1 030	982	1 872	1 527
21 years and over .....	43 776	43 776	32 200	300	594	1 554	990	936	1 808	991
60 years and over .....	13 502	13 502	10 817	100	172	487	314	248	660	228
62 years and over .....	12 260	12 260	9 872	92	155	443	259	206	619	212
Median .....	36.2	36.2	36.6	34.9	32.9	37.9	39.9	36.4	39.7	21.5
Male .....	55 852	55 852	39 257	358	820	1 989	1 274	1 165	2 121	1 550
Median age .....	33.7	33.7	33.2	32.3	30.6	34.2	38.0	34.5	36.4	21.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons .....	117 206	117 206	83 885	793	1 688	4 036	2 611	2 451	4 504	3 413
In households .....	114 378	114 378	81 193	793	1 688	4 027	2 611	2 451	4 299	2 386
Householder .....	45 996	45 996	34 013	286	665	1 760	981	985	1 774	938
Family householder .....	32 330	32 330	22 552	205	480	1 118	822	717	1 271	612
Nonfamily householder .....	13 666	13 666	11 461	81	185	642	159	268	503	326
Living alone .....	12 130	12 130	10 169	73	158	564	146	241	442	259
Spouse .....	25 885	25 885	17 080	132	343	886	748	623	1 133	463
Child .....	35 699	35 699	24 522	277	554	1 085	789	741	1 224	740
Other relatives .....	3 453	3 453	2 768	78	62	142	59	57	56	92
Nonrelatives .....	3 345	3 345	2 810	20	64	154	34	45	112	153
Institutionalized persons .....	1 681	1 681	1 560	—	—	—	—	—	205	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	1 147	1 147	1 132	—	—	9	—	—	—	1 027
Persons per household .....	2.49	2.49	2.39	2.77	2.54	2.29	2.66	2.49	2.42	2.54
Persons per family .....	3.01	3.01	2.97	3.38	3.00	2.89	2.94	2.98	2.90	3.12
Persans 65 years and aver .....	17 082	17 082	13 543	123	218	654	365	293	876	299
In households .....	15 936	15 936	12 513	123	218	654	365	293	678	299
Householder .....	11 134	11 134	8 887	82	160	460	234	202	453	202
Nonfamily householder .....	5 366	5 366	4 514	37	72	221	74	93	192	104
Living alone .....	5 244	5 244	4 403	37	72	215	74	90	187	99
Spouse .....	3 984	3 984	2 981	28	54	167	113	76	204	72
Other relatives .....	682	682	525	13	3	21	15	12	18	21
Nonrelatives .....	136	136	120	—	1	6	3	3	3	4
Institutionalized persons .....	1 143	1 143	1 028	—	—	—	—	—	198	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families .....	32 330	32 330	22 552	205	480	1 118	822	717	1 271	612
With own children under 18 years .....	15 245	15 245	10 405	94	252	455	333	336	565	303
Number of own children under 18 years .....	28 128	28 128	19 259	189	447	812	619	593	996	582
Married-couple families .....	25 885	25 885	17 080	132	343	886	748	623	1 133	463
With own children under 18 years .....	11 222	11 222	6 959	58	154	330	291	285	480	215
Number of own children under 18 years .....	20 984	20 984	13 011	116	274	585	557	507	863	421
Female householder, no husband present .....	5 237	5 237	4 542	62	105	182	61	74	98	127
With own children under 18 years .....	3 394	3 394	2 984	33	80	100	35	46	60	78
Number of own children under 18 years .....	6 199	6 199	5 540	66	146	192	54	77	95	146
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over .....	42 898	42 898	30 194	254	611	1 594	974	894	1 687	1 280
Never married .....	10 849	10 849	8 195	77	160	389	168	176	329	689
Now married, except separated .....	26 581	26 581	17 609	137	353	917	758	628	1 161	486
Separated .....	582	582	487	8	12	25	3	4	22	14
Widowed .....	1 133	1 133	897	5	21	54	16	20	54	18
Divorced .....	3 753	3 753	3 006	27	65	209	29	66	121	73
Females 15 years and over .....	48 930	48 930	35 929	341	660	1 700	1 081	1 024	1 943	1 589
Never married .....	9 884	9 884	7 842	86	115	293	156	169	285	866
Now married, except separated .....	26 519	26 519	17 568	137	353	915	756	627	1 158	487
Separated .....	973	973	865	12	21	40	4	10	8	30
Widowed .....	6 514	6 514	5 434	53	83	243	94	121	324	106
Divorced .....	5 040	5 040	4 220	53	88	209	71	97	168	100

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02
	4.6	6.4	3.2	1.3	3.3	9.8	168.1	81.9	4.7	12.2
LAND AREA	1.8	2.5	1.2	.5	1.3	3.8	64.9	31.6	1.8	4.7
AGE										
All persons	2 445	2 573	2 713	2 730	5 434	2 519	5 801	2 668	3 006	5 082
Under 5 years	188	140	188	186	344	201	417	178	164	256
5 to 9 years	176	159	201	158	305	141	466	205	206	327
10 to 14 years	166	204	181	198	279	128	485	222	260	387
15 to 19 years	130	191	172	168	280	165	439	203	247	335
20 to 24 years	146	115	157	174	281	255	320	135	102	283
25 to 34 years	413	313	478	459	791	459	977	404	360	701
35 to 44 years	335	417	367	368	578	298	985	463	539	830
45 to 54 years	251	339	295	204	427	233	765	350	442	694
55 to 64 years	219	355	302	270	413	281	491	246	344	625
65 to 74 years	251	233	256	287	640	221	281	156	247	463
75 to 84 years	130	94	99	216	692	113	141	86	86	143
85 years and over	40	13	17	42	404	24	34	20	9	38
3 and 4 years	82	61	72	69	123	74	173	74	55	96
16 years and over	1 887	2 033	2 095	2 149	4 445	2 025	4 349	2 006	2 334	4 040
18 years and over	1 823	1 945	2 036	2 082	4 341	1 969	4 155	1 928	2 231	3 911
21 years and over	1 761	1 856	1 948	1 989	4 177	1 844	3 927	1 828	2 108	3 713
60 years and over	541	517	527	689	1 956	490	680	370	513	949
62 years and over	495	428	472	634	1 859	435	578	324	438	825
Median	35.1	39.3	34.5	35.5	42.1	32.8	33.3	34.8	38.5	37.9
Female	1 293	1 308	1 409	1 472	3 137	1 236	2 907	1 342	1 519	2 602
Under 5 years	80	70	99	89	176	95	203	89	70	115
5 to 9 years	94	64	95	75	137	67	203	103	95	173
10 to 14 years	81	102	81	102	146	61	230	104	131	200
15 to 19 years	61	97	85	74	136	78	217	103	129	180
20 to 24 years	79	50	89	101	149	114	158	74	51	143
25 to 34 years	209	167	237	222	378	205	503	209	195	366
35 to 44 years	167	223	190	200	284	135	505	229	279	409
45 to 54 years	139	165	157	122	225	114	385	173	212	360
55 to 64 years	118	183	167	155	218	163	234	120	173	313
65 to 74 years	150	125	141	164	409	116	159	80	128	238
75 to 84 years	88	51	60	138	534	70	89	47	51	79
85 years and over	27	11	8	30	345	18	21	11	5	26
3 and 4 years	32	32	36	30	61	32	77	30	25	47
16 years and over	1 025	1 051	1 110	1 192	2 643	1 000	2 229	1 018	1 203	2 070
18 years and over	992	1 006	1 079	1 162	2 594	979	2 137	976	1 143	2 010
21 years and over	964	966	1 034	1 107	2 522	916	2 018	924	1 079	1 901
60 years and over	330	278	297	410	1 409	278	382	184	274	486
62 years and over	308	233	263	386	1 356	249	336	164	232	427
Median	37.0	40.2	35.8	38.0	52.3	34.9	33.9	34.6	38.6	37.9
Male	1 152	1 265	1 304	1 258	2 297	1 283	2 894	1 326	1 487	2 480
Median age	32.8	38.4	33.6	33.3	34.8	30.9	32.6	34.9	38.5	37.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 445	2 573	2 713	2 730	5 434	2 519	5 801	2 668	3 006	5 082
In households	2 445	2 573	2 713	2 730	4 718	2 455	5 799	2 668	3 006	5 082
Householder	986	965	1 101	1 251	2 249	1 111	2 107	954	1 085	1 990
Family householder	726	803	792	746	1 124	664	1 680	783	918	1 569
Nonfamily householder	260	162	309	505	1 125	447	427	171	167	421
Living alone	233	146	274	458	1 018	378	366	150	150	378
Spouse	569	723	653	551	791	469	1 483	704	842	1 418
Child	728	795	809	750	1 280	648	1 951	897	984	1 485
Other relatives	103	55	79	80	161	95	127	61	62	104
Nonrelatives	59	35	71	98	237	132	131	52	33	85
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	692	64	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	24	—	2	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.48	2.67	2.46	2.18	2.10	2.21	2.75	2.80	2.77	2.55
Persons per family	2.93	2.96	2.95	2.85	2.99	2.83	3.12	3.12	3.06	2.92
Persons 65 years and over	421	340	372	545	1 736	358	456	262	342	644
In households	421	340	372	545	1 122	358	456	262	342	644
Householder	289	213	257	396	871	275	308	175	213	405
Nonfamily householder	129	65	103	215	581	150	135	69	56	130
Living alone	126	63	100	212	569	148	133	69	54	128
Spouse	111	110	96	128	202	71	123	73	108	206
Other relatives	18	13	14	20	38	11	23	13	20	31
Nonrelatives	3	4	5	1	11	1	2	1	1	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	613	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	726	803	792	746	1 124	664	1 680	783	918	1 569
With own children under 18 years	314	329	350	334	491	285	879	374	401	646
Number of own children under 18 years	559	598	626	599	990	487	1 554	694	743	1 115
Married-couple families	569	723	653	551	791	469	1 483	704	842	1 418
With own children under 18 years	232	295	276	208	305	172	751	331	362	566
Number of own children under 18 years	433	539	498	380	618	299	1 358	623	682	1 005
Female householder, no husband present	137	60	111	162	262	151	142	52	58	104
With own children under 18 years	71	26	59	106	156	99	90	28	32	61
Number of own children under 18 years	112	47	107	190	324	169	139	47	52	86
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	877	998	1 009	982	1 828	1 036	2 162	1 017	1 153	1 998
Never married	190	194	218	252	555	302	438	207	218	372
Now married, except separated	581	732	662	560	862	502	1 511	714	852	1 438
Separated	9	5	12	17	52	20	23	5	4	15
Widowed	23	20	25	38	112	37	26	17	11	35
Divorced	74	47	92	115	247	175	164	74	68	138
Females 15 years and over	1 038	1 072	1 134	1 206	2 678	1 013	2 271	1 046	1 223	2 114
Never married	164	170	185	231	528	182	361	180	207	361
Now married, except separated	580	738	668	565	846	484	1 512	716	854	1 434
Separated	18	6	22	34	56	45	35	8	14	17
Widowed	169	97	138	200	911	152	162	78	86	165
Divorced	107	61	121	176	337	150	201	64	62	137

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Macon County—Con.						Decatur city, Macon County			
	Tract 26.01	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 29.03	Tract 29.04	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers -----	27.1	338.9	64.6	8.2	8.7	10.4	1.3	1.5	2.6	.8
Square miles -----	10.5	130.9	25.0	3.2	3.4	4.0	.5	.6	1.0	.3
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons -----	4 247	4 586	2 099	4 451	4 608	5 398	508	3 281	4 383	870
Under 5 years -----	215	294	121	267	284	294	21	290	353	60
5 to 9 years -----	284	392	169	355	237	358	26	299	347	71
10 to 14 years -----	331	432	204	411	258	314	26	270	355	71
15 to 19 years -----	322	361	140	358	316	322	49	233	252	60
20 to 24 years -----	154	215	106	183	485	272	44	203	255	53
25 to 34 years -----	551	673	213	555	854	669	95	533	729	119
35 to 44 years -----	732	780	407	795	716	771	70	398	550	133
45 to 54 years -----	621	502	316	644	468	703	36	273	353	75
55 to 64 years -----	516	398	203	443	376	715	36	320	415	90
65 to 74 years -----	372	311	144	311	371	629	44	248	427	79
75 to 84 years -----	118	183	56	104	213	308	47	166	254	40
85 years and over -----	31	45	20	25	30	43	14	48	93	19
3 and 4 years -----	92	126	50	105	114	120	9	119	125	23
16 years and over -----	3 343	3 398	1 571	3 331	3 767	4 365	422	2 372	3 259	650
18 years and over -----	3 197	3 237	1 508	3 181	3 645	4 218	403	2 271	3 148	629
21 years and over -----	3 051	3 062	1 434	3 012	3 431	4 064	376	2 149	3 033	597
60 years and over -----	760	738	323	638	827	1 359	123	619	996	185
62 years and over -----	663	656	282	562	736	1 226	112	554	901	167
Median -----	38.8	34.0	37.9	36.2	33.1	41.0	33.8	31.3	33.6	35.1
Female -----	2 108	2 304	1 082	2 248	2 499	2 876	247	1 705	2 353	463
Under 5 years -----	103	154	62	119	153	163	13	129	189	36
5 to 9 years -----	136	187	88	154	114	181	13	145	155	35
10 to 14 years -----	155	222	107	213	131	143	15	127	179	31
15 to 19 years -----	142	174	70	175	171	170	17	114	117	33
20 to 24 years -----	82	109	56	79	264	143	13	108	134	30
25 to 34 years -----	287	346	107	298	400	370	31	266	389	60
35 to 44 years -----	369	391	224	413	393	399	27	211	284	68
45 to 54 years -----	317	241	146	317	249	365	17	143	193	34
55 to 64 years -----	264	189	98	221	211	372	21	172	237	49
65 to 74 years -----	170	166	80	174	244	354	29	141	255	45
75 to 84 years -----	66	99	28	66	146	190	37	112	157	25
85 years and over -----	17	26	16	19	23	26	14	37	64	17
3 and 4 years -----	44	63	25	51	68	73	5	55	58	17
16 years and over -----	1 679	1 705	807	1 719	2 070	2 354	200	1 278	1 801	356
18 years and over -----	1 617	1 632	775	1 647	2 008	2 277	194	1 229	1 753	341
21 years and over -----	1 552	1 552	738	1 569	1 880	2 194	187	1 165	1 691	322
60 years and over -----	384	389	178	362	525	771	91	371	604	111
62 years and over -----	331	350	156	327	477	697	86	340	548	106
Median -----	39.3	34.0	37.8	37.1	35.4	41.5	42.5	33.6	35.5	36.1
Male -----	2 139	2 282	1 017	2 203	2 109	2 522	261	1 576	2 030	407
Median age -----	38.4	34.0	38.0	35.3	31.3	40.6	29.8	29.4	31.6	34.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons -----	4 247	4 586	2 099	4 451	4 608	5 398	508	3 281	4 383	870
In households -----	4 247	4 586	2 084	4 451	4 423	5 274	378	3 281	4 348	870
Householder -----	1 577	1 651	729	1 590	2 266	2 179	213	1 308	1 771	348
Family householder -----	1 326	1 333	621	1 322	1 148	1 675	75	812	1 191	232
Nanfamily householder -----	251	318	108	268	1 118	504	138	496	580	116
Living alone -----	221	288	102	230	997	464	132	436	523	106
Spouse -----	1 224	1 168	580	1 178	807	1 420	37	505	751	168
Child -----	1 296	1 569	723	1 520	1 085	1 465	96	1 089	1 426	284
Other relatives -----	87	115	33	73	106	112	18	191	237	52
Nanrelatives -----	63	83	19	90	159	98	14	188	163	18
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—	—	185	124	120	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	15	—	—	—	10	—	35	—
Persons per household -----	2.69	2.78	2.86	2.80	1.95	2.42	1.77	2.51	2.46	2.50
Persons per family -----	2.97	3.14	3.15	3.10	2.74	2.79	3.01	3.20	3.03	3.17
Persons 65 years and over -----	521	539	220	440	614	980	105	462	774	138
In households -----	521	539	219	440	604	934	103	462	774	138
Householder -----	325	352	140	280	456	623	93	344	553	96
Nanfamily householder -----	93	125	53	100	295	253	79	202	269	50
Living alone -----	88	125	53	98	289	249	78	195	264	49
Spouse -----	164	161	66	124	122	271	8	81	175	27
Other relatives -----	29	25	9	29	21	35	1	29	42	15
Nanrelatives -----	3	1	4	7	5	5	1	8	4	—
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—	—	10	46	1	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families -----	1 326	1 333	621	1 322	1 148	1 675	75	812	1 191	232
With own children under 18 years -----	554	671	295	656	545	651	39	425	555	104
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1 001	1 273	576	1 229	880	1 123	76	869	1 088	215
Married-couple families -----	1 224	1 168	580	1 178	807	1 420	37	505	751	168
With own children under 18 years -----	494	575	273	559	320	490	13	224	296	71
Number of own children under 18 years -----	900	1 109	540	1 084	567	893	25	442	558	150
Female householder, no husband present -----	71	118	27	105	292	222	35	256	384	47
With own children under 18 years -----	42	72	14	72	198	148	25	172	234	24
Number of own children under 18 years -----	76	129	23	111	280	211	50	376	487	49
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over -----	1 703	1 727	780	1 656	1 728	2 043	229	1 118	1 498	307
Never married -----	326	372	153	343	581	417	122	345	439	85
Now married, except separated -----	1 240	1 195	586	1 194	844	1 449	47	523	793	173
Separated -----	4	15	4	10	30	13	14	29	44	8
Widowed -----	37	33	10	22	41	51	4	48	56	15
Divorced -----	96	112	27	87	232	113	42	173	166	26
Females 15 years and over -----	1 714	1 741	825	1 762	2 101	2 389	206	1 304	1 830	361
Never married -----	251	267	134	306	522	398	52	302	415	84
Now married, except separated -----	1 242	1 195	586	1 188	835	1 448	40	528	777	172
Separated -----	12	8	9	13	52	21	16	54	76	13
Widowed -----	111	147	66	147	284	291	52	208	319	52
Divorced -----	98	124	30	108	408	231	46	212	243	40

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers -----	.6	1.2	1.2	.3	.8	1.9	1.8	5.4	2.5	2.2
Square miles -----	.2	.5	.5	.1	.3	.7	.7	2.1	1.0	.8
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons -----	793	3 726	2 746	459	1 911	2 547	1 620	4 028	2 946	2 611
Under 5 years -----	61	312	268	44	297	285	140	240	198	192
5 to 9 years -----	67	253	266	38	233	242	131	227	179	180
10 to 14 years -----	70	210	236	39	193	244	138	275	174	184
15 to 19 years -----	63	251	240	26	162	178	114	256	134	158
20 to 24 years -----	48	430	186	41	157	155	119	284	147	98
25 to 34 years -----	101	646	410	54	267	394	263	673	464	319
35 to 44 years -----	97	432	327	70	184	293	219	556	369	429
45 to 54 years -----	92	265	193	45	122	197	150	448	223	289
55 to 64 years -----	71	252	197	41	137	195	146	417	320	397
65 to 74 years -----	68	265	187	39	89	196	130	412	383	263
75 to 84 years -----	43	255	178	16	58	122	53	201	254	81
85 years and over -----	12	155	58	6	12	46	17	39	101	21
3 and 4 years -----	19	107	98	17	107	120	50	92	87	80
16 years and over -----	583	2 924	1 937	332	1 158	1 744	1 179	3 233	2 361	2 017
18 years and over -----	555	2 840	1 833	316	1 081	1 683	1 136	3 140	2 301	1 959
21 years and over -----	523	2 589	1 697	303	1 000	1 570	1 068	2 981	2 237	1 873
60 years and over -----	159	814	541	85	238	455	281	839	925	589
62 years and over -----	148	759	495	77	204	423	246	758	851	493
Median -----	33.7	31.1	29.3	33.3	22.5	29.4	31.4	35.9	39.2	39.0
Female -----	435	2 106	1 532	250	1 064	1 405	841	2 044	1 634	1 337
Under 5 years -----	28	152	138	26	151	148	62	108	100	87
5 to 9 years -----	30	122	132	25	108	127	70	117	92	91
10 to 14 years -----	36	118	112	22	96	119	74	122	77	78
15 to 19 years -----	34	124	138	15	90	86	49	122	78	79
20 to 24 years -----	31	220	102	25	112	90	60	138	77	52
25 to 34 years -----	59	357	224	22	167	239	141	332	248	167
35 to 44 years -----	52	220	182	35	100	161	110	260	177	228
45 to 54 years -----	45	150	101	22	76	106	77	245	130	147
55 to 64 years -----	45	161	110	23	67	101	86	218	186	212
65 to 74 years -----	36	171	116	21	59	116	65	236	232	134
75 to 84 years -----	32	185	130	9	28	80	34	121	160	46
85 years and over -----	7	126	47	5	10	32	13	25	77	16
3 and 4 years -----	9	56	54	9	60	65	22	49	45	38
16 years and over -----	334	1 699	1 129	172	694	995	621	1 679	1 346	1 061
18 years and over -----	319	1 658	1 067	163	656	967	603	1 633	1 310	1 030
21 years and over -----	300	1 538	984	157	600	907	572	1 551	1 275	990
60 years and over -----	100	572	357	48	136	285	161	486	579	314
62 years and over -----	92	533	330	44	116	266	145	442	538	259
Median -----	34.9	33.8	31.5	32.0	24.1	30.7	32.6	37.9	42.9	39.9
Male -----	358	1 620	1 214	209	847	1 142	779	1 984	1 312	1 274
Median age -----	32.3	27.8	27.2	34.4	18.2	27.6	30.3	34.2	36.4	38.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons -----	793	3 726	2 746	459	1 911	2 547	1 620	4 028	2 946	2 611
In households -----	793	3 585	2 746	459	1 911	2 547	1 620	4 019	2 892	2 611
Householder -----	286	1 879	1 072	202	650	978	632	1 755	1 343	981
Family householder -----	205	754	658	97	474	678	461	1 117	830	822
Nonfamily householder -----	81	1 125	414	105	176	300	171	638	513	159
Living alone -----	73	976	360	92	149	263	144	561	469	146
Spouse -----	132	341	351	40	149	347	328	886	652	748
Child -----	277	957	999	149	905	938	540	1 084	722	789
Other relatives -----	78	122	166	31	128	166	56	142	98	59
Nonrelatives -----	20	286	158	37	79	118	64	152	77	34
Institutionalized persons -----	—	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	23	—
Persons per household -----	2.77	1.91	2.56	2.27	2.94	2.60	2.56	2.29	2.15	2.66
Persons per family -----	3.38	2.88	3.30	3.27	3.49	3.14	3.00	2.89	2.77	2.94
Persons 65 years and over -----	123	675	423	61	159	364	200	652	738	365
In households -----	123	546	423	61	159	364	200	652	707	365
Householder -----	82	451	328	41	121	271	147	458	491	234
Nonfamily householder -----	37	346	213	25	62	143	64	219	237	74
Living alone -----	37	334	207	20	56	139	64	213	234	74
Spouse -----	28	68	74	8	20	75	50	167	182	113
Other relatives -----	13	18	17	5	9	14	2	21	25	15
Nonrelatives -----	—	9	4	7	9	4	1	6	9	3
Institutionalized persons -----	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families -----	205	754	658	97	474	678	461	1 117	830	822
With own children under 18 years -----	94	440	385	58	324	368	244	455	311	333
Number of own children under 18 years -----	189	804	787	123	732	742	438	812	567	619
Married-couple families -----	132	341	351	40	149	347	328	886	652	748
With own children under 18 years -----	58	138	171	17	77	142	149	330	217	291
Number of own children under 18 years -----	116	281	345	32	182	292	268	585	420	557
Female householder, no husband present -----	62	366	268	44	297	288	104	181	146	61
With own children under 18 years -----	33	276	194	33	238	209	79	100	76	35
Number of own children under 18 years -----	66	488	404	78	532	421	145	192	121	54
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Marrieds 15 years and over -----	254	1 237	826	161	479	765	576	1 589	1 030	974
Never married -----	77	587	292	71	212	262	152	387	199	168
Now married, except separated -----	137	373	371	41	162	360	338	916	669	758
Separated -----	8	45	22	7	18	24	9	24	14	3
Widowed -----	5	51	26	5	22	29	20	54	42	16
Divorced -----	27	181	115	37	65	90	57	208	106	29
Females 15 years and over -----	341	1 714	1 150	177	709	1 011	635	1 697	1 365	1 081
Never married -----	86	610	342	54	298	286	113	292	223	156
Now married, except separated -----	137	376	370	43	167	358	338	915	671	756
Separated -----	12	74	58	10	59	48	21	40	22	4
Widowed -----	53	350	225	25	88	167	77	242	287	94
Divorced -----	53	304	155	45	97	152	86	208	162	71

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers	2.5	7.7	1.3	2.4	2.0	2.9	1.1	3.0	8.5	7.1
Square miles	1.0	3.0	.5	.9	.8	1.1	.4	1.2	3.3	2.8
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons	<b>2 411</b>	<b>4 216</b>	<b>3 413</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>2 694</b>	<b>2 730</b>	<b>5 380</b>	<b>2 514</b>	<b>2 378</b>
Under 5 years	154	264	163	164	118	188	186	336	200	205
5 to 9 years	188	278	201	155	131	200	158	305	139	195
10 to 14 years	182	281	180	145	172	177	198	278	128	182
15 to 19 years	147	234	735	112	158	170	168	277	165	173
20 to 24 years	130	227	674	128	97	157	174	272	255	172
25 to 34 years	395	583	351	367	257	477	459	775	457	433
35 to 44 years	387	692	406	291	360	364	368	573	298	408
45 to 54 years	267	433	216	217	299	292	204	423	233	271
55 to 64 years	275	381	188	190	330	297	270	409	281	169
65 to 74 years	177	378	141	238	222	256	287	636	221	104
75 to 84 years	91	282	114	117	78	99	216	692	113	49
85 years and over	18	183	44	36	13	17	42	404	24	17
3 and 4 years	62	105	55	70	52	72	69	120	73	82
16 years and over	1 854	3 346	2 840	1 670	1 786	2 082	2 149	4 400	2 023	1 763
18 years and over	1 798	3 240	2 770	1 614	1 716	2 024	2 082	4 298	1 967	1 692
21 years and over	1 719	3 127	1 838	1 564	1 636	1 936	1 989	4 137	1 842	1 598
60 years and over	427	1 028	384	499	480	525	689	1 949	490	247
62 years and over	362	953	354	457	398	471	634	1 852	435	210
Median	35.3	38.3	21.6	35.2	40.4	34.5	35.5	42.3	32.9	31.2
Female	<b>1 265</b>	<b>2 232</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>1 146</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>1 398</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>3 109</b>	<b>1 234</b>	<b>1 254</b>
Under 5 years	73	121	83	71	58	99	89	172	94	103
5 to 9 years	92	141	108	84	50	95	75	137	67	92
10 to 14 years	90	149	83	70	88	78	102	145	61	85
15 to 19 years	77	106	415	51	79	83	74	133	78	95
20 to 24 years	62	121	385	71	40	89	101	144	114	95
25 to 34 years	213	299	190	189	135	236	222	370	204	230
35 to 44 years	201	338	212	143	196	189	200	281	135	207
45 to 54 years	138	219	109	121	148	155	122	224	114	143
55 to 64 years	151	202	90	103	173	165	155	216	163	91
65 to 74 years	104	211	85	141	118	141	164	408	116	64
75 to 84 years	54	167	75	79	42	60	138	534	70	37
85 years and over	10	158	28	23	11	8	30	345	18	12
3 and 4 years	30	39	25	27	27	36	30	60	31	40
16 years and over	997	1 805	1 568	909	927	1 103	1 192	2 620	999	955
18 years and over	968	1 756	1 527	882	891	1 073	1 162	2 573	978	917
21 years and over	922	1 700	991	858	854	1 028	1 107	2 504	915	863
60 years and over	244	636	228	303	256	297	410	1 406	278	161
62 years and over	203	595	212	282	216	263	386	1 353	249	138
Median	36.4	39.8	21.5	36.9	41.6	35.8	38.0	52.8	35.0	32.0
Males	<b>1 146</b>	<b>1 984</b>	<b>1 550</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>1 097</b>	<b>1 296</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>1 124</b>
Median age	34.4	36.3	21.8	33.0	38.9	33.5	33.3	34.8	30.9	30.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons	<b>2 411</b>	<b>4 216</b>	<b>3 413</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>2 694</b>	<b>2 730</b>	<b>5 380</b>	<b>2 514</b>	<b>2 378</b>
In households	2 411	4 011	2 386	2 160	2 235	2 694	2 730	4 664	2 450	2 376
Householder	971	1 664	938	884	852	1 095	1 251	2 222	1 110	916
Family householder	704	1 183	612	646	709	786	746	1 111	663	667
Nonfamily householder	267	481	326	238	143	309	505	1 111	447	249
Living alone	241	423	259	213	130	274	458	1 008	378	214
Spouse	610	1 054	463	503	641	647	551	788	468	533
Child	729	1 138	740	631	666	802	750	1 268	645	791
Other relatives	57	51	92	88	48	79	80	157	95	53
Nonrelatives	44	104	153	54	28	71	98	229	132	83
Institutionalized persons	—	205	—	—	—	—	—	692	64	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1 027	—	—	—	—	24	—	2
Persons per household	2.48	2.41	2.54	2.44	2.62	2.46	2.18	2.10	2.21	2.59
Persons per family	2.98	2.90	3.12	2.89	2.91	2.94	2.85	2.99	2.82	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	286	843	299	391	313	372	545	1 732	358	170
In households	286	645	299	391	313	372	545	1 118	358	170
Householder	197	431	202	269	196	257	396	868	275	130
Nonfamily householder	93	183	104	118	61	103	215	578	150	76
Living alone	90	179	99	115	59	100	212	566	148	75
Spouse	74	194	72	105	101	96	128	202	71	32
Other relatives	12	18	21	14	12	14	20	37	11	8
Nonrelatives	3	2	4	3	4	5	1	11	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	613	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	<b>704</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>667</b>
With own children under 18 years	330	524	303	281	279	347	334	483	284	374
Number of own children under 18 years	582	932	582	489	498	619	599	980	484	642
Morried-couple families	<b>610</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>533</b>
With own children under 18 years	279	444	215	205	249	273	208	303	171	280
Number of own children under 18 years	496	805	421	375	447	491	380	616	296	495
Female householder, no husband present	74	92	127	124	53	111	162	255	151	100
With own children under 18 years	46	57	78	66	24	59	106	151	99	69
Number of own children under 18 years	77	91	146	102	42	107	190	317	169	106
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	<b>877</b>	<b>1 572</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1 806</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>822</b>
Never married	173	304	689	167	166	218	252	547	302	152
Now married, except separated	615	1 082	486	512	647	656	560	858	501	544
Separated	4	18	14	8	5	12	17	50	20	9
Widowed	20	53	18	22	20	25	38	108	37	11
Divorced	65	115	73	66	34	92	115	243	175	106
Females 15 years and over	<b>1 010</b>	<b>1 821</b>	<b>1 589</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>1 126</b>	<b>1 206</b>	<b>2 655</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>974</b>
Never married	169	261	866	148	142	183	231	520	182	169
Now married, except separated	614	1 079	487	510	654	662	565	842	483	548
Separated	10	8	30	17	6	22	34	54	45	20
Widowed	121	313	106	148	88	138	200	909	152	93
Divorced	96	160	100	98	52	121	175	330	150	144

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.							
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers—	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.3	.1	.5	3.6	4.9
Square miles—	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	—	.2	1.4	1.9
<b>AGE</b>								
All persons—	<b>577</b>	<b>3 003</b>	<b>3 719</b>	<b>1 790</b>	—	—	<b>3 774</b>	<b>4 275</b>
Under 5 years—	38	164	180	83	—	—	226	256
5 to 9 years—	38	206	241	103	—	—	315	216
10 to 14 years—	43	260	271	124	—	—	349	247
15 to 19 years—	38	247	239	132	—	—	296	298
20 to 24 years—	26	102	209	50	—	—	155	461
25 to 34 years—	84	360	519	195	—	—	460	791
35 to 44 years—	84	539	587	299	—	—	678	668
45 to 54 years—	77	442	497	264	—	—	542	427
55 to 64 years—	87	342	465	243	—	—	379	336
65 to 74 years—	38	247	363	204	—	—	264	343
75 to 84 years—	22	85	116	73	—	—	86	204
85 years and over—	2	9	32	20	—	—	24	28
3 and 4 years—	18	55	68	35	—	—	83	102
16 years and over—	449	2 331	2 981	1 450	—	—	2 816	3 498
18 years and over—	431	2 228	2 882	1 388	—	—	2 687	3 380
21 years and over—	415	2 105	2 743	1 328	—	—	2 546	3 177
60 years and over—	107	511	752	412	—	—	548	768
62 years and over—	90	437	654	373	—	—	481	687
Median—	37.4	38.5	38.3	42.0	—	—	36.3	33.0
Female—	<b>288</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>868</b>	—	—	<b>1 922</b>	<b>2 341</b>
Under 5 years—	21	70	76	32	—	—	104	143
5 to 9 years—	20	95	122	49	—	—	143	107
10 to 14 years—	19	131	146	55	—	—	180	125
15 to 19 years—	21	129	119	52	—	—	141	160
20 to 24 years—	13	51	101	22	—	—	69	251
25 to 34 years—	40	195	278	102	—	—	247	305
35 to 44 years—	42	279	295	152	—	—	356	367
45 to 54 years—	41	212	259	136	—	—	267	231
55 to 64 years—	43	172	237	125	—	—	191	193
65 to 74 years—	16	128	186	89	—	—	148	230
75 to 84 years—	11	50	62	43	—	—	57	141
85 years and over—	1	5	22	11	—	—	19	22
3 and 4 years—	8	25	33	14	—	—	42	63
16 years and over—	224	1 201	1 532	720	—	—	1 463	1 938
18 years and over—	213	1 141	1 491	696	—	—	1 404	1 878
21 years and over—	203	1 077	1 419	671	—	—	1 340	1 756
60 years and over—	48	272	388	208	—	—	313	495
62 years and over—	40	231	339	189	—	—	281	450
Median—	37.3	38.5	38.6	42.9	—	—	37.1	35.4
Male—	<b>289</b>	<b>1 486</b>	<b>1 816</b>	<b>922</b>	—	—	<b>1 852</b>	<b>1 934</b>
Median age—	37.8	38.5	37.9	40.7	—	—	35.3	31.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
All persons—	<b>577</b>	<b>3 003</b>	<b>3 719</b>	<b>1 790</b>	—	—	<b>3 774</b>	<b>4 275</b>
In households—	577	3 003	3 719	1 790	—	—	3 774	4 090
Householder—	224	1 083	1 499	689	—	—	1 355	2 114
Family householder—	177	917	1 157	582	—	—	1 124	1 056
Nonfamily householder—	47	166	342	107	—	—	231	1 058
Living alone—	44	149	310	100	—	—	198	946
Spouse—	157	841	1 035	541	—	—	993	394
Child—	170	984	1 056	502	—	—	1 286	1 002
Other relatives—	18	62	70	39	—	—	64	98
Nonrelatives—	8	33	59	19	—	—	76	147
Institutionalized persons—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
Other persons in group quarters—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
Persons per household—	2.58	2.77	2.48	2.60	—	—	2.79	1.93
Persons per family—	2.95	3.06	2.87	2.86	—	—	3.08	2.73
Persons 65 years and over—	<b>62</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>297</b>	—	—	<b>374</b>	<b>575</b>
In households—	62	341	511	297	—	—	374	565
Householder—	46	212	320	180	—	—	237	432
Nonfamily householder—	19	55	101	46	—	—	86	285
Living alone—	19	53	100	44	—	—	84	221
Spouse—	15	108	164	102	—	—	104	110
Other relatives—	1	20	25	14	—	—	26	18
Nonrelatives—	—	1	2	1	—	—	7	5
Institutionalized persons—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Other persons in group quarters—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
Families—	<b>177</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>582</b>	—	—	<b>1 124</b>	<b>1 056</b>
With own children under 18 years—	72	401	463	214	—	—	563	511
Number of own children under 18 years—	130	743	804	385	—	—	815	862
Morried-couple families—	<b>157</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>541</b>	—	—	<b>993</b>	<b>729</b>
With own children under 18 years—	59	362	398	190	—	—	474	293
Number of own children under 18 years—	109	682	713	344	—	—	920	509
Female householder, no husband present—	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>29</b>	—	—	<b>97</b>	<b>282</b>
With own children under 18 years—	8	32	48	18	—	—	67	193
Number of own children under 18 years—	12	52	70	31	—	—	102	275
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
Males 15 years and over—	<b>230</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>748</b>	—	—	<b>1 389</b>	<b>1 590</b>
Never married—	37	218	283	139	—	—	286	551
Now married, except separated—	159	851	1 046	549	—	—	1 006	765
Separated—	—	4	8	2	—	—	9	28
Widowed—	7	11	29	16	—	—	18	36
Divorced—	27	68	102	42	—	—	70	210
Females 15 years and over—	<b>228</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>1 559</b>	<b>732</b>	—	—	<b>1 495</b>	<b>1 966</b>
Never married—	36	207	253	90	—	—	258	497
Now married, except separated—	159	853	1 046	551	—	—	1 000	755
Separated—	2	14	12	4	—	—	13	50
Widowed—	17	85	128	51	—	—	128	271
Divorced—	14	62	120	36	—	—	96	393

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County								
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	—	.5	1.1	—	.2	8.7	—	2.1	4.4
Square miles .....	—	.2	.4	—	.1	3.4	—	.8	1.7
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons .....	—	68	8	—	40	288	—	285	338
Under 5 years .....	—	2	—	—	—	15	—	24	22
5 to 9 years .....	—	3	—	—	4	21	—	21	28
10 to 14 years .....	—	3	—	—	5	15	—	21	32
15 to 19 years .....	—	6	—	—	2	27	—	18	33
20 to 24 years .....	—	6	2	—	1	12	—	18	18
25 to 34 years .....	—	3	3	—	6	43	—	46	56
35 to 44 years .....	—	9	—	—	7	52	—	44	57
45 to 54 years .....	—	9	1	—	2	37	—	34	40
55 to 64 years .....	—	9	—	—	6	33	—	29	25
65 to 74 years .....	—	8	1	—	4	23	—	13	11
75 to 84 years .....	—	9	1	—	3	8	—	13	16
85 years and over .....	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
3 and 4 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	12	9
16 years and over .....	—	59	8	—	31	231	—	217	247
18 years and over .....	—	56	8	—	29	219	—	209	229
21 years and over .....	—	51	8	—	28	205	—	197	220
60 years and over .....	—	22	2	—	10	47	—	42	37
62 years and over .....	—	19	2	—	9	44	—	38	30
Median .....	—	46.0	30.5	—	39.5	37.0	—	33.9	33.6
Female .....	—	27	3	—	21	151	—	147	170
Under 5 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	12
5 to 9 years .....	—	1	—	—	3	12	—	10	14
10 to 14 years .....	—	1	—	—	4	7	—	11	14
15 to 19 years .....	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	10	18
20 to 24 years .....	—	3	1	—	—	8	—	8	10
25 to 34 years .....	—	—	—	—	4	22	—	20	32
35 to 44 years .....	—	5	—	—	3	27	—	24	27
45 to 54 years .....	—	2	1	—	1	19	—	18	17
55 to 64 years .....	—	5	—	—	4	16	—	15	10
65 to 74 years .....	—	4	1	—	1	12	—	9	7
75 to 84 years .....	—	4	—	—	1	6	—	9	9
85 years and over .....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
3 and 4 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	5
16 years and over .....	—	25	3	—	14	120	—	116	124
18 years and over .....	—	25	3	—	14	116	—	110	115
21 years and over .....	—	22	3	—	14	108	—	106	112
60 years and over .....	—	11	1	—	4	24	—	27	22
62 years and over .....	—	10	1	—	3	24	—	26	17
Median .....	—	55.3	49.5	—	33.5	36.5	—	37.6	33.2
Male .....	—	41	5	—	19	137	—	138	168
Median age .....	—	44.8	27.8	—	41.5	37.5	—	31.4	34.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons .....	—	68	8	—	40	288	—	285	338
In households .....	—	68	8	—	40	288	—	285	338
Householder .....	—	33	5	—	14	110	—	102	113
Family householder .....	—	19	1	—	13	88	—	80	94
Nonfamily householder .....	—	14	4	—	1	22	—	22	19
Living alone .....	—	14	3	—	—	19	—	20	16
Spouse .....	—	15	—	—	13	79	—	66	82
Child .....	—	14	1	—	12	86	—	97	129
Other relatives .....	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	15	7
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	2	—	1	8	—	5	7
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	—	2.06	1.60	—	2.86	2.62	—	2.79	2.99
Persons per family .....	—	2.84	2.00	—	2.92	2.93	—	3.23	3.32
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	18	2	—	7	33	—	30	27
In households .....	—	18	2	—	7	33	—	30	27
Householder .....	—	13	2	—	5	22	—	20	17
Nonfamily householder .....	—	8	2	—	—	9	—	11	4
Living alone .....	—	8	2	—	—	8	—	11	4
Spouse .....	—	4	—	—	2	10	—	6	9
Other relatives .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families .....	—	19	1	—	13	88	—	80	94
With own children under 18 years .....	—	8	—	—	6	41	—	33	50
Number of own children under 18 years .....	—	9	—	—	11	64	—	70	100
Married-couple families .....	—	15	—	—	13	79	—	66	82
With own children under 18 years .....	—	5	—	—	6	36	—	27	46
Number of own children under 18 years .....	—	6	—	—	11	58	—	58	92
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	1	1	—	—	6	—	13	7
With own children under 18 years .....	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	5	2
Number of own children under 18 years .....	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	10	5
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Males 15 years and over .....	—	35	5	—	17	115	—	102	126
Never married .....	—	8	2	—	3	25	—	23	28
Now married, except separated .....	—	15	1	—	13	79	—	69	85
Separated .....	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	1	—
Widowed .....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Divorced .....	—	8	1	—	1	6	—	8	13
Females 15 years and over .....	—	25	3	—	14	122	—	117	130
Never married .....	—	2	1	—	—	24	—	16	28
Now married, except separated .....	—	15	—	—	13	79	—	70	84
Separated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Widowed .....	—	6	1	—	—	11	—	21	9
Divorced .....	—	2	1	—	1	8	—	9	9

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	.2	.1	.3	1.3	160.9	76.5	.2	7.3	172.6
Square miles .....	.1	.1	.1	.5	62.1	29.5	.1	2.8	66.6
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons .....	19	—	54	5	3 423	2 091	3	1 363	6 026
Under 5 years .....	—	—	8	1	212	140	—	76	434
5 to 9 years .....	1	—	—	2	271	167	—	86	457
10 to 14 years .....	4	—	1	—	303	179	—	116	572
15 to 19 years .....	2	—	3	—	266	165	—	96	512
20 to 24 years .....	—	—	9	2	148	109	—	74	309
25 to 34 years .....	1	—	16	2	544	320	—	182	874
35 to 44 years .....	3	—	5	—	577	379	—	243	1 189
45 to 54 years .....	3	—	4	—	494	273	—	197	782
55 to 64 years .....	5	—	4	—	322	159	2	160	431
65 to 74 years .....	—	—	4	—	177	118	—	100	284
75 to 84 years .....	—	—	—	—	92	64	1	27	122
85 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	17	18	—	6	60
3 and 4 years .....	—	—	3	1	91	56	—	28	165
16 years and over .....	13	—	45	2	2 586	1 557	3	1 059	4 446
18 years and over .....	12	—	43	2	2 463	1 497	3	1 029	4 225
21 years and over .....	12	—	40	2	2 329	1 413	3	970	3 968
60 years and over .....	2	—	7	—	433	263	2	197	659
62 years and over .....	1	—	7	—	368	234	1	171	570
Median .....	39.3	—	29.0	8.5	34.5	34.2	60.5	37.0	33.6
Female .....	11	—	28	2	1 653	1 054	2	699	3 019
Under 5 years .....	—	—	4	1	100	68	—	39	211
5 to 9 years .....	—	—	—	—	111	83	—	51	228
10 to 14 years .....	3	—	1	—	145	85	—	54	270
15 to 19 years .....	2	—	3	—	122	82	—	61	227
20 to 24 years .....	—	—	5	—	63	61	—	42	151
25 to 34 years .....	1	—	8	1	273	169	—	88	472
35 to 44 years .....	1	—	3	—	298	187	—	114	603
45 to 54 years .....	2	—	1	—	242	132	—	101	367
55 to 64 years .....	2	—	2	—	143	77	1	76	221
65 to 74 years .....	—	—	1	—	95	64	—	52	150
75 to 84 years .....	—	—	—	—	52	36	1	17	72
85 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	4	47
3 and 4 years .....	—	—	1	1	37	22	—	14	80
16 years and over .....	7	—	23	1	1 274	794	2	538	2 256
18 years and over .....	6	—	21	1	1 220	763	2	519	2 172
21 years and over .....	6	—	18	1	1 155	721	2	482	2 044
60 years and over .....	—	—	3	—	221	136	2	98	369
62 years and over .....	—	—	3	—	198	124	1	88	320
Median .....	28.5	—	26.5	18.5	35.5	34.2	68.5	36.2	34.2
Male .....	8	—	26	3	1 770	1 037	1	664	3 007
Median age .....	46.0	—	32.5	8.5	33.7	34.3	58.5	37.8	33.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons .....	19	—	54	5	3 423	2 091	3	1 363	6 026
In households .....	19	—	54	5	3 423	2 091	3	1 363	5 967
Householder .....	6	—	27	1	1 191	730	2	491	2 137
Family householder .....	6	—	13	1	1 013	606	1	412	1 754
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—	14	—	178	124	1	79	383
Living alone .....	—	—	10	—	152	106	1	68	345
Spouse .....	6	—	3	1	950	547	1	383	1 561
Child .....	7	—	12	3	1 160	727	—	429	2 107
Other relatives .....	—	—	4	—	74	43	—	34	89
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	8	—	48	44	—	26	73
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	3.17	—	2.00	5.00	2.87	2.86	1.50	2.78	2.79
Persons per family .....	3.17	—	2.46	5.00	3.16	3.17	2.00	3.05	3.14
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	4	—	286	200	1	133	466
In households .....	—	—	4	—	286	200	1	133	410
Householder .....	—	—	3	—	178	129	1	85	270
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—	3	—	59	50	1	29	94
Living alone .....	—	—	3	—	58	50	1	28	93
Spouse .....	—	—	—	—	91	58	—	42	124
Other relatives .....	—	—	1	—	15	12	—	6	15
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families .....	6	—	13	1	1 013	606	1	412	1 754
With own children under 18 years .....	3	—	8	1	505	302	—	183	983
Number of own children under 18 years .....	7	—	10	3	912	564	—	311	1 741
Morried-couple families .....	6	—	3	1	950	547	1	383	1 561
With own children under 18 years .....	3	—	2	1	471	272	—	168	837
Number of own children under 18 years .....	7	—	2	3	863	514	—	292	1 534
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	—	7	—	42	40	—	20	152
With own children under 18 years .....	—	—	5	—	21	20	—	13	112
Number of own children under 18 years .....	—	—	7	—	33	35	—	16	159
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Married 15 years and over .....	6	—	22	1	1 340	787	1	530	2 253
Never married .....	—	—	8	—	286	170	—	89	496
Now married, except separated .....	6	—	4	1	967	555	1	392	1 587
Separated .....	—	—	2	—	14	5	—	7	13
Widowed .....	—	—	4	—	15	10	—	6	29
Divorced .....	—	—	4	—	58	47	—	36	128
Females 15 years and over .....	8	—	23	1	1 297	818	2	555	2 310
Never married .....	2	—	8	—	192	144	—	108	369
Now married, except separated .....	6	—	4	1	964	557	1	388	1 582
Separated .....	—	—	2	—	15	6	—	5	28
Widowed .....	—	—	2	—	69	61	1	37	170
Divorced .....	—	—	7	—	57	50	—	17	161

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Marion County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)	Tract 30
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers -----	22.8	132.6	163.7	338.8	64.1	4.6	3.8	5.4	235.2
Square miles -----	8.8	51.2	63.2	130.8	24.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	90.8
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons -----	<b>2 457</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>4 586</b>	<b>2 099</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1 211</b>	<b>3 327</b>
Under 5 years -----	132	128	127	294	121	41	28	64	218
5 to 9 years -----	181	188	193	392	169	40	21	72	248
10 to 14 years -----	207	193	217	432	204	62	11	84	303
15 to 19 years -----	190	147	176	361	140	62	18	100	241
20 to 24 years -----	104	99	121	215	106	28	24	59	175
25 to 34 years -----	356	308	342	673	213	95	63	132	544
35 to 44 years -----	433	363	389	780	407	117	48	208	496
45 to 54 years -----	357	220	307	502	316	102	41	196	365
55 to 64 years -----	273	207	227	398	203	64	40	151	306
65 to 74 years -----	168	180	181	311	144	47	28	102	272
75 to 84 years -----	45	128	97	183	56	18	9	37	128
85 years and over -----	11	57	25	45	20	1	2	6	31
3 and 4 years -----	57	55	56	126	50	22	12	28	83
16 years and over -----	1 893	1 680	1 821	3 398	1 571	515	269	972	2 509
18 years and over -----	1 809	1 621	1 745	3 237	1 508	494	265	926	2 386
21 years and over -----	1 723	1 539	1 654	3 062	1 434	466	254	878	2 266
60 years and over -----	348	459	423	738	323	90	59	218	592
62 years and over -----	290	425	380	656	282	81	49	186	533
Median -----	36.4	36.1	35.6	34.0	37.9	35.8	35.3	40.0	33.9
Female -----	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>2 304</b>	<b>1 082</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1 695</b>
Under 5 years -----	71	64	58	154	62	15	10	43	113
5 to 9 years -----	87	84	93	187	88	11	7	35	120
10 to 14 years -----	100	80	113	222	107	33	6	38	162
15 to 19 years -----	90	65	82	174	70	34	11	52	113
20 to 24 years -----	60	42	55	109	56	10	13	24	82
25 to 34 years -----	185	168	173	346	107	51	29	65	278
35 to 44 years -----	217	178	202	391	224	57	26	107	243
45 to 54 years -----	181	101	146	241	146	50	18	97	186
55 to 64 years -----	139	109	111	189	98	30	18	74	158
65 to 74 years -----	81	97	98	166	80	26	14	54	153
75 to 84 years -----	23	83	53	99	28	9	5	21	71
85 years and over -----	6	48	17	26	16	—	1	4	16
3 and 4 years -----	30	29	25	63	25	9	5	19	44
16 years and over -----	959	878	913	1 705	807	256	132	489	1 280
18 years and over -----	921	857	881	1 632	775	243	130	464	1 219
21 years and over -----	881	816	838	1 552	738	229	124	441	1 163
60 years and over -----	176	278	232	389	178	49	30	112	323
62 years and over -----	142	257	206	350	156	46	27	97	292
Median -----	36.3	37.7	36.2	34.0	37.8	37.5	36.0	39.8	34.3
Male -----	<b>1 217</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>2 282</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>1 632</b>
Median age -----	36.4	34.5	34.9	34.0	38.0	35.1	33.8	40.3	33.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons -----	<b>2 457</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>4 586</b>	<b>2 099</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1 211</b>	<b>3 327</b>
In households -----	2 457	2 156	2 402	4 586	2 084	677	333	1 211	3 327
Householder -----	888	793	887	1 651	729	235	152	451	1 235
Family householder -----	744	630	713	1 333	621	198	92	369	977
Nonfamily householder -----	144	163	174	318	108	37	60	82	258
Living alone -----	121	145	159	288	102	32	51	70	239
Spouse -----	683	565	647	1 168	580	185	78	329	863
Child -----	794	710	812	1 569	723	234	83	358	1 110
Other relatives -----	48	52	33	115	33	9	8	39	71
Nonrelatives -----	44	36	23	83	19	14	12	34	48
Institutionalized persons -----	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Persons per household -----	2.77	2.72	2.71	2.78	2.86	2.88	2.19	2.69	2.69
Persons per family -----	3.05	3.11	3.09	3.14	3.15	3.16	2.84	2.97	3.09
Persons 65 years and over -----	<b>224</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>431</b>
In households -----	224	306	303	539	219	66	39	145	431
Householder -----	145	202	206	352	140	43	24	94	296
Nonfamily householder -----	47	78	90	125	53	14	10	32	133
Living alone -----	44	76	89	125	53	14	10	32	132
Spouse -----	62	88	87	161	66	20	12	44	117
Other relatives -----	15	13	10	25	9	3	3	7	17
Nonrelatives -----	2	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons -----	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families -----	<b>744</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>1 333</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>977</b>
With own children under 18 years -----	340	308	338	671	295	93	34	144	494
Number of own children under 18 years -----	616	563	638	1 273	576	177	65	261	898
Married-couple families -----	<b>683</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>863</b>
With own children under 18 years -----	304	272	301	575	273	85	27	128	424
Number of own children under 18 years -----	556	510	576	1 109	540	164	58	234	786
Female householder, no husband present -----	42	50	41	118	27	8	10	30	80
With own children under 18 years -----	24	27	25	72	14	5	5	13	43
Number of own children under 18 years -----	45	43	42	129	23	9	5	23	70
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Married 15 years and over -----	<b>955</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>1 727</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>1 258</b>
Never married -----	187	164	187	372	153	57	30	104	262
Now married, except separated -----	691	576	660	1 195	586	188	79	338	884
Separated -----	2	3	8	15	4	1	2	3	7
Widowed -----	21	25	22	33	10	4	5	16	33
Divorced -----	54	50	51	112	27	17	22	32	72
Females 15 years and over -----	<b>982</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1 300</b>
Never married -----	161	119	135	267	134	48	25	81	178
Now married, except separated -----	691	573	656	1 195	586	188	80	336	882
Separated -----	8	5	3	8	9	—	2	4	12
Widowed -----	60	129	81	147	66	19	13	44	133
Divorced -----	62	65	62	124	30	12	15	33	95

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County				Decatur city, Macon County	
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 29.03	Tract 2	Tract 3
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons	102 197	102 197	69 164	2 892	2 285	4 622	4 089	2 340	2 435
Under 5 years	6 304	6 304	4 250	117	132	258	241	185	190
5 to 9 years	6 826	6 826	4 285	153	123	210	192	171	141
10 to 14 years	7 251	7 251	4 311	138	141	195	213	136	141
15 to 19 years	7 061	7 061	4 529	650	117	202	265	141	104
20 to 24 years	6 231	6 231	4 607	614	145	221	436	145	128
25 to 34 years	15 132	15 132	10 338	282	387	652	738	383	417
35 to 44 years	15 458	15 458	9 726	350	296	484	617	288	299
45 to 54 years	11 412	11 412	7 165	179	173	368	427	212	182
55 to 64 years	10 448	10 448	7 404	153	255	367	363	261	241
65 to 74 years	9 056	9 056	6 888	120	270	607	360	219	307
75 to 84 years	5 210	5 210	4 154	97	205	668	209	151	201
85 years and over	1 808	1 808	1 507	39	41	390	28	48	84
3 and 4 years	2 501	2 501	1 658	38	49	96	101	78	68
16 years and over	80 436	80 436	55 501	2 461	1 864	3 918	3 393	1 823	1 941
18 years and over	77 698	77 698	53 868	2 409	1 819	3 840	3 290	1 762	1 894
21 years and over	73 318	73 318	50 764	1 560	1 745	3 718	3 102	1 681	1 841
60 years and over	21 347	21 347	16 392	322	652	1 864	802	545	726
62 years and over	19 197	19 197	14 837	297	603	1 779	716	495	668
Median	36.4	36.4	37.2	21.6	37.8	47.3	34.2	35.2	37.9
Female	53 193	53 193	36 630	1 570	1 234	2 727	2 223	1 213	1 289
Under 5 years	3 076	3 076	2 048	62	64	133	131	82	96
5 to 9 years	3 296	3 296	2 085	85	56	102	87	83	59
10 to 14 years	3 541	3 541	2 100	60	75	103	111	59	75
15 to 19 years	3 483	3 483	2 274	364	48	95	140	74	46
20 to 24 years	3 203	3 203	2 407	344	86	125	239	77	67
25 to 34 years	7 707	7 707	5 233	149	186	304	343	182	203
35 to 44 years	7 775	7 775	4 876	181	154	232	337	149	145
45 to 54 years	5 792	5 792	3 742	90	101	197	226	105	99
55 to 64 years	5 470	5 470	3 980	73	150	194	206	137	133
65 to 74 years	5 127	5 127	3 966	72	153	391	237	127	181
75 to 84 years	3 342	3 342	2 744	65	131	519	144	101	129
85 years and over	1 381	1 381	1 175	25	30	332	22	37	56
3 and 4 years	1 225	1 225	818	21	23	49	61	37	31
16 years and over	42 600	42 600	29 998	1 346	1 032	2 366	1 868	971	1 050
18 years and over	41 305	41 305	29 201	1 316	1 013	2 333	1 818	941	1 029
21 years and over	39 043	39 043	27 562	834	969	2 275	1 707	900	1 002
60 years and over	12 657	12 657	9 984	195	391	1 353	513	330	444
62 years and over	11 517	11 517	9 140	181	368	1 308	466	306	409
Median	37.8	37.8	39.2	21.4	41.1	59.5	36.8	37.4	41.4
Male	49 004	49 004	32 534	1 322	1 051	1 895	1 866	1 127	1 146
Median age	35.0	35.0	35.2	21.7	34.8	37.7	32.0	32.6	34.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons	102 197	102 197	69 164	2 892	2 285	4 622	4 089	2 340	2 435
In households	99 683	99 683	66 782	1 933	2 285	3 962	3 942	2 340	2 403
Householder	41 000	41 000	29 095	790	1 083	2 018	2 050	1 021	1 079
Family householder	28 714	28 714	19 003	498	638	969	1 015	605	685
Nonfamily householder	12 286	12 286	10 092	292	445	1 049	1 035	416	394
Living alone	10 952	10 952	8 999	233	404	957	922	370	368
Spouse	24 289	24 289	15 552	410	498	726	747	429	525
Child	29 325	29 325	18 257	567	551	932	913	666	627
Other relatives	2 401	2 401	1 729	41	68	109	88	98	93
Nonrelatives	2 668	2 668	2 149	125	85	177	144	126	79
Institutionalized persons	1 468	1 468	1 350	—	—	647	147	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1 046	1 046	1 032	.959	—	13	—	—	32
Persons per household	2.44	2.44	2.30	2.46	2.12	1.98	1.92	2.30	2.23
Persons per family	2.96	2.96	2.88	3.06	2.77	2.84	2.72	2.98	2.83
Persons 65 years and over	16 074	16 074	12 549	256	516	1 665	597	418	592
In households	14 989	14 989	11 577	256	516	1 088	587	418	592
Householder	10 462	10 462	8 220	174	374	845	444	313	429
Nonfamily householder	5 039	5 039	4 188	94	200	570	288	188	217
Living alone	4 937	4 937	4 097	90	198	558	282	182	216
Spouse	3 832	3 832	2 830	63	122	199	118	76	136
Other relatives	580	580	425	16	19	33	20	23	25
Nonrelatives	115	115	102	3	1	11	5	6	2
Institutionalized persons	1 082	1 082	970	—	—	576	10	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families	28 714	28 714	19 003	498	638	969	1 015	605	685
With own children under 18 years	12 861	12 861	8 066	245	258	385	457	283	271
Number of own children under 18 years	23 070	23 070	14 288	463	427	722	736	517	491
Morried-couple families	24 287	24 287	15 536	407	498	723	744	426	526
With own children under 18 years	10 320	10 320	6 094	193	177	263	283	173	195
Number of own children under 18 years	19 106	19 106	11 212	375	312	505	504	331	366
Female householder, no husband present	3 420	3 420	2 733	74	111	187	228	140	132
With own children under 18 years	2 018	2 018	1 612	43	63	97	151	88	65
Number of own children under 18 years	3 205	3 205	2 550	74	88	176	207	156	104
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Males 15 years and over	38 536	38 536	25 921	1 121	850	1 570	1 549	859	904
Never married	8 976	8 976	6 346	612	204	429	503	227	207
Now married, except separated	24 852	24 852	15 936	428	506	783	769	438	541
Separated	413	413	320	5	11	36	25	15	14
Widowed	1 041	1 041	805	17	34	108	40	38	45
Divorced	3 254	3 254	2 514	59	95	214	212	141	97
Females 15 years and over	43 280	43 280	30 397	1 363	1 039	2 389	1 894	989	1 059
Never married	7 676	7 676	5 661	759	174	406	451	179	158
Now married, except separated	24 809	24 809	15 931	427	510	775	770	442	535
Separated	607	607	499	13	25	36	40	28	20
Widowed	5 979	5 979	4 908	90	187	874	278	184	223
Divorced	4 209	4 209	3 398	74	143	298	355	156	123

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macan County—Con.							
	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>								
All persons	2 358	1 464	465	1 252	2 892	2 285	4 568	3 764
Under 5 years	110	119	41	85	117	132	250	215
5 to 9 years	86	122	36	91	153	123	210	171
10 to 14 years	81	99	36	86	138	141	194	202
15 to 19 years	131	90	40	61	650	117	199	248
20 to 24 years	295	97	29	69	614	145	212	412
25 to 34 years	417	220	63	216	282	387	636	676
35 to 44 years	281	144	57	128	350	296	479	573
45 to 54 years	184	106	33	95	179	173	364	386
55 to 64 years	187	140	54	129	153	255	363	323
65 to 74 years	214	132	38	146	120	270	603	332
75 to 84 years	228	144	28	108	97	205	668	200
85 years and over	144	51	10	38	39	41	390	26
3 and 4 years	37	47	13	41	38	49	93	89
16 years and over	2 067	1 111	342	980	2 461	1 864	3 873	3 130
18 years and over	2 024	1 075	326	955	2 409	1 819	3 797	3 031
21 years and over	1 864	1 016	306	917	1 560	1 745	3 678	2 853
60 years and over	688	411	107	355	322	652	1 857	743
62 years and over	644	376	94	334	297	603	1 772	667
Median	36.6	34.5	32.4	36.5	21.6	37.8	48.0	34.1
Female	1 317	835	242	680	1 570	1 234	2 699	2 069
Under 5 years	45	67	21	41	62	64	129	121
5 to 9 years	36	68	13	48	85	56	102	80
10 to 14 years	48	47	13	36	60	75	102	105
15 to 19 years	63	49	21	28	364	48	92	130
20 to 24 years	142	55	19	34	344	86	120	226
25 to 34 years	217	117	33	123	149	186	296	315
35 to 44 years	128	72	26	67	181	154	229	313
45 to 54 years	97	56	19	48	90	101	196	208
55 to 64 years	115	77	26	68	73	150	192	188
65 to 74 years	138	79	28	88	72	153	390	223
75 to 84 years	168	108	14	73	65	131	519	139
85 years and over	120	40	9	26	25	30	332	21
3 and 4 years	14	30	8	18	21	23	48	56
16 years and over	1 181	647	190	551	1 346	1 032	2 343	1 740
18 years and over	1 161	627	182	539	1 316	1 013	2 312	1 692
21 years and over	1 087	590	170	523	834	969	2 257	1 586
60 years and over	489	269	66	227	195	391	1 350	483
62 years and over	460	251	58	215	181	368	1 305	439
Median	43.3	36.4	35.3	39.2	21.4	41.1	60.0	36.8
Male	1 041	629	223	572	1 322	1 051	1 869	1 695
Median age	31.6	32.7	29.3	33.6	21.7	34.8	37.9	31.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
All persons	2 358	1 464	465	1 252	2 892	2 285	4 568	3 764
In households	2 230	1 464	465	1 252	1 933	2 285	3 908	3 617
Householder	1 319	653	177	571	790	1 083	1 991	1 902
Family householder	427	348	111	352	498	638	956	927
Nonfamily householder	892	305	66	219	292	445	1 035	975
Living alone	774	266	56	195	233	404	947	871
Spouse	269	227	60	233	410	498	723	670
Child	372	421	152	350	567	551	920	833
Other relatives	55	77	42	40	41	68	105	80
Nonrelatives	215	86	34	58	125	85	169	132
Institutionalized persons	126	-	-	-	-	-	647	147
Other persons in group quarters	2	-	-	-	959	-	-	-
Persons per household	1.71	2.27	2.62	2.22	2.46	2.12	1.98	1.90
Persons per family	2.68	3.11	3.28	2.82	3.06	2.77	2.85	2.71
Persons 65 years and over	586	327	76	292	256	516	1 661	558
In households	468	327	76	292	256	516	1 084	548
Householder	383	260	56	218	174	374	842	420
Nonfamily householder	296	176	30	123	94	200	567	278
Living alone	287	171	28	122	90	198	555	272
Spouse	63	57	10	68	63	122	199	106
Other relatives	13	7	6	5	16	19	32	17
Nonrelatives	9	3	4	1	3	1	11	5
Institutionalized persons	118	-	-	-	-	-	576	10
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
Families	427	348	111	352	498	638	956	927
With own children under 18 years	192	172	48	153	245	258	377	426
Number of own children under 18 years	305	335	110	274	463	427	712	673
Married-couple families	267	221	58	230	407	498	720	668
With own children under 18 years	94	94	24	75	193	177	261	258
Number of own children under 18 years	174	198	62	145	375	312	503	447
Female householder, no husband present	127	108	42	107	74	111	180	220
With own children under 18 years	81	70	22	72	43	63	92	147
Number of own children under 18 years	112	123	44	118	74	88	169	203
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
Males 15 years and over	893	471	157	435	1 121	850	1 548	1 413
Never married	400	134	62	112	612	204	421	473
Now married, except separated	290	233	64	238	428	506	779	692
Separated	24	11	4	17	5	11	34	23
Widowed	43	20	7	19	17	34	104	35
Divorced	136	73	20	49	59	95	210	190
Females 15 years and over	1 188	653	195	555	1 363	1 039	2 366	1 763
Never married	352	124	45	82	759	174	398	427
Now married, except separated	298	236	67	240	427	510	771	691
Separated	29	22	8	17	13	25	34	38
Widowed	293	175	42	126	90	187	872	265
Divorced	216	96	33	90	74	143	291	342

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Mocon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Mocon County					Decatur city, Mocon County	
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 29.03	Tract 2	Tract 3
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons	14 135	14 135	13 994	655	485	422	770	460	913	1 930
Under 5 years	1 591	1 591	1 577	49	39	48	86	38	102	160
5 to 9 years	1 561	1 561	1 551	58	44	34	91	36	124	205
10 to 14 years	1 564	1 564	1 548	57	39	55	81	37	132	213
15 to 19 years	1 405	1 405	1 384	53	76	49	74	47	88	145
20 to 24 years	1 076	1 076	1 072	39	54	27	56	47	58	127
25 to 34 years	2 130	2 130	2 122	77	67	67	130	109	145	309
35 to 44 years	1 864	1 864	1 826	79	52	71	85	86	105	247
45 to 54 years	1 154	1 154	1 139	86	36	30	53	34	57	170
55 to 64 years	812	812	806	59	35	14	46	11	58	173
65 to 74 years	578	578	572	54	21	15	31	10	29	119
75 to 84 years	316	316	316	36	17	11	24	3	15	53
85 years and over	84	84	81	8	5	1	13	2	—	9
3 and 4 years	578	578	574	16	15	17	27	12	40	56
16 years and over	9 127	9 127	9 032	481	357	272	492	339	531	1 308
18 years and over	8 561	8 561	8 472	457	339	251	467	320	493	1 244
21 years and over	7 793	7 793	7 715	430	268	232	429	297	453	1 182
60 years and over	1 385	1 385	1 373	126	62	34	89	21	74	269
62 years and over	1 217	1 217	1 206	117	57	29	77	16	59	232
Median	24.4	24.4	24.4	34.2	23.9	24.5	24.9	27.1	20.8	29.2
Female	7 694	7 694	7 623	367	268	229	390	249	479	1 052
Under 5 years	812	812	805	25	16	24	43	20	47	90
5 to 9 years	769	769	764	29	20	19	33	22	60	96
10 to 14 years	792	792	783	30	20	26	41	19	68	104
15 to 19 years	725	725	713	29	44	25	39	29	37	69
20 to 24 years	608	608	608	26	36	14	22	24	31	67
25 to 34 years	1 249	1 249	1 243	45	40	34	71	55	81	184
35 to 44 years	1 055	1 055	1 039	44	30	45	47	48	60	137
45 to 54 years	627	627	621	42	19	20	26	20	36	93
55 to 64 years	465	465	460	38	17	5	24	4	34	103
65 to 74 years	335	335	332	27	13	10	17	6	14	73
75 to 84 years	198	198	198	28	10	7	15	1	11	28
85 years and over	59	59	57	4	3	—	12	1	—	8
3 and 4 years	292	292	290	8	3	7	12	7	18	26
16 years and over	5 179	5 179	5 131	278	208	153	261	184	296	744
18 years and over	4 886	4 886	4 842	264	197	143	245	172	279	717
21 years and over	4 463	4 463	4 425	248	153	132	233	157	257	682
60 years and over	820	820	813	79	33	18	54	9	41	159
62 years and over	724	724	717	73	31	17	46	8	34	138
Median	26.1	26.1	26.1	34.9	24.7	26.8	26.8	26.8	24.4	31.2
Male	6 441	6 441	6 371	288	217	193	380	211	434	878
Median age	22.1	22.1	22.1	33.6	22.5	21.5	22.3	27.8	17.8	26.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons	14 135	14 135	13 994	655	485	422	770	460	913	1 930
In households	13 843	13 843	13 705	655	430	422	715	423	913	1 928
Householder	4 750	4 750	4 706	230	144	160	210	192	279	686
Family householder	3 428	3 428	3 391	167	111	102	147	117	201	502
Nonfamily householder	1 322	1 322	1 315	63	33	58	63	75	78	184
Living alone	1 129	1 129	1 122	57	26	52	48	68	64	153
Spouse	1 414	1 414	1 392	107	51	50	61	52	69	225
Child	6 033	6 033	5 978	231	160	189	338	149	411	795
Other relatives	1 002	1 002	997	73	47	10	51	17	93	141
Nonrelatives	644	644	632	14	28	13	55	13	61	81
Institutionalized persons	207	207	205	—	—	—	44	37	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	85	85	84	—	55	—	11	—	—	2
Persons per household	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.85	2.94	2.59	3.30	2.19	3.24	2.81
Persons per family	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.34	3.37	3.94	2.86	3.85	3.30
Persons 65 years and over	978	978	969	98	43	27	68	15	44	181
In households	921	921	914	98	43	27	32	15	44	181
Householder	654	654	650	63	28	20	24	10	31	123
Nonfamily householder	318	318	318	27	10	13	10	5	14	52
Living alone	299	299	299	27	9	12	10	5	13	48
Spouse	151	151	150	23	9	6	3	4	5	39
Other relatives	97	97	96	12	5	1	5	1	6	17
Nonrelatives	19	19	18	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
Institutionalized persons	57	57	55	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	3 428	3 428	3 391	167	111	102	147	117	201	502
With own children under 18 years	2 258	2 258	2 234	75	56	73	102	77	137	281
Number of own children under 18 years	4 755	4 755	4 712	150	108	162	260	121	340	593
Married-couple families	1 450	1 450	1 424	108	53	49	64	54	73	224
With own children under 18 years	799	799	782	47	20	28	40	29	46	100
Number of own children under 18 years	1 643	1 643	1 607	94	36	64	110	50	101	191
Female householder, no husband present	1 784	1 784	1 778	51	53	50	72	58	116	249
With own children under 18 years	1 356	1 356	1 353	26	35	43	57	44	84	167
Number of own children under 18 years	2 935	2 935	2 932	52	71	97	143	64	218	380
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	4 098	4 098	4 047	208	151	125	239	161	251	590
Never married	1 797	1 797	1 782	63	73	47	120	74	117	231
Now married, except separated	1 572	1 572	1 544	112	55	50	71	63	79	250
Separated	163	163	162	8	9	6	14	5	13	30
Widowed	90	90	90	3	1	4	4	1	10	11
Divorced	476	476	469	22	13	18	30	18	32	68
Females 15 years and over	5 321	5 321	5 271	283	212	160	273	188	304	762
Never married	2 128	2 128	2 113	70	95	56	115	69	120	253
Now married, except separated	1 512	1 512	1 489	113	58	52	67	57	79	241
Separated	361	361	361	10	17	9	20	10	26	56
Widowed	518	518	513	44	16	12	35	4	24	95
Divorced	802	802	795	46	26	31	36	48	55	117

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons	655	1 337	1 270	1 436	1 279	485	422	770	453
Under 5 years	49	194	149	252	188	39	48	86	36
5 to 9 years	58	164	143	195	151	44	34	91	36
10 to 14 years	57	124	136	157	158	39	55	81	37
15 to 19 years	53	119	148	122	117	76	49	74	46
20 to 24 years	39	132	89	128	84	54	27	56	47
25 to 34 years	77	225	186	202	178	67	67	130	108
35 to 44 years	79	148	182	126	163	52	71	85	83
45 to 54 years	86	81	86	88	102	36	30	53	34
55 to 64 years	59	64	56	83	66	35	14	46	11
65 to 74 years	54	50	55	51	50	21	15	31	10
75 to 84 years	36	25	34	30	14	17	11	24	3
85 years and over	8	11	6	2	8	5	1	13	2
3 and 4 years	16	69	51	90	71	15	17	27	12
16 years and over	481	842	816	812	760	357	272	492	334
18 years and over	457	801	750	751	724	339	251	467	315
21 years and over	430	712	673	690	649	268	232	429	293
60 years and over	126	122	129	131	100	62	34	89	21
62 years and over	117	111	118	110	89	57	29	77	16
Median	34.2	22.7	23.6	19.7	21.5	23.9	24.5	24.9	27.0
Female	367	772	689	815	713	268	229	390	245
Under 5 years	25	103	71	127	99	16	24	43	20
5 to 9 years	29	84	64	94	79	20	19	33	22
10 to 14 years	30	66	64	83	83	20	26	41	19
15 to 19 years	29	60	87	69	58	44	25	39	28
20 to 24 years	26	78	47	93	54	36	14	22	24
25 to 34 years	45	137	104	133	116	40	34	71	54
35 to 44 years	44	90	109	73	92	30	45	47	46
45 to 54 years	42	53	45	56	58	19	20	26	20
55 to 64 years	38	46	33	41	33	17	5	24	4
65 to 74 years	27	33	37	31	28	13	10	17	6
75 to 84 years	28	16	22	14	7	10	7	15	1
85 years and over	4	6	1	6	3	—	12	1	1
3 and 4 years	8	42	24	49	40	3	7	12	7
16 years and over	278	511	475	501	440	208	153	261	180
18 years and over	264	490	435	471	424	197	143	245	168
21 years and over	248	445	389	427	380	153	132	233	154
60 years and over	79	82	87	70	58	33	18	54	9
62 years and over	73	72	78	58	51	31	17	46	8
Median	34.9	24.7	26.1	22.1	23.4	24.7	26.8	26.8	26.6
Male	288	565	581	621	566	217	193	380	208
Median age	33.6	19.6	20.1	16.0	19.2	22.5	21.5	22.3	28.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons	655	1 337	1 270	1 436	1 279	485	422	770	453
In households	655	1 326	1 270	1 436	1 279	430	422	715	416
Householder	230	551	415	471	405	144	160	210	189
Family householder	167	322	308	362	324	111	102	147	114
Nonfamily householder	63	229	107	109	81	33	58	63	75
Living alone	57	198	92	92	68	26	52	48	68
Spouse	107	70	123	87	112	51	50	61	51
Child	231	569	576	747	576	160	189	338	146
Other relatives	73	67	86	86	126	47	10	51	17
Nonrelatives	14	69	70	45	60	28	13	55	13
Institutionalized persons	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	44	37
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	11	—
Persons per household	2.85	2.39	3.03	3.06	3.13	2.94	2.59	3.30	2.19
Persons per family	3.45	3.16	3.53	3.56	3.49	3.34	3.37	3.94	2.88
Persons 65 years and over	98	86	95	83	72	43	27	68	15
In households	98	77	95	83	72	43	27	32	15
Householder	63	68	67	65	53	28	20	24	10
Nonfamily householder	27	50	36	32	20	10	13	10	5
Living alone	27	47	35	28	17	9	12	10	5
Spouse	23	4	17	10	7	9	6	3	4
Other relatives	12	5	10	3	9	5	1	5	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	1	5	3	1	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	36	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families	167	322	308	362	324	111	102	147	114
With own children under 18 years	75	244	212	275	213	56	73	102	75
Number of own children under 18 years	150	483	450	616	456	108	162	260	119
Married-couple families	108	73	129	91	115	53	49	64	53
With own children under 18 years	47	44	77	53	65	20	28	40	28
Number of own children under 18 years	94	102	147	116	141	36	64	110	49
Female householder, no husband present	51	235	159	254	181	53	50	72	56
With own children under 18 years	26	191	123	215	137	35	43	57	43
Number of own children under 18 years	52	367	279	486	297	71	97	143	63
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Males 15 years and over	208	336	352	321	330	151	125	239	160
Never married	63	183	158	149	150	73	47	120	74
Now married, except separated	112	82	137	98	122	55	50	71	62
Separated	8	20	11	14	7	9	6	14	5
Widowed	3	7	6	15	10	1	4	4	1
Divorced	22	44	40	45	41	13	18	30	18
Females 15 years and over	283	519	490	511	452	212	160	273	184
Never married	70	256	214	253	204	95	56	115	68
Now married, except separated	113	76	132	98	114	58	52	67	56
Separated	10	43	36	51	31	17	9	20	10
Widowed	44	56	49	45	41	16	12	35	4
Divorced	46	88	59	64	62	26	31	36	46

**Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
		Total	Decatur city
<b>AGE</b>			
All persons	506	506	411
Under 5 years	47	47	32
5 to 9 years	52	52	45
10 to 14 years	43	43	35
15 to 19 years	52	52	45
20 to 24 years	27	27	20
25 to 34 years	78	78	64
35 to 44 years	122	122	98
45 to 54 years	53	53	43
55 to 64 years	18	18	17
65 to 74 years	9	9	7
75 to 84 years	4	4	4
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	19	19	12
15 years and over	350	350	288
18 years and over	330	330	271
21 years and over	303	303	248
60 years and over	22	22	19
62 years and over	16	16	14
Median	30.1	30.1	30.2
Female	268	268	208
Under 5 years	19	19	12
5 to 9 years	23	23	20
10 to 14 years	22	22	16
15 to 19 years	23	23	19
20 to 24 years	18	18	13
25 to 34 years	41	41	32
35 to 44 years	82	82	64
45 to 54 years	23	23	17
55 to 64 years	10	10	9
65 to 74 years	4	4	3
75 to 84 years	2	2	2
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	10	10	5
15 years and over	198	198	156
18 years and over	191	191	151
21 years and over	172	172	135
60 years and over	12	12	10
62 years and over	8	8	7
Median	32.5	32.5	33.2
Male	238	238	203
Median age	28.2	28.2	28.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>			
All persons	506	506	411
In households	495	495	400
Householder	139	139	121
Family householder	107	107	90
Nonfamily householder	32	32	31
Living alone	26	26	26
Spouse	133	133	101
Child	187	187	147
Other relatives	22	22	20
Nonrelatives	14	14	11
Institutionalized persons	3	3	3
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	8
Persons per household	3.06	3.06	2.97
Persons per family	3.52	3.52	3.48
Persons 65 years and over	14	14	12
In households	11	11	9
Householder	5	5	5
Nonfamily householder	3	3	3
Living alone	2	2	2
Spouse	1	1	1
Other relatives	3	3	3
Nonrelatives	2	2	—
Institutionalized persons	3	3	3
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>			
Families	107	107	90
With own children under 18 years	79	79	65
Number of own children under 18 years	170	170	135
Married-couple families	95	95	78
With own children under 18 years	73	73	59
Number of own children under 18 years	160	160	125
Female householder, no husband present	9	9	9
With own children under 18 years	5	5	5
Number of own children under 18 years	8	8	8
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
Males 15 years and over	160	160	139
Never married	48	48	43
Now married, except separated	100	100	84
Separated	4	4	4
Widowed	1	1	1
Divorced	7	7	7
Females 15 years and over	204	204	160
Never married	42	42	35
Now married, except separated	144	144	109
Separated	—	—	—
Widowed	5	5	4
Divorced	13	13	12

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macan County	
		Total	Decatur city
<b>AGE</b>			
All persons	540	540	447
Under 5 years	62	62	52
5 to 9 years	58	58	47
10 to 14 years	50	50	46
15 to 19 years	52	52	43
20 to 24 years	50	50	46
25 to 34 years	89	89	75
35 to 44 years	75	75	60
45 to 54 years	43	43	34
55 to 64 years	31	31	22
65 to 74 years	18	18	13
75 to 84 years	9	9	7
85 years and over	3	3	2
3 and 4 years	29	29	25
16 years and over	362	362	296
18 years and over	338	338	277
21 years and over	307	307	249
60 years and over	43	43	30
62 years and over	41	41	29
Median	24.8	24.8	23.8
Female	290	290	240
Under 5 years	30	30	27
5 to 9 years	27	27	22
10 to 14 years	23	23	20
15 to 19 years	35	35	31
20 to 24 years	27	27	25
25 to 34 years	44	44	34
35 to 44 years	43	43	35
45 to 54 years	25	25	18
55 to 64 years	17	17	13
65 to 74 years	8	8	6
75 to 84 years	8	8	7
85 years and over	3	3	2
3 and 4 years	15	15	14
16 years and over	204	204	165
18 years and over	188	188	152
21 years and over	168	168	134
60 years and over	24	24	18
62 years and over	23	23	17
Median	26.3	26.3	24.4
Male	250	250	207
Median age	23.4	23.4	23.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>			
All persons	540	540	447
In households	519	519	426
Householder	158	158	133
Family householder	111	111	90
Nonfamily householder	47	47	43
Living alone	41	41	37
Spouse	107	107	79
Child	206	206	172
Other relatives	20	20	16
Nonrelatives	28	28	26
Institutionalized persons	5	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	16	16	16
Persons per household	2.57	2.57	2.52
Persons per family	3.14	3.14	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	30	30	22
In households	29	29	21
Householder	24	24	18
Nonfamily householder	12	12	10
Living alone	11	11	9
Spouse	3	3	1
Other relatives	2	2	2
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>			
Families	111	111	90
With own children under 18 years	63	63	53
Number of own children under 18 years	180	180	151
Married-couple families	81	81	60
With own children under 18 years	45	45	35
Number of own children under 18 years	140	140	112
Female householder, no husband present	26	26	26
With own children under 18 years	16	16	16
Number of own children under 18 years	40	40	39
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
Males 15 years and over	160	160	131
Never married	44	44	38
Now married, except separated	93	93	72
Separated	1	1	1
Widowed	3	3	3
Divorced	19	19	17
Females 15 years and over	210	210	171
Never married	61	61	57
Now married, except separated	106	106	75
Separated	6	6	6
Widowed	14	14	12
Divorced	23	23	21

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
		Total	Decatur city
<b>AGE</b>			
All persons	<b>101 838</b>	<b>101 838</b>	<b>68 884</b>
Under 5 years	6 265	6 265	4 219
5 to 9 years	6 782	6 782	4 251
10 to 14 years	7 222	7 222	4 285
15 to 19 years	7 030	7 030	4 503
20 to 24 years	6 200	6 200	4 580
25 to 34 years	15 068	15 068	10 287
35 to 44 years	15 408	15 408	9 689
45 to 54 years	11 386	11 386	7 145
55 to 64 years	10 425	10 425	7 390
65 to 74 years	9 045	9 045	6 882
75 to 84 years	5 201	5 201	4 147
85 years and over	1 806	1 806	1 506
3 and 4 years	2 481	2 481	1 641
16 years and over	80 192	80 192	55 315
18 years and over	77 470	77 470	53 695
21 years and over	73 109	73 109	50 607
60 years and over	21 314	21 314	16 372
62 years and over	19 166	19 166	14 818
Median	36.5	36.5	37.2
Female	<b>53 002</b>	<b>53 002</b>	<b>36 480</b>
Under 5 years	3 059	3 059	2 033
5 to 9 years	3 276	3 276	2 069
10 to 14 years	3 528	3 528	2 089
15 to 19 years	3 466	3 466	2 259
20 to 24 years	3 185	3 185	2 391
25 to 34 years	7 676	7 676	5 211
35 to 44 years	7 741	7 741	4 850
45 to 54 years	5 777	5 777	3 731
55 to 64 years	5 458	5 458	3 972
65 to 74 years	5 123	5 123	3 964
75 to 84 years	3 334	3 334	2 737
85 years and over	1 379	1 379	1 174
3 and 4 years	1 217	1 217	810
16 years and over	42 462	42 462	29 893
18 years and over	41 175	41 175	29 103
21 years and over	38 925	38 925	27 474
60 years and over	12 638	12 638	9 971
62 years and over	11 499	11 499	9 128
Median	37.9	37.9	39.3
Male	<b>48 836</b>	<b>48 836</b>	<b>32 404</b>
Median age	35.0	35.0	35.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>			
All persons	<b>101 838</b>	<b>101 838</b>	<b>68 884</b>
In households	99 335	99 335	66 513
Householder	40 897	40 897	29 015
Family householder	28 645	28 645	18 953
Nonfamily householder	12 252	12 252	10 062
Living alone	10 923	10 923	8 974
Spouse	24 208	24 208	15 495
Child	29 188	29 188	18 147
Other relatives	2 391	2 391	1 723
Nonrelatives	2 651	2 651	2 133
Institutionalized persons	1 466	1 466	1 348
Other persons in group quarters	1 037	1 037	1 023
Persons per household	2.44	2.44	2.30
Persons per family	2.96	2.96	2.88
Persans 65 years and over	<b>16 052</b>	<b>16 052</b>	<b>12 535</b>
In households	14 968	14 968	11 564
Householder	10 444	10 444	8 208
Nonfamily householder	5 028	5 028	4 179
Living alone	4 927	4 927	4 089
Spouse	3 829	3 829	2 829
Child	580	580	425
Other relatives	115	115	102
Nonrelatives	1 081	1 081	969
Institutionalized persons	3	3	2
Other persons in group quarters			
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>			
Families	<b>28 645</b>	<b>28 645</b>	<b>18 953</b>
With own children under 18 years	12 825	12 825	8 038
Number of own children under 18 years	22 948	22 948	14 188
Married-couple families	<b>24 232</b>	<b>24 232</b>	<b>15 500</b>
With own children under 18 years	10 293	10 293	6 075
Number of own children under 18 years	19 008	19 008	11 136
Female householder, no husband present	<b>3 409</b>	<b>3 409</b>	<b>2 722</b>
With own children under 18 years	2 011	2 011	1 605
Number of own children under 18 years	3 181	3 181	2 526
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
Males 15 years and over	<b>38 430</b>	<b>38 430</b>	<b>25 840</b>
Never married	8 947	8 947	6 321
Now married, except separated	24 791	24 791	15 894
Separated	413	413	320
Widowed	1 038	1 038	802
Divorced	3 241	3 241	2 503
Females 15 years and over	<b>43 139</b>	<b>43 139</b>	<b>30 289</b>
Never married	7 645	7 645	5 632
Now married, except separated	24 726	24 726	15 875
Separated	604	604	496
Widowed	5 968	5 968	4 899
Divorced	4 196	4 196	3 387

**Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Macon County												Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County
Decatur, IL MSA	Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02	Tract 19	
<b>RACE</b>														
All persons	117 206	83 885	793	1 688	4 036	2 611	2 451	4 504	3 413	2 445	2 573	2 713	2 730	2 730
White	102 197	69 164	130	1 503	3 823	2 533	2 277	4 309	2 892	2 231	2 409	2 542	2 409	2 285
Black	14 135	13 984	655	177	194	36	154	164	5	7	141	165	141	422
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	157	149	120	-	1	3	4	5	5	6	-	-	-	9
American Indian	149	149	119	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Eskimo	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao/Thai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>														
All persons	117 206	83 885	793	1 688	4 036	2 611	2 451	4 504	3 413	2 445	2 573	2 713	2 730	2 730
Hispanic origin (of any race)	540	447	77	99	16	6	19	18	34	9	24	12	12	4
Mexican	281	234	7	5	14	3	12	11	13	7	11	11	11	3
Puerto Rican	48	41	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	1
Cuban	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic	193	193	155	155	2	3	7	7	13	2	11	3	3	2
Not of Hispanic origin	116 666	116 666	83 438	786	1 679	4 020	2 605	2 432	4 486	3 379	2 436	2 549	2 701	2 701
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>														
All persons	117 206	83 885	793	1 688	4 036	2 611	2 451	4 504	3 413	2 445	2 573	2 713	2 730	2 730
White	102 197	69 164	130	1 503	3 823	2 533	2 277	4 309	2 892	2 231	2 409	2 542	2 409	2 285
Hispanic origin	359	359	1	5	12	6	12	15	8	8	10	10	10	4
Not of Hispanic origin	101 838	101 838	14 135	13 994	68 884	129	1 498	3 811	2 527	2 265	2 223	2 389	2 389	2 281
Black	14 135	14 135	140	40	1 405	13 954	654	177	194	36	154	164	164	422
Hispanic origin	14 095	14 095	157	157	157	120	-	-	-	36	152	481	481	422
Not of Hispanic origin	150	150	150	7	7	113	-	-	3	4	5	6	6	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	149	149	149	149	149	120	-	-	3	3	4	4	4	4
Hispanic origin	149	149	149	149	149	120	-	-	3	3	4	4	4	4
Not of Hispanic origin	150	150	150	150	150	118	-	-	12	39	11	13	13	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	4	4	4	4	411	-	-	2	17	-	-	-	4
Hispanic origin	502	502	211	211	211	196	8	2	12	39	11	17	17	4
Not of Hispanic origin	130	130	130	130	130	118	5	4	4	5	9	16	16	10
Other race	81	81	81	81	81	78	-	-	-	-	2	7	7	-



**Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Decatur city, Macon County—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Decatur city, Macon County—Con.													
RACE		Tract 3	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
<b>RACE</b>															
All persons		4 383	870	793	3 726	2 746	459	1 911	2 547	1 620	4 028	2 946	2 611	2 411	4 216
White	—	2 435	550	130	2 358	1 464	233	1 465	1 252	1 435	3 815	2 756	2 533	2 237	4 037
Black	—	1 930	314	655	1 337	1 270	221	1 436	1 279	177	194	177	36	154	152
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	1	—	6	1	10	1	1	1	3	2	3	4	5
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>															
All persons		4 383	870	793	3 726	2 746	459	1 911	2 547	1 620	4 028	2 946	2 611	2 411	4 216
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	25	4	7	17	10	5	1	—	20	9	16	12	19	18
Mexican	—	17	4	7	4	5	4	—	8	5	14	6	3	12	11
Puerto Rican	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	—	2	—	—	—
Cuban	—	3	—	—	—	13	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic origin	—	4	—	—	—	786	3 709	2 736	456	1 910	2 527	1 611	4 012	2 934	4 198
Not of Hispanic origin	—	4 358	866	—	—	8	17	3	—	—	14	5	4	3	5
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>															
All persons		4 383	870	793	3 726	2 746	459	1 911	2 547	1 620	4 028	2 946	2 611	2 411	4 216
White	—	2 435	550	130	2 358	1 464	233	1 465	1 252	1 435	3 815	2 756	2 533	2 237	4 037
Hispanic origin	—	6	4	—	6	4	—	—	12	5	12	7	6	12	15
Not of Hispanic origin	—	2 429	546	129	2 352	1 460	233	1 465	1 240	1 430	3 803	2 749	2 527	2 225	4 022
Black	—	1 930	314	655	1 337	1 270	221	1 436	1 279	177	194	177	36	154	152
Hispanic origin	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	1 919	314	654	1 329	1 266	220	1 435	1 278	177	194	176	36	152	152
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	1	—	7	6	—	10	1	3	2	3	2	3	5
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	6	—	5	—	7	3	2	—	2	—	12	8	—	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Not of Hispanic origin	—	6	—	5	—	6	3	2	—	2	—	12	8	—	14
Other race	—	11	8	3	—	8	17	3	2	—	14	4	3	—	8
Hispanic origin	—	8	3	—	5	2	15	3	2	—	7	4	3	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

**Census Tract or Block Numbering Area**

Decatur city, Macon County—Con.

	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)
<b>RACE</b>											
All persons	3 413	2 160	2 235	2 694	2 730	2 285	2 580	2 514	2 378	577	3 003
White	2 892	1 946	2 081	2 523	2 422	1 65	4 568	2 341	2 078	569	2 924
Black	485	201	131	165	9	2	770	141	273	5	34
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	6	—	2	9	12	8	—	—	2	1
American Indian	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	6	17	2	4	18	15	20	1	37	29
Asian	12	6	17	1	4	16	15	20	1	37	29
Chinese	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
Japanese	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	2
Asian Indian	—	4	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
Korean	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Hmong	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	16	—	1	—	6	2	—	—	10	12	9
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>											
All persons	3 413	2 160	2 235	2 694	2 730	2 22	12	2 514	2 378	577	3 003
Hispanic origin (of any race)	34	4	22	7	3	10	13	14	10	13	12
Mexican	13	2	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	8
Puerto Rican	8	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	13	2	11	2	2	—	8	8	3	1	3
Not of Hispanic origin	3 379	2 156	2 213	2 682	2 726	5 360	2 493	2 364	576	2 990	3 707
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>											
All persons	3 413	2 160	2 235	2 694	2 730	2 285	2 580	2 514	2 378	577	3 003
White	2 892	1 946	2 081	2 523	2 422	1 65	4 568	2 341	2 078	569	2 924
Hispanic origin	19	3	18	10	4	7	14	14	7	1	12
Not of Hispanic origin	2 873	1 943	2 063	2 513	2 281	165	4 561	2 327	2 071	568	2 913
Black	485	201	131	165	422	770	141	141	273	5	34
Hispanic origin	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	481	201	131	165	422	769	141	141	273	5	34
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	6	—	—	—	9	12	8	—	—	58
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5	6	—	—	—	9	12	7	2	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	6	17	2	4	18	15	20	1	37	29
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	13	6	17	2	4	17	15	20	1	37	29
Other race	16	9	7	10	2	10	12	12	7	7	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	7	2	—	—	—	10	11	11	1	5	1

**Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.						Remainder of Macon County					
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	
<b>RACE</b>												
All persons	1 790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White	1 741	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>												
All persons	1 790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>												
All persons	1 790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White	1 741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Census Tract or Block Numbering Area**

	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)
<b>RACE</b>											
All persons	288	285	338	328	328	19	54	5	3 423	2 091	3
White	272	285	328	328	328	19	54	5	3 390	2 079	3
Black	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
Eskimo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	-
Asian	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	9	2	2	-
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Asian Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Vietnamese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lotian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>											
All persons	288	285	338	328	328	19	54	5	3 423	2 091	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	14	6	-
Mexican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
Puerto Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>											
All persons	288	285	338	328	328	19	54	5	3 423	2 091	3
White	272	285	328	328	328	19	54	5	3 390	2 079	3
Hispanic origin	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	14	5	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 376	2 074	3
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	-
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)	Tract 30
Remainder of Macon County—Con.												
<b>RACE</b>												
All persons												
White	1 363	6 026	2 457	2 218	2 402	4 586	2 099	677	333	1 211	3 327	3 317
Black	1 349	5 969	2 447	2 206	2 396	4 546	2 055	673	325	1 199	3 317	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	6	—	—	2	8	—	3	—	—	3	3
American Indian	6	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	28	—	—	4	4
Asian	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	28	—	—	1	1
Chinese	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	—	—	2	2
Filipino	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	11	3	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao/Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>												
All persons	1 363	6 026	2 457	2 218	2 402	4 586	2 099	677	333	1 211	3 327	3 317
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	9	1	—	6	4	—	9	5	9	9	9
Mexican	1	4	—	—	6	3	—	3	3	6	6	6
Puerto Rican	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3
Not of Hispanic origin	1 361	6 017	2 436	2 217	2 396	4 582	2 088	668	328	1 202	3 318	3 317
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>												
All persons	1 363	6 026	2 457	2 218	2 402	4 586	2 099	677	333	1 211	3 327	3 317
White	1 349	5 969	2 447	2 206	2 396	4 546	2 055	673	325	1 199	3 317	2
Hispanic origin	1	6	1	—	6	2	10	9	5	4	8	8
Not of Hispanic origin	1 348	5 963	2 446	2 205	2 390	4 544	2 045	664	320	1 195	3 309	3
Black	7	27	3	—	10	—	—	—	7	7	2	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	6	—	—	2	2	—	16	14	14	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	7	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Not of Hispanic origin	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	16	14	14	4	4
Hispanic origin	—	—	21	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	21	7	2	2	—	14	14	28	4	4
Other race	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County						
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
All housing units-----	50 049	50 049	37 470	325	725	1 903	1 022	1 016	1 841	1 049
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units -----	45 996	45 996	34 013	286	665	1 760	981	985	1 774	938
Owner-occupied housing units -----	32 268	32 268	22 405	197	449	1 254	916	732	1 472	627
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.2	70.2	65.9	68.9	67.5	71.3	93.4	74.3	83.0	66.8
White -----	30 263	30 263	20 455	36	431	1 214	895	689	1 439	550
Black -----	1 871	1 871	1 837	160	17	36	10	40	28	74
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	33	33	24	—	—	1	2	—	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	76	76	66	—	—	3	9	2	1	1
Other race -----	25	25	23	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	83	83	64	—	2	—	2	3	2	5
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	30 208	30 208	20 418	36	430	1 214	893	688	1 438	547
Renter-occupied housing units -----	13 728	13 728	11 608	89	216	506	65	253	302	311
White -----	10 737	10 737	8 640	18	177	475	61	238	272	240
Black -----	2 879	2 879	2 869	70	37	29	1	13	26	70
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	31	31	27	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	63	63	55	—	1	1	3	2	2	1
Other race -----	18	18	17	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	75	75	69	1	1	2	—	1	2	3
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	10 689	10 689	8 597	18	176	474	61	237	270	238
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units -----	4 053	4 053	3 457	39	60	143	41	31	67	111
For sale only -----	603	603	513	5	11	25	14	9	17	24
For rent -----	1 828	1 828	1 625	19	9	62	4	11	28	40
Rented or sold, not occupied -----	527	527	448	3	4	15	13	2	11	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use -----	163	163	136	2	—	4	4	3	1	3
For migrant workers -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant -----	932	932	735	10	36	37	6	6	10	40
Boarded up -----	88	88	79	1	3	6	—	—	—	5
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room -----	385	385	344	—	1	6	2	1	11	5
2 rooms -----	1 322	1 322	1 156	4	2	49	2	9	87	21
3 rooms -----	4 288	4 288	3 802	10	36	152	6	31	50	72
4 rooms -----	8 942	8 942	7 372	53	261	465	41	142	175	88
5 rooms -----	12 874	12 874	10 063	121	262	612	262	380	361	230
6 rooms -----	9 705	9 705	6 526	71	118	360	177	172	445	228
7 rooms -----	6 104	6 104	3 926	39	32	143	175	145	359	187
8 or more rooms -----	6 429	6 429	4 281	27	13	116	357	136	353	218
Median, all housing units -----	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.7	5.0	6.6	5.4	6.0	6.0
Mean, all housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.1	6.9	5.7	6.1	6.1
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	5.0	6.6	5.4	6.1	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.8	5.2	6.7	5.8	6.3	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.5	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.0	4.9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached -----	37 937	37 937	26 900	313	695	1 601	993	840	1 600	845
1, attached -----	462	462	423	1	5	11	6	13	8	5
2 -----	1 136	1 136	1 059	7	3	34	1	17	21	67
3 or 4 -----	1 651	1 651	1 537	1	7	3	—	61	1	40
5 to 9 -----	2 291	2 291	1 964	2	—	13	9	79	35	44
10 to 19 -----	2 035	2 035	1 809	1	—	176	9	5	50	41
20 to 49 -----	1 135	1 135	1 100	—	—	36	—	—	78	—
50 or more -----	863	863	863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 331	2 331	1 665	—	8	18	—	—	42	—
Other -----	208	208	150	—	7	11	4	1	6	7
Occupied housing units -----	45 996	45 996	34 013	286	665	1 760	981	985	1 774	938
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person -----	12 130	12 130	10 169	73	158	564	146	241	442	259
2 persons -----	15 585	15 585	11 487	80	215	601	408	350	663	301
3 persons -----	7 834	7 834	5 497	43	145	297	183	167	306	153
4 persons -----	6 574	6 574	4 221	46	102	181	153	150	246	120
5 persons -----	2 592	2 592	1 679	27	26	80	63	59	88	68
6 or more persons -----	1 281	1 281	960	17	19	37	28	18	29	37
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.20	2.20	2.10	2.38	2.31	2.03	2.34	2.22	2.17	2.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.28	2.28	2.19	2.26	2.15	2.06	2.34	2.28	2.23	2.27
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.89	1.89	1.82	2.87	2.76	1.89	2.54	1.95	1.72	2.00
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less -----	45 262	45 262	33 417	277	645	1 735	980	982	1 756	923
1.01 to 1.50 -----	603	603	490	6	19	22	1	3	16	14
1.51 or more -----	131	131	106	3	1	3	—	—	2	1
Mean -----	.45	.45	.44	.51	.52	.45	.39	.43	.40	.41
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	27 860	27 860	19 684	185	419	1 137	861	693	1 342	579
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 342	2 342	2 002	45	116	158	3	2	11	40
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	8 873	8 873	6 895	92	240	514	107	183	231	231
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	8 555	8 555	5 439	37	57	281	313	300	552	195
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	4 464	4 464	2 827	10	6	119	111	159	362	76
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 713	1 713	1 209	—	—	28	131	38	116	26
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 248	1 248	885	1	—	29	133	8	55	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	389	389	242	—	—	5	38	1	9	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	131	131	78	—	—	2	14	1	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	71	71	50	—	—	1	4	1	2	1
\$300,000 or more -----	74	74	57	—	—	7	—	—	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	45 400	45 400	42 800	28 900	26 700	35 900	61 000	47 900	54 200	41 700
Mean (dollars) -----	53 200	53 200	51 400	31 200	27 800	41 500	78 800	52 800	59 700	46 400
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	13 275	13 275	11 450	83	211	498	65	251	297	309
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	250	250	250	234	228	278	368	355	248	268
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	251	251	250	241	219	274	388	365	275	286
With meals included in rent -----	36	36	31	—	2	1	—	—	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	271	271	284	—	213	413	—	—	363	544
No meals included in rent -----	12 702	12 702	11 072	78	197	479	62	244	272	299
No cash rent -----	537	537	347	5	12	18	3	7	24	8

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02
All housing units-----	1 038	974	1 166	1 357	2 595	1 200	2 215	996	1 115	2 086
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units-----	986	965	1 101	1 251	2 249	1 111	2 107	954	1 085	1 990
Owner-occupied housing units-----	811	861	851	739	1 108	830	1 804	827	1 014	1 643
Percent of occupied housing units-----	82.3	89.2	77.3	59.1	49.3	74.7	85.6	86.7	93.5	82.6
White-----	764	824	823	689	1 049	814	1 724	822	997	1 625
Black-----	43	34	27	46	54	12	75	3	9	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	2	—	—	3	1	2	1	2	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	—	5	3
Other race-----	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	3	3	2	—	4	4	6	—	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	762	822	821	689	1 046	810	1 720	822	996	1 624
Renter-occupied housing units-----	175	104	250	512	1 141	281	303	127	71	347
White-----	150	97	229	394	969	258	287	126	70	326
Black-----	23	6	20	114	156	20	12	—	1	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1	—	1	2	5	—	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1	1	—	1	9	2	3	—	—	7
Other race-----	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	1	—	1	5	1	1	—	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	150	96	229	393	968	258	286	126	69	324
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units-----	52	9	65	106	346	89	108	42	30	96
For sale only-----	18	4	20	20	41	15	29	9	11	22
For rent-----	14	—	17	34	118	21	31	9	1	44
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	5	3	10	8	147	9	5	6	2	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	1	1	2	21	17	8	8	—	2	14
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	14	1	16	23	23	36	35	18	14	7
Boarded up-----	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room-----	—	1	—	6	112	1	10	1	—	10
2 rooms-----	2	—	9	31	203	7	19	5	1	28
3 rooms-----	22	6	70	173	527	65	105	21	19	147
4 rooms-----	279	76	274	332	375	584	317	143	65	214
5 rooms-----	359	193	411	495	682	387	640	287	245	447
6 rooms-----	187	235	223	197	368	108	504	262	315	532
7 rooms-----	102	190	107	70	186	30	322	150	234	349
8 or more rooms-----	87	273	72	53	142	18	298	127	236	359
Median, all housing units-----	5.1	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.9
Mean, all housing units-----	5.4	6.6	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.0
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.1	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.6	5.7	6.2	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.2	6.5	5.2	5.1	5.4	4.4	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.4	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.2	3.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached-----	1 019	914	1 101	1 042	1 455	644	1 597	914	1 076	1 770
1, attached-----	7	—	6	12	11	5	5	10	13	6
2-----	6	—	—	9	148	5	6	8	4	9
3 or 4-----	1	—	—	30	111	4	8	7	2	16
5 to 9-----	1	10	2	53	129	—	7	—	14	65
10 to 19-----	—	40	36	161	206	—	22	2	3	70
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	—	52	—	56	—	—	140
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	399	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	2	6	18	44	68	539	504	50	2	5
Other-----	2	4	3	6	16	3	10	5	1	5
Occupied housing units-----	986	965	1 101	1 251	2 249	1 111	2 107	954	1 085	1 990
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person-----	233	146	274	458	1 018	378	366	150	150	378
2 persons-----	372	401	401	407	626	385	685	319	413	784
3 persons-----	173	175	173	187	263	176	435	195	209	360
4 persons-----	125	153	175	131	187	111	415	182	204	328
5 persons-----	60	67	59	45	75	43	153	87	74	110
6 or more persons-----	23	23	19	23	80	18	53	21	35	30
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.20	2.34	2.19	1.91	1.67	1.96	2.51	2.54	2.45	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.15	2.36	2.22	2.01	1.96	1.89	2.59	2.54	2.46	2.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.49	2.13	2.04	1.69	1.50	2.20	2.04	2.52	2.34	1.57
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less-----	968	962	1 085	1 230	2 202	1 088	2 085	943	1 074	1 979
1.01 to 1.50-----	17	2	13	19	41	23	18	8	10	11
1.51 or more-----	1	1	3	2	6	—	4	3	1	—
Mean -----	.46	.40	.47	.45	.44	.48	.47	.47	.43	.42
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	760	824	804	693	994	398	1 158	685	965	1 528
Less than \$20,000-----	75	7	88	113	123	31	29	11	15	15
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	402	97	372	467	620	211	282	198	123	216
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	174	327	227	104	201	46	510	282	333	730
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	63	242	83	7	41	7	185	115	270	305
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	30	120	22	1	5	—	67	35	82	114
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	13	31	6	—	3	2	62	23	67	77
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	1	—	3	1	—	—	16	2	38	46
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	13	9
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	10	7
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	18	9
Median (dollars) -----	36 100	58 800	37 700	29 700	32 000	25 500	48 800	46 900	60 800	53 900
Mean (dollars) -----	41 100	61 800	42 200	30 500	34 300	27 400	55 600	50 800	77 200	65 400
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	167	103	246	498	1 132	279	269	105	67	340
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	273	360	260	251	222	219	227	242	379	354
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	278	362	261	250	246	213	250	266	383	363
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	263	213	—	—	—	50	—	387
No meals included in rent-----	162	93	237	484	1 106	265	240	89	59	326
No cash rent-----	5	10	8	13	26	14	29	15	8	13

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.						Decatur city, Macon County			
	Tract 26.01	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 29.03	Tract 29.04	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97
All housing units-----	1 690	1 735	746	1 626	2 410	2 226	294	1 475	1 959	413
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units-----	1 577	1 651	729	1 590	2 266	2 179	213	1 308	1 771	348
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 459	1 302	651	1 334	878	1 724	32	734	1 181	255
Percent of occupied housing units-----	92.5	78.9	89.3	83.9	38.7	79.1	15.0	56.1	66.7	73.3
White-----	1 444	1 294	645	1 291	838	1 688	16	640	821	188
Black-----	10	4	5	31	34	27	15	88	355	65
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	5	3	1	11	3	4	—	3	1	2
Other race-----	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	2	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	—	3	8	4	6	1	4	5	—
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	1 444	1 294	642	1 284	836	1 685	16	638	821	188
Renter-occupied housing units-----	118	349	78	256	1 388	455	181	574	590	93
White-----	116	348	74	225	1 212	425	131	381	258	43
Black-----	1	1	—	28	158	27	50	191	331	49
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1	—	4	2	14	—	—	—	—	1
Other race-----	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	1	1	—	1	18	3	1	6	4	—
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	115	347	74	225	1 197	423	130	376	256	43
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units-----	113	84	17	36	144	47	81	167	188	65
Far sole only-----	21	11	6	8	8	8	—	30	34	5
For rent-----	72	27	—	13	90	17	49	74	54	42
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	6	11	4	2	11	7	—	5	23	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	4	6	2	3	10	3	1	2	1	1
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	10	29	5	10	25	12	31	56	76	4
Boarded up-----	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	6	4	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room-----	—	6	1	1	30	5	9	15	—	—
2 rooms-----	3	37	2	6	163	15	44	39	31	12
3 rooms-----	28	72	9	33	523	128	137	152	92	38
4 rooms-----	163	245	50	113	818	321	35	241	451	46
5 rooms-----	394	406	125	266	472	467	25	509	781	59
6 rooms-----	488	433	158	336	235	547	24	305	349	77
7 rooms-----	304	270	152	338	107	328	8	135	144	68
8 or more rooms-----	310	266	249	533	62	415	12	79	111	113
Median, all housing units-----	6.0	5.7	6.7	6.7	4.1	5.8	3.2	5.1	5.0	6.2
Mean, all housing units-----	6.2	5.8	6.9	6.8	4.3	6.0	3.7	5.1	5.2	6.3
Median, occupied housing units-----	6.1	5.8	6.7	6.7	4.1	5.8	3.3	5.1	5.0	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.1	6.0	6.8	7.0	5.0	6.2	6.5	5.4	5.1	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	5.2	4.6	5.3	4.8	3.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	4.8	4.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached-----	1 540	1 506	724	1 407	463	1 822	58	1 133	1 797	306
1, attached-----	9	7	3	4	90	23	3	12	26	12
2-----	7	11	1	—	14	7	28	148	55	23
3 or 4-----	—	11	4	32	215	46	39	92	43	22
5 to 9-----	—	56	9	164	142	72	40	64	23	18
10 to 19-----	—	39	—	8	443	19	37	17	3	3
20 to 49-----	—	23	—	—	410	215	2	—	—	26
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	80	—	84	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	130	71	4	4	543	19	—	—	1	2
Other-----	4	11	1	7	10	3	3	9	11	1
Occupied housing units-----	1 577	1 651	729	1 590	2 266	2 179	213	1 308	1 771	348
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person-----	221	288	102	230	997	464	132	436	523	106
2 persons-----	645	557	255	562	743	934	38	344	567	106
3 persons-----	283	308	135	311	291	357	20	210	310	55
4 persons-----	300	309	151	320	142	300	11	169	215	41
5 persons-----	95	137	61	129	67	87	8	85	74	22
6 or more persons-----	33	52	25	38	26	37	4	64	82	18
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.38	2.46	2.56	2.51	1.68	2.17	1.50—	2.13	2.14	2.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.38	2.54	2.55	2.60	2.07	2.25	2.25	2.02	2.00	2.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.46	2.19	2.57	2.19	1.50—	1.77	1.50—	2.35	2.60	2.06
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less-----	1 566	1 625	723	1 579	2 246	2 165	207	1 265	1 725	344
1.01 to 1.50-----	10	21	5	9	11	9	5	32	42	2
1.51 or more-----	1	5	1	2	9	5	1	11	4	2
Mean-----	.43	.47	.42	.41	.46	.40	.46	.49	.47	.38
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 280	1 066	586	1 244	384	1 599	26	661	1 099	232
Less than \$20,000-----	21	57	10	8	20	21	12	177	239	18
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	207	376	62	94	102	174	12	419	693	68
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	506	411	124	315	137	593	1	62	148	54
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	242	146	139	363	118	458	1	3	14	31
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	106	42	58	237	5	164	—	—	4	27
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	118	27	76	194	2	146	—	—	1	19
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	38	5	69	27	—	36	—	—	—	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	13	1	29	4	—	6	—	—	—	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	16	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$300,000 or more-----	13	—	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars)-----	55 300	43 900	71 900	71 000	50 400	60 300	21 700	26 100	27 700	50 500
Mean (dollars)-----	71 400	47 600	98 000	76 900	49 300	67 400	23 100	26 700	29 100	65 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	109	292	63	252	1 382	450	180	564	572	92
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	267	227	291	353	296	280	134	23B	235	247
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	273	239	367	363	291	252	142	237	224	257
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	1	—	5	—	2	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	363	—	228	—	544	263	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	90	257	55	239	1 36B	417	173	550	552	87
No cash rent-----	19	35	7	13	9	33	5	13	20	5

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)
All housing units	325	2 420	1 331	289	948	1 118	677	1 896	1 454	1 022
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units	286	1 879	1 072	202	650	978	632	1 755	1 343	981
Owner-occupied housing units	197	346	500	35	207	546	429	1 251	1 038	916
Percent of occupied housing units	68.9	18.4	46.6	17.3	31.8	55.8	67.9	71.3	77.3	93.4
White	36	290	343	25	89	372	411	1 211	1 000	895
Black	160	55	157	10	117	174	17	36	34	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	9
Other race	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	7	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	36	290	342	25	89	372	410	1 211	995	893
Renter-occupied housing units	89	1 533	572	167	443	432	203	504	305	65
White	18	1 029	310	103	88	199	164	473	278	61
Black	70	496	258	60	354	231	37	29	27	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	6	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Other race	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	7	1	3	—	5	1	2	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	18	1 026	310	103	88	196	163	472	278	61
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units	39	541	259	87	298	140	45	141	111	41
For sole only	5	34	49	11	7	12	10	24	33	14
For rent	19	375	131	51	236	28	6	62	23	4
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	57	22	2	24	22	3	14	25	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	9	9	—	2	5	—	4	6	4
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	10	66	48	23	29	73	26	37	24	6
Boarded up	1	16	4	5	13	12	3	6	1	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room	—	97	16	5	1	1	—	6	10	2
2 rooms	4	245	51	54	23	11	1	49	10	2
3 rooms	10	811	222	67	93	72	29	151	44	6
4 rooms	53	580	193	54	289	379	245	463	381	41
5 rooms	121	294	365	54	294	388	250	611	541	262
6 rooms	71	142	256	28	171	164	112	359	251	177
7 rooms	39	74	130	8	50	59	29	142	113	175
8 or more rooms	27	177	98	19	27	44	11	115	104	357
Median, all housing units	5.3	3.6	5.0	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	6.6
Mean, all housing units	5.5	4.1	5.0	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	6.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.1	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.9	3.4	4.3	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.6	5.2
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached	313	393	888	101	543	972	664	1 594	1 367	993
1, attached	1	49	36	3	25	13	5	11	11	6
2	7	227	115	29	29	44	1	34	12	1
3 or 4	1	477	132	63	59	31	—	3	9	—
5 to 9	2	566	41	82	254	49	—	13	11	9
10 to 19	1	394	14	7	33	2	—	176	40	9
20 to 49	—	94	3	—	—	—	—	36	—	—
50 or more	—	204	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	18	—	—
Other	—	15	5	3	3	6	6	11	4	4
Occupied housing units	286	1 879	1 072	202	650	978	632	1 755	1 343	981
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person	73	976	360	92	149	263	144	561	469	146
2 persons	80	481	265	44	153	288	207	600	499	408
3 persons	43	214	177	27	141	186	137	296	179	183
4 persons	46	113	145	18	92	133	100	181	129	153
5 persons	27	52	60	7	63	53	26	80	43	63
6 or more persons	17	43	65	14	52	55	18	37	24	28
Median, occupied housing units	2.38	1.50—	2.16	1.70	2.66	2.28	2.33	2.03	1.91	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.26	1.91	2.05	2.04	2.39	2.02	2.15	2.06	1.91	2.34
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.87	1.50—	2.33	1.58	2.78	2.73	2.81	1.89	1.88	2.54
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less	277	1 841	1 020	189	602	941	613	1 730	1 322	980
1.01 to 1.50	6	28	34	8	40	33	18	22	16	1
1.51 or more	3	10	18	5	8	4	1	3	5	—
Mean	.51	.46	.51	.54	.61	.53	.53	.45	.41	.39
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	185	227	460	27	192	513	404	1 135	969	861
Less than \$20,000	45	26	144	14	111	225	113	157	93	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	92	112	274	11	68	264	229	514	571	107
\$40,000 to \$59,999	37	56	39	1	9	21	56	280	175	313
\$60,000 to \$79,999	10	13	1	1	3	1	6	119	38	111
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	28	21	131
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	8	2	—	—	1	—	29	29	133
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	38
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	14
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Median (dollars)	28 900	36 600	25 200	19 200	17 300	21 600	26 800	35 900	33 700	61 000
Mean (dollars)	31 200	43 200	25 500	22 100	23 100	22 700	27 800	41 600	46 700	78 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	83	1 526	562	163	440	425	199	496	295	65
Median contract rent (dollars)	234	216	211	203	130	208	230	279	269	368
Mean contract rent (dollars)	241	216	203	206	151	189	222	274	268	388
With meals included in rent	—	6	3	—	1	4	2	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	386	117	—	50	113	213	413	—	—
No meals included in rent	78	1 497	548	162	432	406	186	477	276	62
No cash rent	5	23	11	1	7	15	11	18	19	3

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.											
	Tract 14 (pt.)		Tract 15 (pt.)		Tract 16 (pt.)		Tract 17 (pt.)		Tract 18.01 (pt.)		Tract 18.02 (pt.)	
	1 002	1 724	1 049	933	860	1 160	1 357	2 564	1 199	974		
All housing units												
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER												
Occupied housing units	971	1 664	938	884	852	1 095	1 251	2 222	1 110	916		
Owner-occupied housing units	718	1 381	627	716	758	845	739	1 088	829	755		
Percent of occupied housing units	73.9	83.0	66.8	B1.0	89.0	77.2	59.1	49.0	74.7	B2.4		
White	675	1 352	550	669	722	B17	689	1 029	813	681		
Block	40	25	74	43	33	27	46	54	12	71		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	3	1	2	—	—	3	1	2	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1		
Other race	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	2	5	2	3	2	—	4	4	2		
White, not of Hispanic origin	674	1 351	547	668	720	B15	689	1 026	809	681		
Renter-occupied housing units	253	283	311	168	94	250	512	1 134	281	161		
White	238	253	240	143	87	229	394	962	258	147		
Block	13	26	70	23	6	20	114	156	20	11		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	5	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	1	1	1	—	1	9	2	3		
Other race	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	2	3	—	1	—	1	5	1	—		
White, not of Hispanic origin	237	251	238	143	86	229	393	961	258	147		
VACANCY STATUS												
Vacant housing units	31	60	111	49	8	65	106	342	89	58		
For sole only	9	15	24	18	4	20	20	40	15	22		
For rent	11	26	40	14	—	17	34	116	21	28		
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	10	4	5	2	10	8	146	9	1		
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	—	3	1	1	2	21	17	8	3		
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other vacant	6	9	40	11	1	16	23	23	36	4		
Boarded up	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
ROOMS												
1 room	1	11	5	—	—	—	6	112	1	2		
2 rooms	9	85	21	2	—	9	31	203	7	6		
3 rooms	31	44	72	19	4	70	173	521	65	65		
4 rooms	141	156	88	265	65	273	332	353	584	196		
5 rooms	374	327	230	328	169	411	495	680	387	338		
6 rooms	167	417	228	163	194	222	197	368	108	193		
7 rooms	144	345	187	89	170	103	70	186	30	115		
8 or more rooms	135	339	218	67	258	72	53	141	17	59		
Median, all housing units	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.1	6.5	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.1		
Mean, all housing units	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.3	6.7	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.3		
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.1	6.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.2		
Mean, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	6.4	6.5	5.2	6.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	4.4	5.3		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.4	4.3	4.2		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached	827	1 490	845	917	806	1 095	1 042	1 454	643	482		
1, attached	13	B	5	7	—	6	12	11	5	2		
2	17	21	67	6	—	—	9	148	5	—		
3 or 4	61	1	40	1	—	—	30	111	4	1		
5 to 9	79	35	44	1	10	2	53	129	—	—		
10 to 19	5	50	41	—	40	36	161	206	—	11		
20 to 49	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	56		
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer	—	37	—	—	1	1B	44	38	539	419		
Other	—	4	7	1	3	3	6	16	3	3		
Occupied housing units	971	1 664	938	884	852	1 095	1 251	2 222	1 110	916		
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person	241	423	259	213	130	274	458	1 008	378	214		
2 persons	342	624	301	341	370	398	407	618	385	281		
3 persons	165	280	153	153	150	172	187	255	176	187		
4 persons	148	228	120	108	125	175	131	186	111	157		
5 persons	57	81	68	50	57	57	45	75	42	56		
6 or more persons	18	28	37	19	20	19	23	80	18	21		
Median, occupied housing units	2.21	2.16	2.20	2.17	2.30	2.19	1.91	1.67	1.96	2.37		
Mean, occupied housing units	2.28	2.22	2.27	2.12	2.32	2.22	2.01	1.96	1.89	2.46		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.95	1.66	2.00	2.44	2.04	2.04	1.69	1.50	2.20	1.77		
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less	96B	1 647	923	869	851	1 079	1 230	2 175	1 087	907		
1.01 to 1.50	3	15	14	14	1	13	19	41	23	8		
1.51 or more	—	2	1	1	—	3	2	6	—	1		
Mean	.43	.39	.41	.46	.39	.47	.45	.44	.48	.49		
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	681	1 272	579	678	732	801	693	993	397	384		
Less than \$20,000	2	10	40	69	—	88	113	123	132	5		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1B2	217	231	366	64	372	467	620	211	132		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	293	522	195	150	293	226	104	201	46	212		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	156	346	76	54	229	B2	7	41	7	30		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	38	109	26	27	117	22	1	5	—	2		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	B	53	9	10	29	6	—	2	1	2		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	9	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$300,000 or more	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—		
Median (dollars)	47 600	54 400	41 700	35 500	60 600	37 700	29 700	32 000	25 400	44 900		
Mean (dollars)	52 600	60 000	46 400	40 400	63 800	41 800	30 500	34 200	27 100	45 400		
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	251	280	309	162	93	246	498	1 125	279	160		
Median contract rent (dollars)	355	247	268	272	362	260	251	222	219	232		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	365	277	286	275	366	261	250	247	213	255		
With meals included in rent	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	363	544	—	—	263	213	—	—	—		
No meals included in rent	244	257	299	158	84	237	484	1 100	265	150		
No cash rent	7	22	8	4	9	B	13	25	14	10		

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	
All housing units-----	235	1 113	1 582	702	-	-	1 386	2 251	1 758
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units-----	224	1 083	1 499	689	-	-	1 355	2 114	1 728
Owner-occupied housing units-----	192	1 012	1 200	659	-	-	1 120	785	1 314
Percent of occupied housing units-----	85.7	93.4	80.1	95.6	-	-	82.7	37.1	76.0
White-----	189	995	1 185	646	-	-	1 078	746	1 282
Block-----	2	9	11	9	-	-	30	34	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	-	5	3	4	-	-	11	3	4
Other race-----	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	-	2	1	-	-	-	5	4	3
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	189	994	1 184	646	-	-	1 074	744	1 281
Renter-occupied housing units-----	32	71	299	30	-	-	235	1 329	414
White-----	32	70	278	29	-	-	204	1 156	384
Block-----	-	1	14	1	-	-	28	155	27
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	14	-
Other race-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	17	3
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	32	69	276	29	-	-	204	1 142	382
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units-----	11	30	83	13	-	-	31	137	30
For sale only-----	3	11	17	6	-	-	7	7	7
For rent-----	3	1	38	6	-	-	12	89	15
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	2	2	9	-	-	-	1	9	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	-	2	14	-	-	-	3	10	2
For migrant workers-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant-----	3	14	5	1	-	-	8	22	4
Boarded up-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room-----	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	28	5
2 rooms-----	-	1	26	-	-	-	6	161	13
3 rooms-----	7	19	134	6	-	-	32	498	118
4 rooms-----	46	65	179	37	-	-	94	781	266
5 rooms-----	70	245	320	145	-	-	197	423	370
6 rooms-----	50	313	352	198	-	-	253	207	410
7 rooms-----	28	234	264	144	-	-	308	98	237
8 or more rooms-----	34	236	297	172	-	-	495	55	339
Median, all housing units-----	5.4	6.2	5.8	6.3	-	-	6.9	4.1	5.8
Mean, all housing units-----	5.7	6.4	5.9	6.6	-	-	6.9	4.2	5.9
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	-	-	6.9	4.1	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.4	-	-	7.2	5.0	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.7	5.2	3.7	5.6	-	-	4.7	3.6	3.9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached-----	213	1 074	1 281	699	-	-	1 172	361	1 377
1, attached-----	9	13	5	1	-	-	2	90	21
2-----	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	13	6
3 or 4-----	7	2	15	-	-	-	32	215	46
5 to 9-----	-	14	60	-	-	-	164	129	72
10 to 19-----	2	3	70	-	-	-	8	422	18
20 to 49-----	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	398	215
50 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
Mobile home or trailer-----	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	534	1
Other-----	-	1	4	1	-	-	6	9	2
Occupied housing units-----	224	1 083	1 499	689	-	-	1 355	2 114	1 728
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person-----	44	149	310	100	-	-	198	946	394
2 persons-----	85	412	612	308	-	-	488	680	755
3 persons-----	39	209	254	124	-	-	258	277	280
4 persons-----	37	204	224	107	-	-	268	133	213
5 persons-----	16	74	77	35	-	-	112	54	60
6 or more persons-----	3	35	22	15	-	-	31	24	26
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.30	2.45	2.22	2.29	-	-	2.48	1.66	2.12
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.30	2.46	2.35	2.29	-	-	2.57	2.07	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.32	2.34	1.50-	2.50	-	-	2.17	1.50-	1.70
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less-----	223	1 072	1 491	682	-	-	1 345	2 096	1 716
1.01 to 1.50-----	1	10	8	7	-	-	9	10	7
1.51 or more-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	5
Mean-----	.45	.43	.41	.39	-	-	.40	.46	.40
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	175	963	1 130	635	-	-	1 050	303	1 227
Less than \$20,000-----	5	11	5	8	-	-	4	4	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	58	121	148	67	-	-	49	66	90
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	54	333	520	221	-	-	224	117	476
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	36	270	230	120	-	-	332	111	348
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	14	82	104	74	-	-	223	5	140
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	8	67	64	85	-	-	187	-	131
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	-	38	35	31	-	-	26	-	30
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	-	13	9	8	-	-	4	-	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	-	10	6	12	-	-	1	-	-
\$300,000 or more-----	-	18	9	9	-	-	-	-	1
Median (dollars)-----	47 500	60 900	55 300	62 600	-	-	75 000	53 600	61 600
Mean (dollars)-----	53 300	77 300	68 300	82 600	-	-	80 800	52 500	70 100
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	31	67	295	27	-	-	232	1 323	410
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	272	379	357	350	-	-	360	298	282
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	324	383	368	328	-	-	369	292	250
With meals included in rent-----	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	-	-	387	-	-	-	-	228	-
No meals included in rent-----	25	59	287	24	-	-	220	1 310	383
No cash rent-----	6	8	7	3	-	-	12	8	27

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McDon County								
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)
All housing units	—	48	7	—	14	117	—	105	114
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units	—	33	5	—	14	110	—	102	113
Owner-occupied housing units	—	20	3	—	14	91	—	95	103
Percent of occupied housing units	—	60.6	60.0	—	100.0	82.7	—	93.1	91.2
White	—	20	3	—	14	87	—	95	102
Block	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	20	3	—	14	87	—	94	102
Renter-occupied housing units	—	13	2	—	—	19	—	7	10
White	—	13	2	—	—	19	—	7	10
Block	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	13	2	—	—	19	—	7	10
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units	—	15	2	—	—	7	—	3	1
For sale only	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
For rent	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2 rooms	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
3 rooms	—	7	1	—	—	6	—	3	2
4 rooms	—	16	2	—	1	19	—	14	11
5 rooms	—	12	1	—	6	34	—	31	24
6 rooms	—	6	1	—	5	28	—	24	41
7 rooms	—	3	1	—	1	14	—	13	20
8 or more rooms	—	2	1	—	1	14	—	20	15
Median, all housing units	—	4.4	5.0	—	5.5	5.4	—	5.7	6.0
Mean, all housing units	—	4.6	5.6	—	5.6	5.6	—	6.0	6.1
Median, occupied housing units	—	4.3	6.0	—	5.5	5.5	—	5.7	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	4.5	7.0	—	5.5	5.7	—	5.6	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	4.0	5.0	—	—	4.7	—	6.1	5.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached	—	31	7	—	13	110	—	102	108
1, attached	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 or 4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	2	5
Other	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
Occupied housing units	—	33	5	—	14	110	—	102	113
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person	—	14	3	—	—	19	—	20	16
2 persons	—	8	1	—	8	39	—	31	31
3 persons	—	8	1	—	2	26	—	20	25
4 persons	—	2	—	—	2	18	—	17	28
5 persons	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	10	10
6 or more persons	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	3
Median, occupied housing units	—	1.81	1.50	—	2.38	2.42	—	2.50	2.88
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	1.90	1.50	—	2.38	2.40	—	2.42	2.83
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	1.67	1.50	—	—	2.60	—	3.63	3.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less	—	32	5	—	14	109	—	99	111
1.01 to 1.50	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean	—	.46	.27	—	.51	.46	—	.46	.49
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	15	2	—	12	70	—	82	92
Less than \$20,000	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	6	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	11	—	—	1	14	—	36	33
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	1	1	—	7	30	—	24	34
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	—	—	—	3	16	—	9	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	24,500	32,500	—	57,500	52,200	—	39,700	43,300
Mean (dollars)	—	25,900	32,500	—	64,600	55,000	—	46,700	46,300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	12	2	—	—	17	—	5	10
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	204	162	—	—	254	—	337	294
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	179	163	—	—	245	—	372	315
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	11	2	—	—	15	—	4	9
No cash rent	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25
All housing units-----	6	—	31	1	1 241	761	2	504	2 206
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units-----	6	—	27	1	1 191	730	2	491	2 137
Owner-occupied housing units-----	6	—	20	1	1 049	635	2	443	1 638
Percent of occupied housing units-----	100.0	—	74.1	100.0	88.1	87.0	100.0	90.2	76.6
White-----	6	—	20	1	1 043	633	2	440	1 627
Black-----	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Other race-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	6	—	20	1	1 039	633	2	440	1 625
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	7	—	142	95	—	48	499
White-----	—	—	7	—	140	94	—	48	492
Black-----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other race-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	—	—	7	—	139	94	—	48	492
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units-----	—	—	4	—	50	31	—	13	69
For sale only-----	—	—	1	—	7	6	—	5	6
For rent-----	—	—	2	—	3	6	—	6	25
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	24
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	—	—	—	—	31	15	—	2	14
Boarded up-----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room-----	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	10
2 rooms-----	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	2	80
3 rooms-----	—	—	6	—	40	14	—	13	148
4 rooms-----	—	—	22	—	121	97	—	35	213
5 rooms-----	—	—	2	—	302	217	—	127	331
6 rooms-----	1	—	—	—	311	212	2	180	533
7 rooms-----	4	—	—	—	207	122	—	85	486
8 or more rooms-----	—	—	1	1	239	93	—	62	405
Median, all housing units-----	6.8	—	3.9	8.5+	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1
Mean, all housing units-----	6.3	—	4.0	10.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Median, occupied housing units-----	6.8	—	3.9	8.5+	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.8	—	4.0	8.5+	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	3.9	—	4.9	5.3	—	5.4	3.9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached-----	6	—	1	1	1 115	701	2	489	1 812
1, attached-----	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	4
2-----	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	3	8
3 or 4-----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	57
5 to 9-----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5	179
10 to 19-----	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	130
20 to 49-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	—	30	—	85	50	—	4	14
Other-----	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	1	2
Occupied housing units-----	6	—	27	1	1 191	730	2	491	2 137
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person-----	—	—	10	—	152	106	1	68	345
2 persons-----	3	—	8	—	404	234	1	172	694
3 persons-----	1	—	8	—	248	156	—	106	441
4 persons-----	—	—	1	—	258	145	—	104	443
5 persons-----	2	—	—	1	97	71	—	33	164
6 or more persons-----	—	—	—	—	32	18	—	8	50
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.50	—	1.94	5.00	2.66	2.66	1.50—	2.55	2.57
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.50	—	1.88	5.00	2.70	2.67	1.50—	2.56	2.83
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	2.63	—	2.35	2.62	—	2.50	1.86
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less-----	6	—	27	1	1 178	720	2	488	2 118
1.01 to 1.50-----	—	—	—	—	10	7	—	3	17
1.51 or more-----	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2
Mean-----	.50	—	.50	.50	.46	.48	.25	.46	.46
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	3	—	1	1	774	510	2	398	1 484
Less than \$20,000-----	—	—	—	—	26	24	—	10	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	—	—	—	—	150	140	2	68	121
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	1	—	—	—	298	228	—	210	644
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	1	—	—	—	155	79	—	75	482
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	—	—	—	—	65	21	—	10	144
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	—	—	1	1	60	15	—	13	59
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	—	—	—	—	15	2	—	11	16
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars)-----	77 500	—	112 500	112 500	51 700	46 700	22 500	51 200	58 900
Mean (dollars)-----	133 300	—	112 500	112 500	60 700	49 900	22 500	57 100	63 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	7	—	109	74	—	45	472
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	100	—	225	219	—	294	251
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	131	—	243	243	—	326	268
With meals included in rent-----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	182
No meals included in rent-----	—	—	6	—	90	64	—	39	450
No cash rent-----	—	—	1	—	19	9	—	6	20

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of McDon County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)	Tract 30
All housing units	988	816	934	1 735	746	240	159	468	1 336
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units	888	793	887	1 651	729	235	152	451	1 235
Owner-occupied housing units	800	643	695	1 302	651	214	93	410	935
Percent of occupied housing units	90.1	81.1	78.4	78.9	89.3	91.1	61.2	90.9	75.7
White	798	642	693	1 294	645	213	92	406	932
Block	1	1	1	4	5	1	—	3	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	3	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	798	642	692	1 294	642	210	92	404	930
Renter-occupied housing units	88	150	192	349	78	21	59	41	300
White	87	149	191	348	74	21	56	41	298
Block	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	86	149	191	347	74	21	55	41	297
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units	100	23	47	84	17	5	7	17	101
For sole only	15	8	6	11	6	1	1	1	12
For rent	66	5	18	27	—	1	1	2	36
Rented or sold, not occupied	6	—	2	11	4	1	2	5	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	2	4	6	2	—	—	1	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	9	8	17	29	5	2	3	8	40
Boarded up	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	1
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room	—	2	—	6	1	—	2	—	9
2 rooms	3	7	4	37	2	—	2	2	6
3 rooms	22	25	21	72	9	1	25	10	61
4 rooms	126	136	143	245	50	19	37	55	207
5 rooms	249	198	203	406	125	69	49	97	328
6 rooms	290	190	200	433	158	83	28	137	316
7 rooms	160	126	183	270	152	30	9	91	201
8 or more rooms	138	132	180	266	249	38	7	76	208
Median, all housing units	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.7	5.9	4.8	6.0	5.7
Mean, all housing units	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.9	6.1	4.9	6.1	5.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.7	5.9	4.8	6.1	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.0	5.2	6.1	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.3	3.7	5.0	5.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached	841	751	811	1 506	724	235	102	445	1 124
1, attached	8	4	1	7	3	2	—	2	3
2	7	5	21	11	1	—	1	1	7
3 or 4	—	8	9	11	4	—	—	—	10
5 to 9	—	5	17	56	9	—	13	—	36
10 to 19	—	11	5	39	—	—	21	1	8
20 to 49	—	—	—	23	—	—	12	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	129	31	61	71	4	2	9	18	139
Other	3	1	9	11	1	1	1	1	9
Occupied housing units	888	793	887	1 651	729	235	152	451	1 235
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person	121	145	159	288	102	32	51	70	239
2 persons	337	269	309	557	255	74	63	179	421
3 persons	159	168	166	308	135	53	14	77	215
4 persons	193	127	168	309	151	52	9	87	239
5 persons	60	55	59	137	61	17	13	27	87
6 or more persons	18	29	26	52	25	7	2	11	34
Median, occupied housing units	2.46	2.43	2.42	2.46	2.56	2.72	1.90	2.37	2.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.46	2.44	2.40	2.54	2.55	2.74	2.11	2.37	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.45	2.38	2.50	2.19	2.57	2.42	1.50	2.40	2.47
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less	884	783	876	1 625	723	234	150	449	1 211
1.01 to 1.50	3	8	10	21	5	—	1	2	20
1.51 or more	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	—	4
Mean	.46	.46	.44	.47	.42	.47	.45	.43	.45
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	645	519	517	1 066	586	194	81	372	750
Less than \$20,000	13	35	37	57	10	4	16	15	62
\$20,000 to \$39,999	140	197	178	376	62	45	36	84	284
\$40,000 to \$59,999	285	169	162	411	124	91	20	117	259
\$60,000 to \$79,999	122	69	88	146	139	31	7	110	92
\$80,000 to \$99,999	32	22	23	42	58	14	—	24	36
\$100,000 to \$149,999	33	9	25	27	76	7	2	15	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7	7	3	5	69	1	—	6	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	5	8	1	1	29	—	—	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	2	—	1	9	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	4	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	51 800	42 400	43 900	43 900	71 900	50 500	32 500	55 300	41 500
Mean (dollars)	60 200	51 300	49 500	47 600	98 000	55 500	37 300	58 300	45 600
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	82	124	142	292	63	20	59	40	250
Median contract rent (dollars)	257	239	219	227	291	281	255	258	254
Mean contract rent (dollars)	253	229	233	239	367	296	257	274	246
With meals included in rent	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	163	—	363	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	66	113	122	257	55	19	58	34	216
No cash rent	16	11	19	35	7	1	1	6	34

**Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Macon County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County						Decatur city, Macon County		
	Total	Decatur city	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 29-30	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	
Occupied housing units -	41 000	29 095	790	1 083	2 018	2 050	1 021	1 079	-	-	-	
<b>TENURE</b>												
Owner-occupied housing units -	30 263	20 455	550	689	1 049	838	640	821	-	-	-	
Percent of occupied housing units -	73.8	70.3	69.6	63.6	52.0	40.9	62.7	76.1	-	-	-	
Renter-occupied housing units -	10 737	8 640	240	394	969	1 212	381	258	-	-	-	
Percent of occupied housing units -	26.2	26.2	30.4	36.4	48.0	59.1	37.3	23.9	-	-	-	
<b>ROOMS</b>												
1 room -	218	186	3	34	26	15	-	-	-	-	-	
2 rooms -	887	731	20	25	132	28	9	9	-	-	-	
3 rooms -	2 930	2 533	43	111	427	79	37	37	-	-	-	
4 rooms -	6 966	5 521	54	261	305	167	266	266	-	-	-	
5 rooms -	10 485	10 485	155	417	552	411	378	480	-	-	-	
6 rooms -	8 338	8 328	5 287	183	308	208	216	171	-	-	-	
7 rooms -	5 404	5 404	3 298	148	159	94	86	48	-	-	-	
8 or more rooms -	5 802	5 802	3 714	184	45	115	56	52	-	-	-	
Median, occupied housing units -	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.2	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.0	-	-	-	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.6	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.0	-	-	-	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.6	4.8	-	-	-	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>												
1, detached -	32 612	32 612	22 028	647	879	1 244	414	828	-	-	-	
1, attached -	285	285	253	-	8	6	72	8	10	10	10	
2, -	614	545	46	8	83	66	11	70	49	49	9	
3 or 4 -	961	961	866	33	10	97	176	57	57	57	6	
5 to 9 -	1 415	1 415	1 123	36	37	97	128	-	-	-	-	
10 to 19 -	1 419	1 419	1 225	23	101	141	355	2	2	2	2	
20 to 49 -	892	892	864	-	-	46	319	-	-	-	-	
50 or more -	567	567	567	-	-	266	493	-	-	-	-	
Mobile home or trailer -	2 081	2 081	1 519	-	36	58	-	-	-	-	-	
Other -	154	154	105	5	4	11	8	7	7	7	8	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>												
1 person -	10 932	10 932	8 999	233	404	957	922	370	368	-	-	
2 persons -	14 409	14 409	10 330	259	369	577	671	298	379	-	-	
3 persons -	6 779	6 779	4 459	117	156	229	250	158	155	-	-	
4 persons -	5 747	5 747	5 767	101	104	155	128	113	112	-	-	
5 persons -	2 183	2 183	3 433	53	34	55	59	51	33	-	-	
6 or more persons -	910	910	595	27	16	45	20	31	32	-	-	
Median, occupied housing units -	2.16	2.16	2.04	2.13	1.87	1.59	1.65	1.97	1.95	-	-	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -	2.26	2.26	2.15	2.23	1.97	1.93	2.03	1.94	1.87	-	-	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -	1.74	1.74	1.61	1.80	1.60	1.50-	1.50-	2.06	2.40	-	-	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>												
1.00 or less -	40 534	40 534	28 765	785	1 071	1 988	1 071	1 000	1 061	-	-	
1.01 to 1.50 -	394	394	282	4	10	26	8	16	17	-	-	
1.51 or more -	72	72	48	1	2	4	.42	5	1	-	-	
Mean -	.43	.43	.42	.39	.43	.45	.45	.45	.44	.44	.44	
<b>VALUE</b>												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -	26 013	17 882	513	647	940	940	350	577	767	-	-	
Less than \$20,000 -	1 955	1 955	1 616	24	103	117	20	152	151	-	-	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -	8 051	8 051	6 083	196	433	582	97	374	374	-	-	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -	8 145	8 145	5 045	183	103	122	122	49	49	-	-	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -	4 323	4 323	2 696	73	6	41	104	2	2	-	-	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -	1 672	1 672	1 172	26	1	5	5	5	5	-	-	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -	1 215	1 215	853	9	1	3	2	2	2	-	-	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -	383	383	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -	129	129	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -	70	70	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more -	70	70	54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median (dollars) -	46 400	46 400	44 100	43 700	29 900	32 000	49 700	26 200	27 800	-	-	
Mean (dollars) -	54 300	54 300	52 800	48 300	30 700	34 400	48 900	26 600	29 000	-	-	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -	10 339	10 339	8 537	238	385	960	1 207	375	252	-	-	
Median contract rent (dollars) -	255	255	258	267	255	218	296	235	250	-	-	
With meals included in rent (dollars) -	26	26	26	262	292	254	-	236	240	-	-	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -	28	28	23	23	23	2	-	263	263	-	-	
No meals included in rent -	306	306	331	344	344	213	-	1 194	1 194	-	-	
No cash rent -	9 832	9 832	8 479	8 479	8 479	12	12	937	937	-	-	

**Census Tract or Block Numbering Area**

Decatur city, Macon County—Con.

	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>1 991</b>	<b>1 902</b>
<b>TENURE</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units	290	343	89	372	550	689	1 029	746
Percent of occupied housing units	22.0	52.5	50.3	65.1	69.6	63.6	51.7	39.2
Renter-occupied housing units	1 029	310	88	199	240	394	962	1 156
Percent of occupied housing units	78.0	47.5	49.7	34.9	30.4	36.4	48.3	60.8
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room	56	4	—	—	3	3	34	24
2 rooms	135	23	3	2	20	25	122	130
3 rooms	451	107	18	32	43	111	418	406
4 rooms	292	93	36	222	54	261	286	660
5 rooms	137	184	68	194	155	417	550	365
6 rooms	81	129	38	78	183	167	308	182
7 rooms	44	68	6	21	148	54	159	85
8 or more rooms	123	45	8	22	184	45	114	50
Median, occupied housing units	3.6	5.0	5.0	4.7	6.2	4.8	4.7	4.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	5.5	5.2	4.8	6.6	5.1	5.4	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.3	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.6
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1 detached	230	461	150	539	647	879	1 243	317
1, attached	18	10	5	4	—	8	6	72
2	123	45	7	21	46	8	83	10
3 or 4	258	42	11	2	33	10	66	176
5 to 9	324	10	3	2	36	37	97	117
10 to 19	214	9	—	—	23	101	141	337
20 to 49	55	3	—	—	—	—	46	307
50 or more	84	71	1	1	1	—	266	74
Mobile home or trailer	12	2	—	—	2	5	32	485
Other	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	7
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person	774	266	56	195	233	404	947	871
2 persons	339	179	49	192	259	369	569	610
3 persons	113	89	27	97	117	156	221	238
4 persons	47	62	14	55	101	104	154	119
5 persons	27	23	18	16	53	34	55	46
6 or more persons	23	30	13	16	27	16	45	18
Median, occupied housing units	1.50	1.84	2.16	1.97	2.13	1.87	1.59	1.63
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.79	1.82	1.98	1.80	2.23	1.97	1.93	2.02
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50	1.88	2.40	2.37	1.80	1.60	1.50	1.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less	1 306	632	167	559	785	1 071	1 961	1 888
1.01 to 1.50	8	18	10	11	4	10	26	7
1.51 or more	5	3	—	1	1	2	4	7
Mean	.41	.44	.53	.45	.39	.43	.42	.45
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	175	313	81	350	513	647	939	270
Less than \$20,000	21	102	59	156	24	103	117	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	86	187	86	181	196	433	582	61
\$40,000 to \$59,999	38	22	20	20	183	103	191	103
\$60,000 to \$79,999	10	—	—	1	73	6	41	97
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	26	1	5	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8	—	1	1	9	—	2	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	36 600	25 000	13 300	21 400	43 700	29 900	32 000	53 300
Mean (dollars)	44 900	25 300	15 800	22 500	48 300	30 700	34 300	52 400
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 027	307	87	195	238	385	953	1 151
Median contract rent (dollars)	221	204	174	219	267	255	219	299
Mean contract rent (dollars)	193	187	193	210	292	254	213	291
With rents included in rent	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Mean contract rent (dollars)	404	187	187	187	213	544	232	262
No rents included in rent	1 007	85	85	85	181	372	372	139
No cash rent	16	—	—	—	16	12	12	22

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County						Decatur city, Macon County	
	Total	Decatur city	Tract 4,98	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 29,03	Tract 2	Tract 3	
Occupied housing units	4 750	4 750	4 706	230	144	160	210	192	279	686
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 871	1 837	160	74	46	54	34	88	355	157
Percent of occupied housing units	39.4	39.0	69.6	51.4	28.8	25.7	17.7	31.5	51.7	331
Renter-occupied housing units	2 879	2 869	70	70	114	156	158	191	48.3	48.3
Percent of occupied housing units	60.6	61.0	30.4	48.6	71.3	74.3	82.3	68.5		
ROOMS										
1 room	37	36	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—
2 rooms	190	188	4	6	6	15	11	7	18	40
3 rooms	573	569	20	42	25	32	53	37	39	126
4 rooms	951	948	52	49	57	65	31	77	77	234
5 rooms	1 342	1 338	91	29	19	15	15	58	58	153
6 rooms	840	829	58	17	12	21	10	38	38	65
7 rooms	460	449	30	17	17	23	5	23	23	50
8 or more rooms	357	349	17	4	4	4	4	5	5	52
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.5	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	5.0	3.8	4.8	3.7	4.9			
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	3 126	3 093	221	117	95	130	34	199	608	608
1, attached	106	106	106	10	1	1	2	4	14	14
2	233	233	233	4	1	1	25	39	25	25
3 or 4	285	285	283	4	4	8	28	22	22	23
5 to 9	428	428	426	6	6	12	20	10	4	12
10 to 19	266	262	262	1	1	33	10	58	10	1
20 to 49	109	109	108	—	—	—	3	44	—	—
50 or more	158	158	158	—	—	—	8	4	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	10	10	10	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Other	29	29	27	—	—	1	1	1	1	3
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	129	129	122	57	52	52	48	68	64	153
2 persons	129	129	115	60	35	44	66	45	45	186
3 persons	992	986	38	34	29	34	35	50	50	155
4 persons	754	754	36	18	27	31	11	55	55	101
5 persons	390	384	24	15	10	19	6	33	33	41
6 or more persons	356	352	15	9	7	34	6	32	32	50
Median, occupied housing units	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.47	2.62	2.30	2.88	3.11	2.53	2.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.77	2.77	2.76	2.38	2.46	2.94	3.30	3.33	3.03	3.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.79	2.78	2.02	2.71	1.71	3.15	2.73
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	4 494	4 451	222	135	152	194	188	257	658	658
1.01 to 1.50	201	201	5	9	8	15	3	16	25	25
1.51 or more	55	54	3	—	—	1	6	6	3	3
Mean	.58	.58	.51	.53	.59	.66	.53	.62	.53	.53
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 733	1 704	148	64	42	50	50	29	80	327
Less than \$20,000	379	379	30	16	10	6	—	24	24	87
\$20,000 to \$39,999	799	799	73	35	31	34	4	43	43	183
\$40,000 to \$59,999	382	382	373	35	10	10	13	12	12	47
\$60,000 to \$79,999	121	121	115	9	3	1	12	1	1	7
\$80,000 to \$99,999	27	27	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	31 100	30 900	31 100	30 700	27 800	31 700	54 400	157	187	319
Median (dollars)	35 700	34 900	33 100	31 100	32 100	32 100	53 700	221	220	220
Mean (dollars)	.55	.55	.51	.53	.59	.66	.53	.212	.212	.212
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 825	2 815	64	70	109	156	157	327	80	327
Median contract rent (dollars)	221	221	239	273	236	244	244	221	24	24
With meals included in rent (dollars)	8	8	244	268	231	246	246	291	43	291
Mean contract rent (dollars)	149	149	8	—	—	—	—	1	47	47
No meals included in rent (dollars)	2 762	2 752	149	149	66	66	66	108	108	108
No cash rent	.55	.55	.51	.53	.59	.66	.53	.53	.53	.53

**A Reg Census Tract or Block Numbering**

**Decatur city, Macon County—Con.**

	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
<b>NURE</b>									
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>189</b>
Owner-occupied housing units	160	55	157	117	174	74	46	54	34
Percent of occupied housing units	69.6	10.0	37.8	24.8	43.0	51.4	28.8	25.7	18.0
Renter-occupied housing units	70	496	258	354	231	70	114	156	155
Percent of occupied housing units	30.4	90.0	62.2	75.2	57.0	48.6	71.3	74.3	82.0
<b>DOMS</b>									
1 room	-	16	5	1	1	1	3	1	2
1 rooms	3	48	20	15	7	-	6	15	11
2 rooms	4	149	58	49	21	8	42	32	51
3 rooms	27	160	64	140	107	20	25	20	64
4 rooms	91	102	118	136	149	52	49	57	31
5 rooms	58	37	77	83	67	29	19	41	15
6 or more rooms	30	16	46	32	36	17	12	21	10
2 rooms	17	23	27	15	17	4	4	23	5
1 room, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	3.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.0	4.0
1 room, renter-occupied housing units	5.5	5.7	5.4	4.4	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.3
3 rooms	5.0	3.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.7
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
detached	221	103	282	252	313	117	95	130	34
1 room	1	20	15	15	9	1	2	25	8
2 rooms	4	43	29	11	14	10	1	1	1
3 rooms	1	57	41	30	23	4	15	8	28
4 rooms	2	97	21	139	40	6	12	20	9
5 rooms	1	93	3	20	2	5	33	10	56
6 or more rooms	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	3	44
attached	-	116	-	20	-	-	-	8	4
1 room	-	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1
2 rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
3 rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 or more rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
mobile home or trailer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 or more rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person	57	198	92	68	26	48	52	48	68
2 persons	60	139	85	96	42	44	35	44	64
3 persons	38	99	88	89	34	34	29	31	34
4 persons	36	66	82	76	18	18	27	31	11
5 persons	24	29	33	37	15	10	19	19	6
6 or more persons	15	20	45	39	9	7	7	6	6
1 room, owner-occupied housing units	2.47	2.06	2.85	2.93	2.62	2.30	2.88	1.91	1.91
1 room, renter-occupied housing units	2.38	3.09	2.78	2.83	2.46	3.30	3.33	3.33	3.33
2 rooms	2.79	1.97	2.88	2.78	2.78	2.02	1.69	1.69	1.69
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1 room or less	222	526	385	433	135	152	194	185	185
1 person	5	20	16	30	9	8	15	3	3
2 persons	3	5	14	8	3	1	1	1	1
3 or more persons	.51	.59	.61	.63	.62	.53	.59	.66	.52
<b>ALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	148	52	147	110	163	64	42	50	29
less than \$20,000	30	5	42	51	69	16	10	6	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	73	26	87	48	83	35	31	34	13
\$40,000 to \$79,999	35	18	17	7	10	10	1	1	12
\$80,000 to \$149,999	9	3	1	3	1	3	-	-	-
\$50,000 to \$199,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150,000 to \$249,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	31	100	25,500	21,500	21,800	30,700	27,800	31,700	54,400
Mean contract rent (dollars)	33	400	26,000	28,600	23,100	31,100	27,600	32,100	53,700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	64	491	251	352	228	109	156	154	154
Median contract rent (dollars)	239	198	224	103	177	236	273	244	294
Mean contract rent (dollars)	244	-	216	142	173	246	268	246	291
With needs included in rent	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	-	-	350	50	94	92	94	90	90
Mean contract rent (dollars)	60	370	245	348	242	245	347	108	153
No cash rent	4	4	5	7	1	1	1	1	3

**Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

**Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
			Total	Decatur city
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units	139	139	121	121
Percent of occupied housing units	76	76	66	66
Renter-occupied housing units	54.7	54.7	54.5	54.5
Percent of occupied housing units	63	63	55	55
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room	2	2	2	2
2 rooms	9	9	8	8
3 rooms	19	19	18	18
4 rooms	12	12	12	12
5 rooms	30	30	24	24
6 rooms	21	21	14	14
7 rooms	16	16	13	13
8 or more rooms	30	30	30	30
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1, detached	96	96	79	79
1, attached	3	3	3	3
2	3	3	3	3
3 or 4	7	7	7	7
5 to 9	4	4	4	4
10 to 19	14	14	14	14
20 to 49	6	6	6	6
50 or more	1	1	1	1
Mobile home or trailer	3	3	2	2
Other	2	2	2	2
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person	26	26	26	26
2 persons	23	23	20	20
3 persons	35	35	31	31
4 persons	36	36	28	28
5 persons	13	13	11	11
6 or more persons	6	6	5	5
Median, occupied housing units	3.09	3.09	2.97	2.97
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.36	3.36	3.29	3.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.68	2.68	2.44	2.44
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less	132	132	115	115
1.01 to 1.50	3	3	2	2
1.51 or more	4	4	4	4
Mean	.63	.63	.58	.58
<b>VALUE</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	64	64	56	56
Less than \$20,000	3	3	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9	9	8	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999	13	13	10	10
\$60,000 to \$79,999	11	11	9	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999	9	9	8	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13	13	13	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	2	2	2	2
Median (dollars)	70,000	70,000	73,800	73,800
Mean (dollars)	88,800	88,800	94,600	94,600
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	62	62	54	54
Median contract rent (dollars)	450	450	400	400
Mean contract rent (dollars)	533	533	509	509
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	60	60	52	52
No cash rent	2	2	2	2

**Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
			Total	Decatur city
Occupied housing units		158	158	133
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units		83	83	64
Percent of occupied housing units		52.5	52.5	48.1
Renter-occupied housing units		75	75	69
Percent of occupied housing units		47.5	47.5	51.9
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room		2	2	2
2 rooms		10	10	10
3 rooms		10	10	10
4 rooms		44	44	40
5 rooms		28	28	24
6 rooms		26	26	19
7 rooms		18	18	12
8 or more rooms		20	20	16
Median, occupied housing units		5.0	5.0	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units		6.0	6.0	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units		4.2	4.2	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1, detached		99	99	77
1, attached		2	2	2
2		9	9	9
3 or 4		10	10	10
5 to 9		13	13	12
10 to 19		18	8	8
20 to 49		8	8	8
50 or more		9	9	8
Mobile home or trailer		—	—	—
Other		8	8	7
—		—	—	—
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person		41	41	37
2 persons		46	46	38
3 persons		29	29	25
4 persons		31	31	24
5 persons		5	5	4
6 or more persons		6	6	5
Median, occupied housing units		2.33	2.33	2.28
Median, owner-occupied housing units		2.59	2.59	2.57
Median, renter-occupied housing units		2.05	2.05	2.05
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less		154	154	129
1.01 to 1.50		4	4	4
1.51 or more		—	—	—
Mean		.63	.63	.64
<b>VALUE</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units		68	68	54
Less than \$20,000		10	10	10
\$20,000 to \$39,999		21	21	20
\$40,000 to \$59,999		15	15	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999		10	10	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999		8	8	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999		2	2	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999		1	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999		—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999		—	—	—
\$300,000 or more		45,700	45,700	38,100
Median (dollars)		52,900	52,900	43,700
Mean (dollars)		—	—	—
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units		72	72	67
Median contract rent (dollars)		254	254	255
Mean contract rent (dollars)		256	256	261
With meals included in rent		—	—	—
Without contract rent (dollars)		513	513	513
No meals included in rent		69	69	64
No cash rent		2	2	2

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
			Total	Decatur city
Occupied housing units		40 897	40 897	29 015
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units		30 208	30 208	20 418
Percent of occupied housing units		73.9	73.9	70.4
Renter-occupied housing units		10 689	10 689	8 597
Percent of occupied housing units		26.1	26.1	29.6
ROOMS				
1 room		217	217	185
2 rooms		859	859	723
3 rooms		2 924	2 924	2 527
4 rooms		6 938	6 938	5 497
5 rooms		10 471	10 471	7 814
6 rooms		8 308	8 308	5 273
7 rooms		5 392	5 392	3 292
8 or more rooms		5 788	5 788	3 704
Median, owner-occupied housing units		5.4	5.4	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units		5.8	5.8	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units		4.1	4.1	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached		32 547	32 547	21 984
1, attached		283	283	251
2		609	609	540
3 or 4		953	953	858
5 to 9		1 406	1 406	1 114
10 to 19		1 415	1 415	1 221
20 to 49		887	887	860
50 or more		567	567	567
Mobile home or trailer		2 076	2 076	1 515
Other		154	154	105
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person		10 923	10 923	8 974
2 persons		14 315	14 315	10 304
3 persons		6 759	6 759	4 443
4 persons		5 752	5 752	3 423
5 persons		2 180	2 180	1 277
6 or more persons		908	908	944
Median, owner-occupied housing units		2.16	2.16	2.04
Median, owner-occupied housing units		2.26	2.26	2.15
Median, owner-occupied housing units		1.74	1.74	1.61
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less		40 432	40 432	28 686
1.01 to 1.50		393	393	281
1.51 or more		.72	.72	.48
Mean		.43	.43	.42
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units		25 969	25 969	17 831
Less than \$20,000		1 949	1 949	1 610
\$20,000 to \$39,999		8 040	8 040	6 073
\$40,000 to \$59,999		8 135	8 135	5 038
\$60,000 to \$79,999		4 316	4 316	2 691
\$80,000 to \$99,999		1 665	1 665	1 169
\$100,000 to \$149,999		1 214	1 214	853
\$150,000 to \$199,999		382	382	237
\$200,000 to \$249,999		128	128	76
\$250,000 to \$299,999		70	70	50
\$300,000 or more		70	70	54
Median (dollars)		46 400	46 400	44 100
Mean (dollars)		54 300	54 300	52 800
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units		10 293	10 293	8 495
Median contract rent (dollars)		255	255	257
Mean contract rent (dollars)		261	261	262
With meals included in rent		27	27	22
Mean contract rent (dollars)		298	298	323
No meals included in rent		9 789	9 789	8 185
No cash rent		477	477	288

**Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County										
	Decatur IL MSA	Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02
<b>ANCESTRY</b>													
All persons	117 206	117 206	83 885	767	1 717	4 028	2 591	2 471	4 520	3 413	2 499	2 503	2 708
Ancestry specified	100 376	100 376	71 939	709	1 307	3 104	2 482	2 227	3 912	3 011	2 066	2 210	2 274
Single ancestry	60 777	60 777	44 960	690	1 876	1 319	1 228	1 263	1 978	1 675	1 238	1 292	1 418
Multiple ancestry	39 599	39 599	26 979	7	617	1 228	1 163	964	1 934	1 336	848	918	856
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	16 830	16 830	11 946	58	410	924	109	244	608	402	413	298	434
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>													
Total ancestries reported	234 412	234 412	167 770	1 534	3 434	8 056	5 182	4 942	9 040	6 826	4 998	5 016	5 416
Arab	107	107	56	-	-	-	4	13	-	-	8	15	5
Austrian	192	192	124	-	-	-	6	-	-	30	9	-	-
Belgian	162	162	144	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	-	-	-
Canadian	146	146	71	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Czech	114	114	77	-	-	-	7	-	5	28	42	5	-
Danish	410	410	317	-	-	-	15	120	50	186	124	156	20
Dutch	5 166	5 166	3 340	-	107	132	684	684	570	1 053	600	376	433
English	20 272	20 272	13 946	-	249	645	6	7	-	192	183	138	138
French	59	59	52	-	44	86	142	167	-	-	-	192	79
French (except Basque)	4 736	4 736	3 284	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
French Canadian	334	334	255	-	6	611	1 415	1 190	10	5	9	18	-
German	42 722	42 722	28 073	-	6	15	14	14	8	1 961	1 326	848	975
Greek	321	321	321	-	270	333	4	5	6	47	47	7	6
Hungarian	462	462	462	-	22 437	15 753	313	905	576	523	817	6	24
Irish	22 437	22 437	22 437	-	2 312	1 458	19	9	22	34	137	350	569
Lithuanian	274	274	274	-	207	-	-	8	60	41	15	49	18
Norwegian	637	637	637	-	473	17	103	17	26	105	30	8	8
Polish	2 391	2 391	1 759	-	28	18	-	-	-	-	161	82	43
Portuguese	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
Romanian	18	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-
Russian	244	244	177	-	8	7	7	7	197	193	13	13	5
Scotch-Irish	3 680	3 680	2 594	-	30	72	212	97	73	238	89	84	36
Scottish	2 616	2 616	1 685	-	25	48	-	20	7	-	124	82	18
Slovak	340	340	240	-	-	-	20	52	23	56	110	29	22
Sub-Saharan African	100	100	100	-	14	52	9	9	12	11	21	5	20
Swedish	2 026	2 026	1 453	-	348	347	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss	438	438	77	-	77	47	-	96	230	82	109	9	-
Ukrainian	4 913	4 913	4 913	-	3 009	96	-	-	202	60	72	47	203
United States or American	856	856	856	-	607	35	41	15	46	26	54	30	48
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	23	23	23	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Yugoslavian	27	27	27	-	86 435	1 514	1 885	4 242	1 710	2 018	3 568	3 076	2 172
Other ancestries	114 351	114 351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 743
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macan County—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Decatur city, Macan County													
		Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02	Tract 26.01	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 29.03	Tract 29.04	Tract 1	Tract 2
<b>ANCESTRY</b>															
All persons	5 412	2 585	5 923	2 668	3 111	5 003	4 169	4 514	2 106	4 583	4 643	5 244	526	3 263	
Ancestry specified	4 558	2 317	5 020	2 247	2 777	4 332	3 660	3 915	1 860	4 096	3 709	4 613	429	2 638	
Single ancestry	2 762	1 461	3 016	1 335	1 642	2 263	1 934	2 209	1 018	1 706	1 904	2 192	2 552	1 802	
Multiple ancestry	1 796	856	2 004	912	1 135	2 069	1 776	599	842	246	1 451	2 061	98	836	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	854	268	903	421	334	671	569	599	246	487	954	631	97	625	
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>															
Total ancestries reported	10 824	5 170	11 846	5 336	6 222	10 006	8 338	9 028	4 212	9 166	9 326	10 488	1 052	6 326	
Arab	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	7	7	37	—	—	—	
Austrian	14	—	—	10	4	—	18	4	4	7	7	6	—	5	
Belgian	10	—	—	5	—	60	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	
Canadian	—	—	—	7	5	—	27	2	—	11	5	5	42	—	
Czech	—	—	—	3	2	9	11	—	—	35	35	38	—	9	
Danish	—	—	—	3	5	39	8	—	2	117	258	201	10	12	
Dutch	278	159	324	121	161	159	287	196	117	258	201	223	8	206	
English	805	327	938	420	578	1 151	767	994	515	996	654	1 332	51	483	
French (except Basque)	142	—	90	255	104	111	263	216	157	60	276	113	142	13	
French Canadian	5	11	47	4	13	12	22	12	12	12	12	28	23	4	
German	1 763	969	2 449	1 229	1 344	2 122	1 664	1 903	886	2 095	1 516	2 085	89	811	
Greek	—	41	26	7	6	—	—	6	3	29	3	33	—	22	
Hungarian	9	11	2	2	13	18	33	6	6	15	8	28	—	—	
Irish	1 205	794	1 284	496	735	958	879	991	494	816	911	1 088	98	336	
Italian	67	41	127	37	103	139	135	87	61	214	140	65	6	32	
Lithuanian	6	—	3	—	16	28	2	2	49	40	9	22	6	—	
Norwegian	16	63	2	24	17	56	20	17	25	53	24	46	6	36	
Polish	129	47	63	58	70	235	154	74	23	103	72	113	5	110	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	5	
Romanian	—	—	7	16	33	—	—	—	3	11	13	6	—	—	
Russian	25	149	220	93	79	233	164	179	57	81	122	200	—	115	
Scotch-Irish	106	35	123	50	58	215	163	90	48	122	39	220	32	32	
Scottish	—	—	28	—	—	38	—	2	12	34	—	—	41	—	
Slovak	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	8	—	—	—	
Subsaharan African	—	43	97	43	26	119	66	98	52	74	70	28	25	41	
Swedish	165	16	9	—	14	10	25	25	21	11	9	—	—	4	
Swiss	16	19	—	2	8	197	—	—	11	2	2	—	—	—	
Ukrainian	174	69	205	124	124	188	209	301	110	149	266	201	26	101	
United States or American	36	7	24	18	18	71	44	44	11	10	24	84	—	9	
Welsh	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	5 635	2 279	5 521	2 347	2 554	3 846	3 341	3 778	1 601	3 596	4 921	4 263	741	4 002	
Other ancestries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

**Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macoupin County—Con.													
	Tract 3	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
<b>ANCESTRY</b>														
All persons	4 383	886	767	3 760	2 722	448	1 876	2 550	1 663	3 999	2 946	2 591	2 431	4 216
Ancestry specified	3 781	761	709	3 084	2 041	365	1 707	1 08	298	3 104	2 610	2 482	3 626	3
Single ancestry	2 913	518	702	2 188	1 523	308	1 598	1 717	690	1 876	1 514	1 319	1 237	1 799
Multiple ancestry	868	243	7	896	518	57	109	391	608	1 228	1 096	1 163	950	1 827
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	602	125	58	676	681	83	169	442	365	895	336	109	244	590
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>														
Total ancestries reported	8 766	1 772	1 534	7 520	5 444	896	3 752	5 100	3 326	7 998	5 892	5 182	4 862	8 432
Arab	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	4	—	—
Austrian	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	8
Belgian	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—
Czech	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Danish	40	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Dutch	77	8	202	—	125	96	10	6	13	—	—	15	—	7
English	235	—	—	521	293	32	129	166	240	107	132	161	50	161
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	645	523	684	570	1 018
French (except Basque)	217	9	7	148	67	17	6	38	44	86	128	142	160	186
French Canadian	50	—	6	800	468	78	83	—	—	12	—	—	10	5
German	1 049	230	—	13	7	—	—	393	611	1 174	1 190	1 069	1 815	11
Greek	—	—	—	49	8	—	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	13
Hungarian	—	—	—	642	334	74	127	—	7	4	9	5	6	783
Irish	567	64	—	34	29	—	—	—	339	313	905	629	344	129
Italian	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	41
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	—	14	8	13
Norwegian	7	—	—	25	29	—	—	—	29	17	103	39	60	15
Polish	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	105	30
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	19	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	188	9	44	77	—	7	30	72	—	—	7	—	—	39
Scottish	58	50	44	45	20	3	—	25	48	51	97	73	—	183
Slovak	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	230
Subsaharan African	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	26
Swedish	29	—	—	34	9	—	6	26	14	52	39	—	56	124
Ukrainian	7	9	7	—	11	—	6	—	—	9	22	—	11	21
United States or American	45	—	—	75	34	—	—	51	69	96	230	174	82	160
Welsh	18	—	—	—	—	8	18	8	—	—	35	29	41	46
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	1 514	4 869	3 929	677	3 326	3 852	1 786	4 184	2 606	1 710	1 992	3 302
Other ancestries	5 990	1 157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Census Tract or Block Numbering Area**

Decatur city, Macon County—Con.

	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18-01 (pt.)	Tract 18-02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24-01 (pt.)	Tract 24-02 (pt.)
<b>ANCESTRY</b>											
All persons	3 413	2 223	2 172	2 694	2 730	5 380	2 585	2 372	608	3 094	3 717
Ancestry specified	3 011	1 852	2 002	2 260	4 545	2 317	578	2 119	578	2 777	3 195
Single ancestry	1 675	1 077	1 210	1 404	1 518	2 756	1 461	1 375	367	1 642	1 709
Multiple ancestry	1 336	775	792	856	912	1 789	856	744	211	1 135	1 486
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	402	371	170	434	300	835	268	253	30	317	522
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>											
Total ancestries reported	6 826	4 446	4 344	5 388	5 440	10 760	5 170	4 744	1 216	6 188	7 434
Arab	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austrian	-	15	-	-	-	-	14	-	4	-	18
Belgian	9	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	60
Canadian	13	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech	5	-	-	-	20	-	-	7	-	-	11
Danish	28	32	5	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	8
Dutch	124	120	27	144	278	159	105	111	161	91	91
English	600	345	487	358	486	805	315	327	55	578	923
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
French (except Basque)	183	148	112	79	162	142	90	136	30	111	142
French Canadian	9	-	-	18	-	-	5	-	-	-	12
German	1 326	770	1 000	988	883	1 750	11	20	13	325	1 545
Greek	47	7	-	7	6	24	9	41	-	-	6
Hungarian	-	6	-	86	6	1 198	11	-	-	-	13
Irish	563	425	291	686	569	1 198	794	583	166	735	663
Italian	99	6	59	49	18	67	41	23	21	103	124
Lithuanian	15	-	-	8	8	6	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	27	-	8	8	-	16	63	-	16	-	46
Polish	161	40	61	43	28	129	47	24	2	70	193
Portuguese	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	9	-	-
Romanian	6	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	13	13	8	-	5	25	7	16	-	-	-
Scotch-Irish	93	46	70	36	64	106	149	157	32	79	184
Scottish	89	75	56	18	30	105	16	35	58	-	147
Slovak	13	8	18	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	38
Subsaharan African	-	-	-	-	22	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sweatish	110	29	75	68	32	30	-	-	52	26	119
Swiss	17	29	5	-	20	165	43	9	10	10	11
Ukrainian	-	-	9	-	-	19	9	-	-	-	-
United States or American	60	50	47	203	218	174	69	87	12	197	104
Welsh	26	45	30	48	5	36	7	8	15	18	26
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	-	-	-	6	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavian	-	-	5	2 637	2 743	5 591	2 279	2 335	6	-	-
Other ancestries	3 076	2 202	1 794	-	-	-	-	-	479	2 520	2 919

**PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS**

Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.						Remainder of Macon County					
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
<b>ANCESTRY</b>												
All persons	1 634	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	29	—	—	—
Ancestry specified	1 413	—	—	—	—	—	3 774	4 275	4 187	40	40	—
Single ancestry	795	—	—	—	—	—	3 405	3 441	3 664	—	—	—
Multiple ancestry	618	—	—	—	—	—	1 841	2 103	1 992	26	26	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	221	—	—	—	—	—	1 564	1 338	1 672	14	14	—
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>	<b>3 268</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7 548</b>	<b>8 550</b>	<b>8 374</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Total ancestries reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	19	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Canadian	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	10	—	—
Dutch	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	192	193	—	—
English	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	841	597	1 098	—	—
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
French (except Basque)	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	105	124	—	—
French Canadian	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
German	539	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 734	1 313	23	—	—
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	33	—	—
Hungarian	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	28	—	—	—
Irish	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	715	855	888	—	—
Italian	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	140	53	—	—
Lithuanian	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	9	22	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	24	46	—	—
Polish	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	72	109	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	113	166	—	—
Scottish	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	39	173	—	—
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	41	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Swedish	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	66	109	—	—
Swiss	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	28	25	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	256	129	—	—
United States or American	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	24	62	—	—
Welsh	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 926	4 497	3 435	—	—
Other ancestries	1 365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	58	—
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handuran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Macon County—Can.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)
<b>ANCESTRY</b>											
All persons	304	—	—	276	336	14	—	—	3	551	2 060
Ancestry specified	286	—	—	234	208	14	—	—	2	669	1 901
Single ancestry	179	—	—	161	82	14	—	—	1	968	1 641
Multiple ancestry	107	—	—	73	126	—	—	—	1	701	280
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	18	—	—	42	128	—	—	—	17	391	650
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>											
Total ancestors reported	608	—	—	552	672	—	—	—	7	102	4 120
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	25	35	—	36	16	—	—	—	3	3	5
English	—	—	—	31	45	7	—	—	2	110	365
Finish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	6	—	—	44	26	—	—	—	119	3	74
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	146	—	—	78	54	7	—	—	27	4	904
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	636	26
Irish	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	2
Italian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	701	330	104
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	16
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	22
Polish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	49	49
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scots-Irish	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	61
Scandinavian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	107	50
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	28	—
Sub-Saharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	45	43
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8
United States or American	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	112	112
Welsh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other ancestries	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	14	34
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)
<b>ANCESTRY</b>										
All persons	1 286	5 964	2 535	2 202	2 440	4 514	2 106	809	388	1 057
Ancestry specified	1 137	5 280	2 247	1 925	2 008	3 915	1 880	691	268	3 287
Single ancestry	554	2 867	1 139	1 272	1 142	2 209	1 018	351	155	2 783
Multiple ancestry	583	2 413	1 108	653	806	1 706	842	340	113	1 473
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	149	684	288	277	452	599	246	118	120	1 310
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>										
Total ancestries reported	2 572	11 928	5 070	4 404	4 920	9 028	4 212	1 618	776	2 114
Arab	—	32	—	—	6	3	7	—	—	—
Austrian	—	30	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	16	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	22	—	11	—	—	42
Danish	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	5
Dutch	68	1 308	222	106	25	—	—	—	—	10
English	228	1 039	408	406	46	111	196	117	50	30
French (except Basque)	—	—	—	—	—	46	994	515	57	234
French Canadian	121	300	121	111	96	—	—	—	—	714
German	577	2 855	8	9	2	—	12	60	47	4
Greek	—	—	1 125	992	965	1 903	6	—	—	137
Hungarian	18	28	—	2	7	42	6	—	—	—
Irish	295	1 269	13	553	342	531	6	—	—	—
Italian	15	315	50	50	10	61	87	101	56	200
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	63	12	10
Norwegian	10	42	20	11	2	—	17	49	—	664
Polish	42	209	60	22	12	12	25	24	23	52
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	13
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	49	213	8	—	—	11	13	—	—	2
Slovak	68	95	120	27	67	179	57	6	47	140
Subsaharan African	—	40	65	34	34	90	48	78	—	90
Swedish	—	—	—	2	14	2	12	—	—	2
Ukrainian	14	132	27	50	25	—	52	7	—	87
United States or American	84	269	8	5	10	—	21	9	12	7
Welsh	45	26	11	11	7	—	—	2	—	198
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	159	198	161	301	—	110	72	13
Yugoslavian	—	—	18	13	29	44	11	—	22	13
Other ancestries	927	4 578	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>										
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	3
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	6	—	8
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	7	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	9	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	2	—	3
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	3
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County						
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	117 206	117 206	83 885	767	1 717	4 028	2 591	2 471	4 520	3 413
Native	116 241	116 241	83 159	767	1 717	4 011	2 518	2 465	4 475	3 401
Foreign born	965	965	726	-	-	17	73	6	45	12
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	195	195	159	-	-	-	14	-	8	-
Persons 5 years and over	109 318	109 318	78 084	666	1 562	3 789	2 396	2 311	4 256	3 265
In linguistically isolated households	378	378	281	-	-	-	52	-	8	-
Speak a language other than English	3 032	3 032	2 165	22	39	79	75	74	114	132
Do not speak English "very well"	913	913	682	-	6	24	56	-	56	29
Speak Spanish	910	910	589	8	13	32	7	12	26	18
Do not speak English "very well"	221	221	158	-	-	10	-	-	13	-
Linguistically isolated	46	46	44	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	324	324	244	-	-	7	52	-	22	14
Do not speak English "very well"	186	186	141	-	-	7	52	-	22	-
Linguistically isolated	116	116	88	-	-	-	52	-	-	-
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	29 951	29 951	20 778	222	386	846	524	688	1 057	1 814
Preprimary school	2 187	2 187	1 517	6	28	56	56	82	101	53
Public school	1 379	1 379	979	6	19	56	12	50	35	41
Elementary or high school	21 013	21 013	14 311	156	300	621	360	467	660	465
Public school	19 099	19 099	12 873	148	242	606	276	381	573	415
College	6 751	6 751	4 950	60	58	169	108	139	296	1 296
Public college	4 771	4 771	3 215	60	49	169	88	104	232	149
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	76 297	76 297	54 713	398	1 074	2 741	1 826	1 607	3 144	1 467
Less than 9th grade	6 290	6 290	5 025	35	117	264	45	39	211	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 860	11 860	9 194	150	305	482	101	114	244	140
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29 054	29 054	19 573	149	427	1 104	438	619	818	322
Some college, no degree	13 939	13 939	9 678	50	177	515	402	331	735	342
Associate degree	3 870	3 870	2 676	7	11	91	121	181	164	73
Bachelor's degree	7 481	7 481	5 544	7	37	180	487	235	609	317
Graduate or professional degree	3 803	3 803	3 023	-	-	105	232	88	363	241
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.2	76.2	74.0	53.5	60.7	72.8	92.0	90.5	85.5	88.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.8	14.8	15.7	1.8	3.4	10.4	39.4	20.1	30.9	38.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	330	330	364	860	966	381	97	56	202	96
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 524	1 524	1 500	3 185	1 515	1 310	1 737	1 604	1 240	1 344
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 032	2 032	1 988	3 400	2 058	1 783	1 886	2 052	1 868	2 067
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	109 318	109 318	78 084	666	1 562	3 789	2 396	2 311	4 256	3 265
Same house	60 873	60 873	40 838	489	941	2 032	1 476	1 174	2 538	998
Different house in United States	48 081	48 081	36 951	177	608	1 750	868	1 137	1 674	2 267
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	26 416	26 416	22 561	98	379	1 123	511	668	754	708
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7 419	7 419	3 345	-	92	296	47	98	234	99
Different MSA/PMSA	8 324	8 324	6 867	72	82	192	206	222	402	1 018
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 922	5 922	4 178	7	55	139	104	149	284	442
Absent	364	364	295	-	13	7	52	-	44	-
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	95 808	95 808	83 885	767	1 717	4 028	2 591	2 431	4 273	3 413
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	74 579	74 579	65 571	580	1 626	3 468	2 494	2 138	3 685	2 073
Rural population	21 398	21 398	-	-	-	-	-	40	247	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	12 053	12 053	-	-	-	-	-	40	84	-
On farms	1 753	1 753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	51 721	51 721	35 476	257	756	1 938	1 211	1 192	2 183	1 529
Car, truck, or van	48 497	48 497	33 202	245	729	1 890	1 143	1 158	2 081	1 090
Drove alone	43 404	43 404	29 596	192	626	1 690	1 075	1 032	1 824	921
Carpooled	5 093	5 093	3 606	53	103	200	68	126	257	169
Public transportation (including taxicab)	439	439	392	-	8	8	4	-	4	17
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	384	384	346	-	8	8	4	-	-	11
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	11	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	1 281	1 281	1 034	12	14	19	8	21	36	396
Other means	351	351	293	-	5	14	7	-	6	-
Worked at home	1 153	1 153	555	-	-	7	49	13	56	26
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.13	1.09	1.06	1.03	1.06	1.07	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.5	16.5	15.4	16.8	18.4	15.5	17.2	16.2	15.6	14.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 796	2 796	1 838	6	72	170	74	60	94	61
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 247	10 247	6 448	40	159	367	204	275	330	169
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	16 519	16 519	11 399	48	206	679	458	491	782	418
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6 958	6 958	5 056	22	90	135	256	150	364	220
All other times	14 048	14 048	10 180	141	229	580	170	203	557	635
Worked in MSA of residence	48 011	48 011	33 202	223	695	1 835	1 094	1 123	1 977	1 383
Decatur city	41 645	41 645	30 811	203	627	1 723	1 042	1 083	1 775	1 285
Mount Zion village	963	963	382	-	10	44	17	6	25	18
Moroa city	225	225	32	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Remainder of Macon County	5 178	5 178	1 977	20	58	68	29	34	177	80
Worked outside MSA of residence	3 710	3 710	2 274	34	61	103	117	69	206	146
Springfield city	625	625	455	-	6	-	23	6	42	28
Riverton village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Sangamon County	191	191	120	-	-	-	7	14	7	-
Lincoln city	108	108	72	22	-	8	-	8	17	10
Remainder of Logan County	143	143	89	-	-	-	6	-	7	4
Clinton city	297	297	149	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Remainder of De Witt County	495	495	267	-	17	-	-	-	30	14
Piatt County	122	122	48	-	5	10	-	-	7	-
Shelby County	131	131	74	-	-	16	13	17	-	-
Moultrie County	74	74	33	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Taylorville city	88	88	22	-	8	-	-	-	7	10
Remainder of Christian County	144	144	80	-	7	9	-	11	11	15
Champaign city	166	166	104	-	-	22	23	6	13	4
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	87	87	52	-	-	-	7	-	-	13
Bloomington city	130	130	92	-	-	7	-	-	14	-
Remainder of Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	165	165	122	12	-	13	-	-	-	17
Worked elsewhere	744	744	495	-	18	18	24	7	42	31

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	2 499	2 508	2 708	2 730	5 412	2 585	5 923	2 668	3 111	5 003
Native	2 499	2 491	2 687	2 692	5 367	2 572	5 867	2 653	3 080	4 936
Foreign born	—	17	21	38	45	13	56	15	31	67
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	—	6	—	—	21	6	7	—	—	9
Persons 5 years and over	2 304	2 375	2 521	2 544	5 119	2 382	5 512	2 464	2 914	4 780
In linguistically isolated households	—	12	—	—	21	6	7	—	—	20
Speak a language other than English	40	48	57	68	202	61	208	92	67	112
Do not speak English "very well"	17	18	—	24	76	6	61	34	28	42
Speak Spanish	6	13	8	21	95	23	85	20	27	52
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	6	39	—	7	6	17	10
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	10	—	7	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	B	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	B	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	492	621	554	593	974	381	1 872	711	884	1 339
Preprimary school	42	41	47	41	41	34	202	59	126	105
Public school	31	12	47	16	24	22	125	24	59	53
Elementary or high school	344	474	411	434	793	285	1 278	514	578	B96
Public school	308	408	387	359	756	268	1 185	492	518	B13
College	106	106	96	118	140	62	392	138	180	338
Public college	B7	95	91	B6	109	54	363	128	154	293
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	1 724	1 682	1 823	1 855	4 003	1 798	3 609	1 704	2 096	3 474
Less than 9th grade	168	86	134	169	667	305	233	84	74	139
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	299	129	270	351	B26	513	494	252	234	368
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	674	706	918	797	1 165	690	1 560	747	698	1 438
Some college, no degree	341	286	293	324	774	184	727	373	503	695
Associate degree	95	74	64	75	162	91	297	74	137	209
Bachelor's degree	B1	247	108	100	244	6	261	109	301	370
Graduate or professional degree	66	154	36	39	165	9	37	65	149	255
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.9	87.2	77.8	72.0	62.7	54.5	79.9	80.3	B5.3	B5.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	B.5	23.8	7.9	7.5	10.2	.8	8.3	10.2	21.5	18.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	385	166	489	640	221	588	273	349	—	152
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 702	1 384	1 502	1 377	1 675	1 404	1 421	1 670	1 595	1 142
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 013	2 160	1 852	1 936	1 944	1 866	2 099	2 080	2 150	2 077
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	2 304	2 375	2 521	2 544	5 119	2 382	5 512	2 464	2 914	4 780
Same house	1 353	1 293	1 518	1 326	2 313	1 520	3 202	1 631	1 832	3 151
Different house in United States	951	1 076	987	1 194	2 770	862	2 303	821	1 082	1 621
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	537	612	631	836	1 763	617	1 256	342	508	925
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	152	87	67	118	190	96	397	243	205	322
Different MSA/PMSA	191	191	116	126	544	51	293	B6	193	218
Not in an MSA/PMSA	71	186	173	114	273	98	357	150	176	156
Abroad	—	6	16	24	36	—	7	12	—	B
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	2 348	2 172	2 708	2 730	5 412	2 585	2 372	697	3 111	4 824
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 156	2 048	2 554	2 273	3 327	2 381	2 196	486	2 618	3 697
Rural population	151	336	—	—	—	—	3 551	1 971	—	179
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	96	263	—	—	—	—	1 660	1 034	—	107
On farms	—	14	—	—	—	—	366	179	—	20
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	1 156	1 226	1 330	1 196	1 869	995	2 845	1 319	1 488	2 428
Car, truck, or van	1 082	1 172	1 279	1 139	1 726	952	2 709	1 250	1 468	2 326
Drove alone	1 000	1 087	1 117	1 006	1 555	836	2 470	1 126	1 342	2 218
Carpooled	82	85	162	133	171	116	239	124	126	108
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	B	—	10	40	17	40	3	—	16
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	8	—	10	29	17	31	3	—	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Walked	14	—	11	21	34	6	17	33	—	7
Other means	5	12	—	6	45	6	18	2	7	9
Worked at home	55	34	40	20	24	14	61	31	13	70
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.9	16.9	13.5	14.6	15.5	15.1	17.0	17.4	15.5	16.2
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	B5	12	47	B2	68	67	127	128	57	67
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	330	229	260	296	222	224	635	269	302	482
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	244	341	437	263	617	218	931	367	553	912
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	186	279	110	130	348	147	319	136	257	223
All other times	256	331	436	405	590	325	772	388	306	674
Worked in MSA of residence	1 048	1 136	1 278	1 141	1 706	977	2 716	1 233	1 408	2 350
Decatur city	906	1 079	1 168	1 077	1 544	936	2 232	980	1 260	2 106
Mount Zion village	15	5	19	11	—	15	2	50	49	44
Maroa city	8	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Macon County	119	52	91	53	152	26	482	203	99	200
Worked outside MSA of residence	108	90	52	55	163	18	129	B6	80	78
Springfield city	4	12	12	24	53	7	33	—	18	32
Riverton village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sangamon County	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—
Lincoln city	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Logan County	17	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	6
Clinton city	14	B	—	—	9	5	2	2	6	17
Remainder of De Witt County	16	15	23	5	16	—	21	4	6	—
Piatt County	7	—	—	—	8	—	22	6	—	—
Shelby County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	—
Moultrie County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	6
Taylorville city	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Christian County	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Champaign city	9	7	—	—	8	—	9	6	—	—
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	—	—	—	—	11	6	4	—	—	—
Bloomington city	9	—	—	—	13	—	17	5	—	8
Remainder of Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	—	—	—	15	12	—	1	2	11	—
Worked elsewhere	14	19	10	11	23	—	14	32	20	9

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.						Decatur city, Macon County			
	Tract 26.01	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 29.03	Tract 29.04	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	4 169	4 514	2 106	4 583	4 663	5 244	526	3 263	4 383	886
Native	4 070	4 488	2 077	4 486	4 611	5 179	526	3 257	4 342	886
Foreign born	99	26	29	97	52	65	—	6	41	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	12	4	2	19	21	—	—	7	31	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 945	4 240	1 973	4 332	4 363	4 973	516	2 962	4 030	805
In linguistically isolated households	29	10	8	39	21	—	—	7	73	—
Speak a language other than English	127	111	57	165	137	119	27	32	101	18
Do not speak English "very well"	40	23	13	72	60	27	—	7	63	—
Speak Spanish	24	55	29	12	83	29	9	4	3	10
Do not speak English "very well"	11	8	5	12	29	—	—	—	3	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	33	24	8	28	23	31	—	8	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	18	11	—	14	23	6	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	18	10	—	14	11	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	996	1 234	593	1 336	1 112	1 128	153	834	979	247
Preprimary school	47	111	74	74	92	46	10	60	61	18
Public school	37	77	44	34	70	40	10	51	26	18
Elementary or high school	718	962	409	944	717	825	126	695	827	164
Public school	570	935	356	771	637	701	117	665	741	154
College	231	161	110	318	303	257	17	79	91	65
Public college	205	146	91	265	288	237	17	62	62	65
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	2 926	2 850	1 385	3 045	2 993	3 799	346	1 993	2 881	589
Less than 9th grade	131	193	59	136	273	278	66	212	476	31
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	413	317	125	229	526	351	116	570	720	67
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 272	1 291	410	971	1 214	1 296	103	756	1 136	222
Some college, no degree	522	472	270	643	426	747	54	325	282	97
Associate degree	180	133	86	215	214	176	—	49	132	18
Bachelor's degree	246	347	296	540	256	654	7	42	54	95
Graduate or professional degree	162	97	139	311	84	297	—	39	81	59
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.4	82.1	86.7	88.0	73.3	83.4	47.4	60.8	58.5	83.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.9	15.6	31.4	27.9	11.4	25.0	2.0	4.1	4.7	26.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	181	332	206	15	301	261	333	808	612	378
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 278	1 545	1 612	1 360	1 108	1 075	1 276	1 817	1 954	1 871
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 926	2 181	2 034	2 040	1 539	1 926	3 342	2 091	1 942	1 810
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	3 945	4 240	1 973	4 332	4 363	4 973	516	2 962	4 030	805
Same house	2 785	2 733	1 141	2 285	1 637	3 043	195	1 386	2 321	367
Different house in United States	1 142	1 500	824	2 010	2 713	1 924	321	1 567	1 707	438
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	626	455	179	991	1 576	1 261	196	1 134	1 146	304
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	288	579	280	184	331	124	24	143	94	31
Different MSA/PMSA	111	199	265	515	551	293	71	191	321	83
Not in an MSA/PMSA	117	267	100	320	255	246	30	99	146	20
Abroad	18	7	8	37	13	6	—	9	2	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	2 951	1 301	1 641	4 279	4 520	5 038	526	3 263	4 383	886
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 434	833	1 376	3 718	2 336	4 087	65	2 538	3 792	729
Rural population	1 218	3 213	465	304	143	206	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	322	1 911	215	162	31	63	—	—	—	—
On farms	14	401	6	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	2 027	2 094	1 017	2 277	2 265	2 416	96	1 089	1 730	326
Car, truck, or van	1 966	1 925	916	2 171	2 207	2 307	81	973	1 613	326
Drove alone	1 784	1 718	835	2 016	2 034	2 140	74	804	1 351	280
Carpooled	182	207	81	155	173	167	7	169	262	46
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	2	16	25	22	9	—	36	12	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	2	16	25	22	9	—	36	12	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	8	45	14	60	27	18	15	39	26	—
Other means	4	3	6	—	9	19	—	32	43	—
Worked at home	43	119	65	21	—	63	—	9	36	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	20.3	18.3	17.1	13.7	15.9	13.4	13.7	15.6	18.6
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	110	103	72	80	219	62	—	69	82	15
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	445	487	223	402	429	486	—	174	310	54
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	647	643	343	957	654	919	7	286	446	118
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	334	223	138	348	339	319	30	142	213	66
All other times	448	519	176	469	624	567	59	409	643	73
Worked in MSA of residence	1 944	1 856	915	2 045	2 102	2 287	96	1 056	1 629	312
Decatur city	1 694	1 298	653	1 780	1 862	2 084	79	1 019	1 594	312
Mount Zion village	50	12	4	26	42	23	—	17	9	—
Maroo city	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Macon County	200	546	249	239	198	180	17	20	26	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	83	238	102	232	163	129	—	33	101	14
Springfield city	7	69	7	53	28	35	—	5	47	—
Riverdale village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sangamon County	—	27	2	8	20	—	—	13	—	—
Lincoln city	—	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Logan County	10	25	15	13	—	—	—	5	—	5
Clinton city	—	9	6	—	14	32	—	10	—	4
Remainder of De Witt County	—	19	26	23	54	20	—	—	—	—
Piatt County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County	11	10	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maultrie County	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taylorville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Christian County	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Champaign city	6	5	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	7	3	2	4	14	9	—	—	2	9
Bloomington city	—	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	—	14	—	33	11	—	—	—	12	—
Worked elsewhere	42	32	27	63	22	24	—	—	36	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	767	3 760	2 722	448	1 876	2 550	1 663	3 999	2 946	2 591
Native	767	3 752	2 722	448	1 876	2 544	1 663	3 982	2 924	2 518
Foreign born	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	17	22	73
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	14
Persons 5 years and over	666	3 452	2 511	414	1 620	2 229	1 508	3 760	2 760	2 396
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	52
Speak a language other than English	22	74	87	8	82	15	39	79	59	75
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	7	—	38	—	6	24	18	56
Speak Spanish	8	8	31	—	26	—	13	32	15	7
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	10	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	16	6	—	—	5	—	7	—	52
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	52
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	222	949	689	105	612	652	379	830	535	524
Preprimary school	6	43	42	13	51	53	28	56	55	56
Public school	6	29	35	13	51	53	19	56	31	12
Elementary or high school	156	620	565	92	515	553	293	621	374	360
Public school	148	557	509	92	515	532	235	606	339	276
College	60	286	82	—	46	46	58	153	106	108
Public college	60	132	82	—	46	36	49	153	101	88
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	398	2 231	1 641	281	910	1 351	1 034	2 732	2 133	1 826
Less than 9th grade	35	232	217	81	251	260	108	264	170	45
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	150	471	570	99	320	303	283	482	325	101
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	149	739	622	54	268	493	418	1 104	940	438
Some college, no degree	50	420	173	41	39	216	177	506	335	402
Associate degree	7	89	30	6	6	45	11	91	144	121
Bachelor's degree	7	178	29	—	20	11	37	180	150	487
Graduate or professional degree	—	102	—	—	6	23	—	105	69	232
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.5	68.5	52.0	35.9	37.3	58.3	62.2	72.7	76.8	92.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.8	12.6	1.8	—	2.9	2.5	3.6	10.4	10.3	39.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	860	561	577	1 250	787	782	966	392	317	97
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	3 185	1 198	1 889	2 154	1 978	2 441	1 515	1 310	1 149	1 737
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 400	1 389	2 457	2 368	3 096	2 510	2 058	1 783	2 005	1 886
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	666	3 452	2 511	414	1 620	2 229	1 508	3 760	2 760	2 396
Same house	489	1 189	1 250	103	935	1 010	887	2 016	1 591	1 476
Different house in United States	177	2 249	1 251	311	685	1 219	608	1 737	1 169	868
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	98	1 480	946	268	578	987	379	1 123	755	511
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	162	70	15	41	39	92	283	161	47
Different MSA/PMSA	72	395	128	28	66	122	82	192	172	206
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7	212	107	—	—	71	55	139	81	104
A abroad	—	14	10	—	—	—	13	7	—	52
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	767	3 760	2 722	448	1 876	2 550	1 663	3 999	2 946	2 591
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	580	1 101	1 888	224	1 060	2 217	1 597	3 439	2 761	2 494
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	257	1 437	766	112	405	683	734	1 909	1 164	1 211
Car, truck, or van	245	1 253	697	92	318	636	707	1 861	1 073	1 143
Drove alone	192	1 043	528	62	264	566	612	1 661	963	1 075
Carpooled	53	210	169	30	54	70	95	200	110	68
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	64	6	12	17	19	8	8	10	4
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	54	6	12	17	19	8	8	10	4
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	12	98	46	8	53	18	14	19	24	8
Other means	—	11	17	—	12	5	5	14	14	7
Worked at home	—	11	—	—	5	5	—	7	43	49
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	1.09	1.15	1.19	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	14.6	17.1	15.2	15.3	14.3	18.0	15.6	14.0	17.2
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	6	50	74	15	30	59	72	154	52	74
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	40	244	168	22	103	102	145	367	189	204
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	48	467	147	14	94	148	206	679	371	458
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	22	195	96	35	39	97	82	135	150	256
All other times	141	470	281	26	134	272	229	567	359	170
Worked in MSA of residence	223	1 353	705	112	388	641	681	1 806	1 113	1 094
Decatur city	203	1 262	627	105	378	613	613	1 694	1 040	1 042
Mount Zion village	—	—	16	—	—	—	10	44	6	17
Morgan city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
Remainder of Macon County	20	91	62	7	10	28	58	68	59	29
Worked outside MSA of residence	34	84	61	—	17	42	53	103	51	117
Springfield city	—	17	—	—	—	5	6	—	13	23
Riverfront village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sangamon County	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Lincoln city	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Remainder of Logan County	—	7	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	6
Clinton city	—	7	—	—	8	7	—	—	7	—
Remainder of De Witt County	—	—	31	—	—	—	17	—	6	—
Piatt County	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	10	—	—
Shelby County	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	16	—	13
Moultrie County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Taylorville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Christian County	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	7
Champaign city	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	22	—	23
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Bloomington city	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—
Remainder of Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	12	—	22	21	—	14	18	18	20	24
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macan County—Con.									
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	2 431	4 216	3 413	2 223	2 172	2 694	2 730	5 380	2 585	2 372
Native	2 425	4 171	3 401	2 223	2 155	2 673	2 692	5 335	2 572	2 352
Foreign born	6	45	12	—	17	21	38	45	13	20
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	21	6	7
Persons 5 years and over	2 271	3 970	3 265	2 064	2 055	2 507	2 544	5 087	2 382	2 187
In linguistically isolated households	—	8	—	—	12	—	—	21	6	7
Speak a language other than English	67	114	132	31	40	57	68	183	61	80
Do not speak English "very well"	—	56	29	17	18	—	24	76	6	34
Speak Spanish	12	26	18	6	5	B	21	95	23	29
Do not speak English "very well"	—	13	—	—	—	—	6	39	—	7
Linguistically isolated	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	7
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	22	14	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	674	995	1 814	458	514	554	593	968	381	754
Preprimary school	82	95	53	42	33	47	41	41	34	98
Public school	50	29	41	31	12	47	16	24	22	60
Elementary or high school	453	626	465	321	382	411	434	793	285	543
Public school	381	547	415	285	323	387	359	756	268	500
College	139	274	1 296	95	99	96	118	134	62	113
Public college	104	224	149	76	88	91	86	103	54	106
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	1 581	2 933	1 467	1 531	1 464	1 809	1 855	3 971	1 798	1 349
Less than 9th grade	39	197	32	158	51	134	169	657	305	82
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	114	226	140	280	110	263	351	810	513	271
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	599	749	322	567	593	911	797	1 165	690	565
Some college, no degree	331	666	342	303	240	293	324	768	184	210
Associate degree	175	152	73	89	69	64	75	162	91	102
Bachelor's degree	235	588	317	75	247	108	100	244	6	111
Graduate or professional degree	88	355	241	59	154	36	39	165	9	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.3	85.6	88.3	71.4	89.0	78.1	72.0	63.1	54.5	73.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.4	32.2	38.0	8.8	27.4	8.0	7.5	10.3	.8	8.8
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	56	218	96	398	107	489	640	221	588	258
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 592	1 262	1 344	1 750	1 333	1 502	1 377	1 675	1 404	1 407
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 052	1 896	2 067	2 146	2 262	1 852	1 936	1 942	1 866	2 020
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	2 271	3 970	3 265	2 064	2 055	2 507	2 544	5 087	2 382	2 187
Same house	1 141	2 342	998	1 203	1 105	1 504	1 326	2 294	1 520	971
Different house in United States	1 130	1 584	2 267	861	944	987	1 194	2 757	862	1 209
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	668	677	708	460	572	631	836	1 757	617	706
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	91	228	99	139	75	67	118	183	96	121
Different MSA/PMSA	222	402	1 018	191	156	116	126	544	51	190
Not in an MSA/PMSA	149	277	442	71	141	173	114	273	98	192
Aboard	—	44	—	—	6	16	24	36	—	7
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	2 431	4 216	3 413	2 223	2 172	2 694	2 730	5 380	2 585	2 372
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 138	3 649	2 073	2 125	2 048	2 554	2 273	3 295	2 381	2 196
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	1 172	2 032	1 529	993	1 104	1 316	1 196	1 856	995	1 131
Car, truck, or van	1 138	1 942	1 090	919	1 050	1 279	1 139	1 713	952	1 081
Drove alone	1 012	1 693	921	882	985	1 117	1 006	1 555	836	981
Carpooled	126	249	169	37	65	162	133	158	116	100
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	4	17	—	8	—	10	40	17	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	11	—	8	—	10	29	17	22
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	21	36	396	14	—	11	21	34	6	—
Other means	—	6	—	5	12	—	6	45	6	9
Worked at home	13	44	26	55	34	26	20	24	14	19
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.02	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	15.5	14.0	15.2	16.8	13.5	14.6	15.6	15.1	14.8
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	60	86	61	75	12	47	82	61	67	64
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	269	300	169	293	210	260	296	216	224	185
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	484	735	418	228	313	437	263	617	218	346
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	150	356	220	145	248	110	130	348	147	138
All other times	196	511	635	197	287	436	405	590	325	379
Worked in MSA of residence	1 103	1 848	1 383	900	1 021	1 264	1 141	1 693	977	1 083
Decatur city	1 063	1 683	1 285	803	993	1 168	1 077	1 531	936	967
Mount Zion village	6	25	18	15	5	19	11	—	15	—
Maria city	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	10	—	—
Remainder of Macan County	34	140	80	74	23	77	53	152	26	116
Worked outside MSA of residence	69	184	146	93	83	52	55	163	18	48
Springfield city	6	42	28	4	12	12	24	53	7	24
Riverfall village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sangamon County	14	7	—	7	19	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln city	8	12	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Logan County	—	7	4	8	—	—	—	10	—	—
Clinton city	—	—	—	14	8	—	—	9	5	—
Remainder of De Witt County	—	22	14	16	15	23	5	16	—	—
Piatt County	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	—
Shelby County	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maultrie County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taylorville city	—	7	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Christian County	11	11	15	—	4	7	—	—	—	—
Champaign city	6	13	4	9	—	—	—	8	—	9
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	11	6	—
Bloomington city	—	14	—	9	—	—	—	13	—	8
Remainder of Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	—	—	17	—	—	—	15	12	—	—
Worked elsewhere	7	42	31	14	19	10	11	23	—	7

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.							
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	608	3 094	3 717	1 634	—	—	3 774	4 275
Native	608	3 063	3 662	1 598	—	—	3 677	4 223
Foreign born	—	31	55	36	—	—	97	52
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	9	—	—	—	19	21
Persons 5 years and over	548	2 897	3 557	1 590	—	—	3 554	4 018
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	20	—	—	—	39	21
Speak a language other than English	22	67	85	64	—	—	150	123
Do not speak English "very well"	—	28	30	2	—	—	64	52
Speak Spanish	—	27	46	7	—	—	4	83
Do not speak English "very well"	—	17	10	2	—	—	4	29
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	6	—	15	—	—	28	23
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	—	—	—	—	14	23
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	158	884	980	376	—	—	1 087	1 006
Preprimary school	16	126	49	18	—	—	65	85
Public school	—	59	16	18	—	—	34	40
Elementary or high school	119	578	633	239	—	—	767	654
Public school	107	518	569	193	—	—	623	601
College	23	180	298	119	—	—	255	267
Public college	23	154	262	100	—	—	210	258
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	357	2 079	2 638	1 214	—	—	2 497	2 784
Less than 9th grade	5	74	91	36	—	—	83	265
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	59	225	197	135	—	—	173	497
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	158	690	1 008	450	—	—	721	1 139
Some college, no degree	69	503	542	274	—	—	572	356
Associate degree	4	137	192	72	—	—	147	195
Bachelor's degree	39	301	359	143	—	—	520	248
Graduate or professional degree	23	149	249	104	—	—	281	84
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.1	85.6	89.1	85.9	—	—	89.7	72.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.4	21.6	23.0	20.3	—	—	32.1	11.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	442	—	94	81	—	—	19	314
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 269	1 595	1 017	1 242	—	—	1 364	1 053
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 000	2 150	2 050	1 967	—	—	1 955	1 409
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	548	2 897	3 557	1 590	—	—	3 554	4 018
Same house	291	1 815	2 383	1 116	—	—	1 807	1 521
Different house in United States	257	1 082	1 166	474	—	—	1 719	2 484
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	119	508	734	299	—	—	806	1 458
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	63	205	80	52	—	—	131	299
Different MSA/PMSA	25	193	218	57	—	—	462	526
Not in an MSA/PMSA	50	176	134	66	—	—	320	201
Abroad	—	—	8	—	—	—	28	13
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	608	3 094	3 717	1 634	—	—	3 774	4 275
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	442	2 618	3 095	1 360	—	—	3 301	2 208
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	282	1 480	1 794	864	—	—	1 845	2 073
Car, truck, or van	279	1 460	1 726	845	—	—	1 762	2 015
Drove alone	243	1 334	1 656	746	—	—	1 658	1 842
Carpoled	36	126	70	99	—	—	104	173
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	16	6	—	—	25	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	7	—	—	—	25	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Walked	3	—	7	8	—	—	52	27
Other means	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	9
Worked at home	—	13	36	5	—	—	6	55
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.06	—	—	1.03	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	15.5	15.3	16.7	—	—	16.9	13.6
Departure time for work:								
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	30	57	41	44	—	—	57	186
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 a.m.	62	302	329	120	—	—	349	409
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 a.m.	96	553	740	340	—	—	792	575
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 a.m.	39	257	171	162	—	—	287	332
All other times	55	298	477	193	—	—	354	571
Worked in MSA of residence	261	1 400	1 722	831	—	—	1 661	1 927
Decatur city	238	1 252	1 595	791	—	—	1 457	1 723
Mount Zion village	—	49	9	—	—	—	26	42
Moroa city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Macon County	23	99	118	40	—	—	178	162
Worked outside MSA of residence	21	80	72	33	—	—	184	146
Springfield city	—	18	26	—	—	—	35	21
Riverfront village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sangamon County	5	7	—	—	—	—	8	20
Lincoln city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Logan County	—	—	6	10	—	—	13	—
Clinton city	—	6	17	—	—	—	—	14
Remainder of De Witt County	—	6	—	—	—	—	18	54
Piott County	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Shelby County	—	7	—	—	—	—	12	—
Moultrie County	8	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Taylorville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Christian County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Champaign city	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bloomington city	—	—	8	—	—	—	11	—
Remainder of Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	—	11	—	—	—	—	19	11
Worked elsewhere	8	20	9	23	—	—	56	22

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County								
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	—	54	29	—	40	304	—	276	336
Native	—	54	29	—	40	304	—	276	336
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	54	29	—	40	286	—	240	320
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	9	8
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	7	16	—	14	62	—	34	107
Preprimary school	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	8
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	7	—	—	14	34	—	23	92
Public school	—	7	—	—	—	26	—	23	85
College	—	—	16	—	—	22	—	11	7
Public college	—	—	16	—	—	8	—	11	7
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	—	40	9	—	26	211	—	193	218
Less than 9th grade	—	9	—	—	—	14	—	10	35
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	22	—	—	—	18	—	19	19
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	9	—	—	20	69	—	107	113
Some college, no degree	—	—	9	—	—	69	—	38	46
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	6	5
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	6	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	22.5	100.0	—	100.0	84.8	—	85.0	75.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—	—	13.7	—	6.7	—
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	364
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	2 000	1 030	—	1 000	1 575
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	—	1 364	—	1 448	1 158
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	—	54	29	—	40	286	—	240	320
Same house	—	54	16	—	33	196	—	150	188
Different house in United States	—	—	13	—	7	90	—	90	132
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	77	40
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	13	—	7	6	—	13	12
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	45
Absent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	—	54	29	—	—	57	—	125	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	29	29	—	—	36	—	31	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	40	247	—	151	336
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	40	84	—	96	263
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	—	22	29	—	20	151	—	163	122
Car, truck, or van	—	22	29	—	20	139	—	163	122
Drove alone	—	14	29	—	20	131	—	118	102
Carpooled	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	45	20
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.32	1.00	—	1.00	1.03	—	1.17	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	29.1	11.2	—	14.8	17.6	—	12.9	18.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	16	—	—	8	—	10	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	14	—	—	6	30	—	37	19
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	7	47	—	16	28
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	41	31
All other times	—	—	13	—	7	46	—	59	44
Worked in MSA of residence	—	14	29	—	20	129	—	148	115
Decatur city	—	14	29	—	20	92	—	103	86
Mount Zion village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marion city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Macon County	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	45	29
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	8	—	—	—	22	—	15	7
Springfield city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riverton village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sangamon County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Lincoln city	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	9	—
Remainder of Logan County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton city	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Remainder of De Witt County	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Piatt County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moultrie County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taylorville city	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Christian County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Champaign city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloomington city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	14	—	32	—	3 551	2 060	17	1 286	5 964
Native	14	—	32	—	3 515	2 045	17	1 274	5 955
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	36	15	—	12	9
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Persons 5 years and over	14	—	32	—	3 325	1 916	17	1 223	5 591
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Speak a language other than English	—	—	19	—	128	70	—	27	180
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	27	34	—	12	39
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	56	20	—	6	58
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	11
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	16
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	6	—	1 118	553	—	359	1 766
Preprimary school	—	—	—	—	104	43	—	56	92
Public school	—	—	—	—	65	24	—	37	44
Elementary or high school	—	—	—	—	735	395	—	263	1 269
Public school	—	—	—	—	685	385	—	244	1 209
College	—	—	6	—	279	115	—	40	405
Public college	—	—	6	—	257	105	—	31	338
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	14	—	32	—	2 260	1 347	17	836	3 724
Less than 9th grade	14	—	10	—	151	79	—	48	152
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7	—	16	—	223	193	9	171	433
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7	—	—	—	995	589	8	430	1 602
Some college, no degree	—	—	6	—	517	304	—	153	783
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	195	70	—	17	145
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	—	150	70	—	11	441
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	—	29	42	—	6	168
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.0	—	18.8	—	83.5	79.8	47.1	73.8	84.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	—	7.9	8.3	—	2.0	16.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	290	318	—	278	236
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	1 431	1 579	—	2 024	1 675
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	2 000	—	2 145	2 103	—	2 132	2 114
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	14	—	32	—	3 325	1 916	17	1 223	5 591
Same house	14	—	19	—	2 231	1 340	17	768	3 232
Different house in United States	—	—	13	—	1 094	564	—	455	2 359
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	6	—	550	223	—	191	621
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	7	—	276	180	—	242	990
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	103	61	—	—	298
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	165	100	—	22	450
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	14	—	32	—	—	89	17	1 107	4 539
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	32	—	—	44	—	602	3 620
Rural population	—	—	—	—	3 551	1 971	—	179	1 425
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	1 660	1 034	—	107	726
On farms	—	—	—	—	366	179	—	20	122
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	14	—	13	—	1 714	1 037	8	634	3 110
Car, truck, or van	—	—	13	—	1 628	971	8	600	3 008
Drove alone	—	—	—	—	1 489	883	8	562	2 752
Carpooled	—	—	13	—	139	88	—	38	256
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	18	3	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	17	30	—	—	34
Other means	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	16
Worked at home	14	—	—	—	42	31	—	34	52
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	2.00	—	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.04	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	10.0	—	18.4	18.0	15.0	18.7	18.0
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	7	—	63	98	—	26	166
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	6	—	450	207	—	153	700
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	585	271	—	172	1 093
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	181	97	—	52	310
All other times	—	—	—	—	393	333	8	197	789
Worked in MSA of residence	14	—	13	—	1 633	972	8	628	2 921
Decatur city	—	—	13	—	1 265	742	8	511	2 181
Mount Zion village	—	—	—	—	2	50	—	35	405
Maroo city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Macon County	14	—	—	—	366	180	—	82	327
Worked outside MSA of residence	14	—	—	—	81	65	—	6	189
Springfield city	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	6	14
Riverfront village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sangamon County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Lincoln city	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Logan County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton city	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Remainder of De Witt County	—	—	—	—	21	4	—	—	36
Piatt County	—	—	—	—	22	6	—	—	8
Shelby County	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	6
Moultrie County	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	18
Taylorville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Remainder of Christian County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Champaign city	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	10
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Bloomington city	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—
Remainder of Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	7	24	—	—	40

**Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)	Tract 30
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	2 535	2 202	2 460	4 514	2 106	809	388	1 057	3 287
Native	2 472	2 190	2 432	4 488	2 077	809	388	1 057	3 278
Foreign born	63	12	28	26	29	—	—	—	9
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	12	—	4	4	2	—	—	—	4
Persons 5 years and over	2 355	2 061	2 316	4 240	1 973	778	345	1 014	3 065
In linguistically isolated households	29	—	6	10	8	15	14	16	43
Speak a language other than English	63	16	84	111	57	8	8	—	8
Do not speak English "very well"	38	4	17	23	13	—	—	16	16
Speak Spanish	17	11	21	55	29	8	—	—	4
Do not speak English "very well"	9	4	8	8	5	8	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	18	—	—	24	8	—	—	—	6
Do not speak English "very well"	18	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	18	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	620	579	608	1 234	593	249	106	256	886
Preprimary school	29	46	26	111	74	9	7	6	53
Public school	19	31	15	77	44	—	—	—	38
Elementary or high school	479	439	490	962	409	177	63	178	673
Public school	377	414	486	935	356	148	36	146	664
College	112	94	92	161	110	63	36	72	160
Public college	105	77	58	146	91	55	30	63	152
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	1 712	1 428	1 648	2 850	1 385	548	209	759	2 118
Less than 9th grade	95	91	97	193	59	53	8	79	82
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	278	147	184	317	125	56	29	98	302
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	822	644	748	1 291	410	250	75	289	1 003
Some college, no degree	248	312	323	472	270	71	70	163	407
Associate degree	108	106	65	133	86	68	19	48	105
Bachelor's degree	103	91	167	347	296	20	8	48	158
Graduate or professional degree	58	37	64	97	139	30	—	34	61
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.2	83.3	82.9	82.1	86.7	80.1	82.3	76.7	81.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.4	9.0	14.0	15.6	31.4	9.1	3.8	10.8	10.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	235	119	107	332	206	—	200	63	213
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 298	1 534	1 841	1 545	1 612	1 346	1 767	977	1 860
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 900	2 473	1 832	2 181	2 034	3 057	2 652	2 262	2 353
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	2 355	2 061	2 316	4 240	1 973	778	345	1 014	3 065
Same house	1 669	1 356	1 604	2 733	1 141	478	116	757	1 923
Different house in United States	668	705	697	1 500	824	291	229	257	1 142
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	327	195	144	455	179	185	118	161	306
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	236	339	318	579	280	53	32	28	463
Different MSA/PMSA	54	82	70	199	265	53	25	52	160
Not in an MSA/PMSA	51	89	165	267	100	—	54	16	213
Abroad	18	—	15	7	8	9	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	1 317	—	—	1 301	1 641	505	245	851	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 074	—	—	833	1 376	417	128	757	—
Rural population	1 218	2 202	2 460	3 213	465	304	143	206	3 287
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	322	1 426	1 470	1 911	215	162	31	63	2 443
On farms	14	92	170	401	6	46	—	—	323
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	1 163	1 041	1 220	2 094	1 017	432	192	521	1 528
Car, truck, or van	1 121	940	1 141	1 925	916	409	192	513	1 415
Drove alone	1 038	868	964	1 718	835	358	192	486	1 241
Carpooled	83	72	177	207	81	51	—	27	174
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	2	6	2	16	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	2	6	2	16	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	23	15	45	14	8	—	—	61
Other means	4	—	10	3	6	—	—	—	8
Worked at home	38	76	48	119	65	15	—	8	44
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.04	1.09	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.00	1.03	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.1	19.1	21.8	20.3	18.3	17.8	14.5	15.1	20.0
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	66	63	81	103	72	23	33	6	117
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	325	253	285	487	223	53	20	153	378
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	307	310	409	643	343	165	79	164	481
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	172	115	203	223	138	61	7	61	194
All other times	235	224	194	519	176	115	53	129	314
Worked in MSA of residence	1 113	977	1 058	1 856	915	384	175	509	1 178
Decatur city	903	644	684	1 298	653	323	139	416	710
Mount Zion village	50	8	5	12	4	—	—	—	10
Maroa city	—	5	—	—	9	—	—	—	171
Remainder of Macon County	160	320	369	546	249	61	36	93	287
Worked outside MSA of residence	50	64	162	238	102	48	17	12	350
Springfield city	7	6	11	69	7	18	7	8	8
Riverton village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sangamon County	—	—	3	27	2	—	—	—	4
Lincoln city	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	11
Remainder of Logan County	—	—	—	25	15	—	—	—	5
Clinton city	—	7	2	9	6	—	—	—	111
Remainder of De Witt County	—	2	3	19	26	5	—	—	104
Piatt County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Shelby County	11	15	2	10	2	—	—	—	—
Moultrie County	—	5	8	3	—	—	—	—	2
Taylorville city	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Christian County	—	14	26	11	—	—	—	—	2
Champaign county	6	—	13	5	7	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA	7	—	—	3	2	4	10	—	5
Bloomington city	—	—	3	14	5	—	—	—	19
Remainder of Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	—	—	50	32	27	7	—	—	9
Worked elsewhere	19	15	—	—	—	—	4	—	24

**Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County						
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	90 221	90 221	65 108	540	1 264	3 230	2 054	1 835	3 644	2 829
In labor force	56 477	56 477	39 228	322	821	2 080	1 253	1 264	2 267	1 713
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.6	62.6	60.3	59.6	65.0	64.4	61.0	68.9	62.2	60.6
Civilian labor force	56 357	56 357	39 140	322	814	2 080	1 253	1 264	2 267	1 713
Employed	52 639	52 639	36 125	267	763	1 961	1 217	1 218	2 196	1 575
Unemployed	3 718	3 718	3 015	55	51	119	36	46	71	138
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	6.6	7.7	17.1	6.3	5.7	2.9	3.6	3.1	8.1
Nat in labor force	33 744	33 744	25 880	218	443	1 150	801	571	1 377	1 116
Institutionalized persons	1 687	1 687	1 559	—	—	—	—	—	208	—
Enrolled in school	4 116	4 116	3 053	50	38	84	102	64	137	667
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, nat enrolled in school	14 025	14 025	11 093	75	193	610	322	214	590	269
Females 16 years and over	48 152	48 152	35 434	334	626	1 693	1 090	982	1 991	1 552
In labor force	25 382	25 382	18 132	195	360	934	530	583	994	919
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.7	52.7	51.2	58.4	57.5	55.2	48.6	59.4	49.9	59.2
Civilian labor force	25 382	25 382	18 132	195	360	934	530	583	994	919
Employed	23 801	23 801	16 865	167	342	894	514	561	930	841
Unemployed	1 581	1 581	1 267	28	18	40	16	22	64	78
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.2	7.0	14.4	5.0	4.3	3.0	3.8	6.4	8.5
With own children under 6 years	6 663	6 663	4 782	78	96	219	177	158	294	124
In labor force	3 876	3 876	2 705	31	49	119	70	100	177	82
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 850	8 850	5 890	57	131	240	184	215	274	200
In labor force	6 793	6 793	4 548	48	119	210	150	168	206	168
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	9 124	9 124	6 584	124	162	257	222	172	302	181
All parents present in household in labor force	5 013	5 013	3 504	20	82	141	81	110	188	119
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	20 201	20 201	13 553	142	311	560	399	491	680	423
All parents present in household in labor force	14 211	14 211	9 531	101	285	443	279	308	490	316
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 830	6 830	4 857	70	78	195	132	105	224	695
Nat enrolled in school	1 598	1 598	1 236	22	36	73	22	28	30	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	802	802	621	22	16	18	—	21	7	15
Nat high school graduate	762	762	606	16	16	4	7	6	15	6
Employed	253	253	201	—	—	—	7	—	8	—
Unemployed	158	158	121	—	9	—	—	—	7	—
Not in labor force	351	351	284	16	7	4	—	6	—	6
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 639	52 639	36 125	267	763	1 961	1 217	1 218	2 196	1 575
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 352	5 352	3 764	4	61	164	224	203	297	214
Professional specialty occupations	6 334	6 334	4 609	—	16	193	322	176	432	296
Technicians and related support occupations	2 172	2 172	1 480	16	17	115	51	39	128	84
Sales occupations	5 830	5 830	4 163	19	49	223	225	96	264	124
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 287	8 287	5 714	29	88	303	143	234	280	303
Private household occupations	158	158	103	8	—	—	—	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	866	866	659	15	—	57	7	44	39	31
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 964	6 964	5 172	65	201	250	71	97	247	238
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	928	928	311	—	—	20	7	15	22	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 159	6 159	3 729	6	105	302	97	133	241	108
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 714	4 714	3 251	83	110	190	34	82	109	76
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 610	2 610	1 603	7	76	88	31	41	72	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 265	2 265	1 567	15	40	56	5	58	65	55
Construction	2 770	2 770	1 662	12	63	95	57	62	107	15
Manufacturing	12 178	12 178	8 184	121	196	472	255	316	407	294
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 874	4 874	3 049	—	55	165	100	95	253	77
Wholesale and retail trade	10 833	10 833	7 675	30	152	467	232	217	424	223
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 927	2 927	2 003	6	21	168	101	75	140	61
Business and repair services	2 014	2 014	1 465	7	34	57	27	24	60	60
Professional and related services	12 188	12 188	8 842	62	191	399	367	267	574	721
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 639	52 639	36 125	267	763	1 961	1 217	1 218	2 196	1 575
Private wage and salary workers	43 715	43 715	30 173	198	676	1 651	929	972	1 741	1 279
Government workers	5 816	5 816	4 106	62	79	189	111	184	295	240
Local government workers	3 629	3 629	2 619	45	38	109	58	160	178	153
Self-employed workers	2 969	2 969	1 789	—	8	111	171	56	152	56
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	61 157	61 157	42 358	317	878	2 146	1 430	1 396	2 486	2 301
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	46 255	46 255	31 865	216	699	1 718	1 041	1 121	1 967	1 241
50 to 52 weeks	33 941	33 941	22 874	134	504	1 205	785	866	1 372	691
40 to 49 weeks	4 608	4 608	3 274	56	73	234	100	99	243	148
27 to 39 weeks	2 588	2 588	1 920	16	31	145	48	80	140	75
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 700	6 700	4 740	39	97	219	184	94	266	336
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	72 580	72 580	51 038	447	1 046	2 582	1 658	1 576	2 765	2 547
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 049	3 049	2 413	19	71	157	71	28	40	30
With a mobility limitation	1 631	1 631	1 354	11	15	93	51	6	35	30
In labor force	258	258	217	—	—	10	8	—	6	—
With a self-care limitation	2 110	2 110	1 623	8	56	99	27	22	21	12
With a work disability	6 255	6 255	4 965	66	79	247	72	77	124	110
In labor force	2 210	2 210	1 655	18	28	95	21	39	44	50
Prevented from working	3 374	3 374	2 792	18	43	130	45	24	63	40
No work disability	66 325	66 325	46 073	381	967	2 335	1 586	1 499	2 641	2 437
In labor force	52 427	52 427	36 234	286	768	1 947	1 158	1 187	2 153	1 650
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 834	15 834	12 423	93	211	648	396	259	671	282
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 932	2 932	2 297	12	34	148	35	43	85	51
With a mobility limitation	2 304	2 304	1 829	12	34	114	11	22	46	42
With a self-care limitation	1 761	1 761	1 381	—	28	95	35	21	58	25
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	4 812	4 812	4 017	17	88	237	94	67	195	54
Mean family income (dollars)	18 989	18 989	18 150	8 910	10 444	13 672	42 967	16 627	32 415	25 036
1 worker	9 694	9 694	7 081	48	169	363	303	217	278	193
Mean family income (dollars)	34 350	34 350	33 656	23 545	20 139	23 929	62 406	35 491	47 460	30 364
2 or more workers	18 095	18 095	11 655	88	277	569	473	452	777	376
Mean family income (dollars)	48 795	48 795	47 519	40 244	33 393	40 319	66 224	51 024	54 194	47 727

**Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	1 980	1 966	2 102	2 172	4 422	2 125	4 279	1 983	2 376	4 004
In labor force	1 259	1 290	1 418	1 317	2 150	1 216	3 149	1 389	1 583	2 577
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.6	65.6	67.5	60.6	48.6	57.2	73.6	70.0	66.6	64.4
Civilian labor force	1 259	1 290	1 418	1 312	2 140	1 216	3 149	1 386	1 583	2 577
Employed	1 172	1 231	1 383	1 202	1 911	1 059	2 945	1 334	1 519	2 471
Unemployed	87	59	35	110	229	157	204	52	64	106
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	4.6	2.5	8.4	10.7	12.9	6.5	3.8	4.0	4.1
Not in labor force	721	676	684	855	2 272	909	1 130	594	793	1 427
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	50	97	19	89	92	63	90	71	120	168
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	416	309	336	469	995	363	364	211	282	613
Females 16 years and over	1 078	1 006	1 115	1 208	2 648	1 063	2 207	999	1 231	2 049
In labor force	556	593	650	659	1 008	522	1 412	586	642	1 058
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.6	58.9	58.3	54.6	38.1	49.1	64.0	58.7	52.2	51.6
Civilian labor force	556	593	650	659	1 008	522	1 412	586	642	1 058
Employed	518	573	635	615	930	455	1 274	569	617	1 002
Unemployed	38	20	15	44	78	67	138	17	25	56
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	3.4	2.3	6.7	7.7	12.8	9.8	2.9	3.9	5.3
With own children under 6 years	172	145	173	167	227	164	360	163	242	232
In labor force	80	101	91	130	142	115	219	98	143	140
With own children 6 to 17 years only	133	210	178	186	244	119	558	199	235	409
In labor force	91	173	150	138	197	90	463	138	183	305
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	219	161	216	199	352	225	513	244	267	266
All parents present in household in labor force	121	115	113	150	198	149	354	125	140	158
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	330	488	413	372	680	287	1 274	496	563	823
All parents present in household in labor force	169	361	308	280	533	234	973	331	425	565
Persons 16 to 19 years	86	165	117	152	206	138	292	152	230	255
Not enrolled in school	16	41	29	41	112	55	51	32	32	21
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	8	7	14	34	42	28	9	17	8
Not high school graduate	16	8	17	25	53	22	24	14	17	—
Employed	8	—	10	15	35	—	8	8	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	5	6	14	8	4	6	—
Not in labor force	8	8	7	5	12	8	8	2	11	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 172	1 231	1 383	1 202	1 911	1 059	2 945	1 334	1 519	2 471
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	123	144	81	87	176	11	296	136	248	304
Professional specialty occupations	119	243	89	111	207	16	283	115	197	325
Technicians and related support occupations	47	65	25	55	90	12	141	57	66	81
Sales occupations	83	134	195	125	178	97	302	140	151	268
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	210	215	219	262	332	180	388	200	291	428
Private household occupations	6	5	7	7	6	15	35	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	21	24	13	28	22	18	8	32	42	60
Service occupations, except protective and household	143	87	226	159	351	153	346	150	139	222
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	—	12	—	3	—	98	50	13	39
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	148	123	184	83	202	170	470	181	175	304
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	82	111	131	169	172	203	301	130	121	207
Transportation and material moving occupations	80	43	104	61	91	100	149	68	51	138
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	86	37	97	55	81	84	128	75	25	95
Construction	86	56	69	28	122	112	190	107	115	138
Manufacturing	232	307	288	365	364	249	830	364	349	705
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	140	118	112	114	157	69	295	136	178	241
Wholesale and retail trade	197	255	362	239	502	311	528	245	253	459
Finance, insurance, and real estate	82	98	59	34	106	28	107	51	59	119
Business and repair services	31	34	133	51	112	31	78	50	85	81
Professional and related services	294	294	212	298	357	148	607	243	345	452
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 172	1 231	1 383	1 202	1 911	1 059	2 945	1 334	1 519	2 471
Private wage and salary workers	959	1 002	1 158	1 036	1 620	943	2 492	1 079	1 213	2 048
Government workers	137	165	136	136	175	49	273	120	181	256
Local government workers	119	110	114	66	60	22	117	78	135	181
Self-employed workers	70	64	89	24	116	67	172	121	119	167
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 350	1 461	1 505	1 334	2 273	1 291	3 302	1 518	1 677	2 905
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 064	1 106	1 171	1 076	1 752	975	2 608	1 136	1 228	2 224
50 to 52 weeks	662	881	911	825	1 295	692	1 967	825	1 005	1 602
40 to 49 weeks	191	79	84	112	150	72	256	141	84	243
27 to 39 weeks	75	62	88	47	97	74	159	52	17	125
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	134	126	164	122	263	163	289	205	224	317
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 500	1 642	1 725	1 649	2 607	1 642	3 881	1 732	2 025	3 313
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	99	84	45	146	82	79	67	65	87
With a mobility limitation	34	41	25	30	109	48	32	25	34	37
In labor force	6	20	7	—	12	6	9	8	5	9
With a self-care limitation	49	75	77	39	97	49	60	59	59	61
With a work disability	87	90	158	182	319	221	271	143	146	223
In labor force	30	28	70	54	125	93	128	62	79	78
Prevented from working	48	50	66	93	174	111	120	73	60	124
No work disability	1 413	1 552	1 567	1 467	2 288	1 421	3 610	1 589	1 879	3 090
In labor force	1 165	1 247	1 307	1 209	1 924	1 065	2 987	1 289	1 444	2 421
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	480	324	377	518	1 094	421	398	248	351	691
With a mobility or self-care limitation	95	25	48	118	280	93	85	53	32	74
With a mobility limitation	66	25	34	92	246	71	79	30	32	55
With a self-care limitation	64	12	18	71	150	63	37	43	23	65
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	89	102	122	128	261	157	106	55	113	193
Mean family income (dollars)	18 042	22 845	17 352	13 787	14 059	12 040	17 719	22 243	19 376	22 519
1 worker	240	181	204	249	364	271	472	204	269	423
Mean family income (dollars)	29 042	44 185	27 337	23 852	27 773	22 430	31 082	34 220	98 263	45 610
2 or more workers	404	515	456	369	533	298	1 089	506	557	908
Mean family income (dollars)	40 059	52 176	40 349	34 246	34 877	37 863	50 164	49 327	62 316	65 529

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Macon County—Con.						Decatur city, Macon County			
	Tract 26.01	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 29.03	Tract 29.04	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	3 331	3 358	1 562	3 481	3 784	4 238	425	2 327	3 278	649
In labor force	2 122	2 255	1 071	2 419	2 408	2 532	113	1 298	1 959	382
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.7	67.2	68.6	69.5	63.6	59.7	26.6	55.8	59.8	58.9
Civilian labor force	2 116	2 255	1 071	2 402	2 394	2 532	113	1 298	1 946	382
Employed	2 050	2 140	1 036	2 304	2 262	2 472	96	1 114	1 762	334
Unemployed	66	115	35	98	132	60	17	184	184	48
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	5.1	3.3	4.1	5.5	2.4	15.0	14.2	9.5	12.6
Not in labor force	1 209	1 103	491	1 062	1 376	1 706	312	1 029	1 319	267
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	167	123	132	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	155	157	60	157	149	89	17	111	94	20
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	491	453	172	417	541	845	119	434	640	127
Females 16 years and over	1 663	1 687	781	1 793	2 082	2 313	204	1 235	1 770	375
In labor force	877	979	414	1 005	1 169	1 236	52	597	937	165
Percent of females 16 years and over	52.7	58.0	53.0	56.1	56.1	53.4	25.5	48.3	52.9	44.0
Civilian labor force	877	979	414	1 005	1 169	1 236	52	597	937	165
Employed	845	917	397	965	1 146	1 217	45	522	887	142
Unemployed	32	62	17	40	23	19	7	75	50	23
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	6.3	4.1	4.0	2.0	1.5	13.5	12.6	5.3	13.9
With own children under 6 years	172	246	119	162	235	276	8	202	230	52
In labor force	105	136	55	86	137	143	8	134	130	35
With own children 6 to 17 years only	326	387	182	444	360	397	37	230	337	49
In labor force	219	300	128	303	298	336	24	164	257	40
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	255	367	174	266	310	302	10	341	353	95
All parents present in household in labor force	147	173	85	110	154	147	10	229	151	78
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	641	926	411	961	628	791	92	561	789	133
All parents present in household in labor force	427	657	266	678	438	585	70	303	560	125
Persons 16 to 19 years	235	315	92	253	257	217	45	132	202	17
Not enrolled in school	54	80	7	35	81	54	19	46	70	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	36	37	4	6	53	16	19	15	28	—
Not high school graduate	15	26	3	20	32	8	10	34	56	—
Employed	—	7	1	20	—	8	—	19	28	—
Unemployed	—	5	2	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	15	14	—	—	18	—	10	15	28	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 050	2 140	1 036	2 304	2 262	2 472	96	1 114	1 762	334
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	244	151	207	371	207	338	7	19	51	37
Professional specialty occupations	217	223	200	458	270	510	—	90	52	95
Technicians and related support occupations	103	65	33	102	107	88	8	35	48	11
Sales occupations	268	211	147	286	279	367	—	154	259	43
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	337	311	131	356	477	360	11	167	226	51
Private household occupations	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	—
Protective service occupations	9	22	—	25	15	18	—	10	82	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	160	269	84	155	266	295	19	264	397	24
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	42	144	8	6	35	—	—	7	29	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	308	315	109	246	195	213	21	52	150	12
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	175	205	42	174	183	106	8	174	304	36
Transportation and material moving occupations	78	126	58	69	103	109	9	43	94	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	98	90	17	56	125	68	13	93	57	17
Construction	121	129	29	98	102	88	7	46	62	—
Manufacturing	557	551	235	496	485	412	31	256	418	149
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	178	181	120	278	242	204	6	52	150	15
Wholesale and retail trade	468	378	237	407	434	559	7	353	402	66
Finance, insurance, and real estate	142	111	59	164	182	202	—	32	125	8
Business and repair services	75	62	50	71	72	121	18	47	79	40
Professional and related services	379	444	228	613	580	730	18	242	298	71
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 050	2 140	1 036	2 304	2 262	2 472	96	1 114	1 762	334
Private wage and salary workers	1 755	1 668	861	1 892	1 984	2 036	91	986	1 522	258
Government workers	216	266	87	297	210	346	—	84	187	54
Local government workers	144	161	66	183	123	257	—	56	119	45
Self-employed workers	79	194	75	115	68	90	5	44	51	22
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 279	2 509	1 165	2 690	2 605	2 751	178	1 335	1 976	411
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 770	1 886	871	2 018	2 139	2 099	165	966	1 409	335
50 to 52 weeks	1 437	1 400	696	1 513	1 532	1 634	82	627	997	220
40 to 49 weeks	115	166	62	227	298	212	—	94	136	33
27 to 39 weeks	105	114	21	95	61	48	7	84	107	40
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	253	292	138	307	236	319	13	139	260	28
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 791	2 804	1 349	2 997	3 024	3 207	174	1 875	2 491	508
With a mobility or self-care limitation	78	101	37	77	214	150	66	179	156	8
With a mobility limitation	52	54	6	54	95	96	17	73	78	8
In labor force	14	2	—	12	—	9	—	—	24	8
With a self-care limitation	38	73	33	41	132	87	66	144	145	8
With a work disability	174	179	51	147	283	268	36	277	372	72
In labor force	72	65	23	80	59	74	—	56	123	16
Prevented from working	71	82	19	57	210	159	36	212	215	47
No work disability	2 617	2 625	1 298	2 850	2 741	2 939	138	1 598	2 119	436
In labor force	2 001	2 095	1 007	2 272	2 297	2 395	113	1 224	1 715	352
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	534	554	213	467	579	908	119	452	774	141
With a mobility or self-care limitation	59	123	22	59	106	134	37	118	111	36
With a mobility limitation	55	103	22	53	106	104	16	91	98	36
With a self-care limitation	55	66	7	43	62	83	21	64	48	18
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	200	112	43	115	152	274	22	203	303	44
Mean family income (dollars)	23 645	22 285	32 621	21 596	17 448	34 980	3 068	13 148	14 649	30 277
1 worker	369	376	204	374	453	508	39	283	381	49
Mean family income (dollars)	36 492	32 340	71 371	46 707	25 932	35 222	15 081	16 360	20 901	30 717
2 or more workers	737	853	394	882	574	886	24	331	528	145
Mean family income (dollars)	59 889	47 196	67 512	60 024	42 324	52 319	43 344	31 560	37 968	54 962

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Trot 4.98 (pt.)	Trot 5.98	Trot 6	Trot 7	Trot 8	Trot 9	Trot 10 (pt.)	Trot 11 (pt.)	Trot 12	Trot 13 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	540	2 910	2 016	316	1 224	1 670	1 217	3 201	2 401	2 054
In labor force	322	1 717	988	169	548	839	799	2 051	1 310	1 253
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.6	59.0	49.0	53.5	44.8	50.2	65.7	64.1	54.6	61.0
Civilian labor force	322	1 695	988	169	548	839	792	2 051	1 310	1 253
Employed	267	1 455	771	122	419	690	741	1 932	1 203	1 217
Unemployed	55	240	217	47	129	149	51	119	107	36
Percent of civilian labor force	17.1	14.2	22.0	27.8	23.5	17.8	6.4	5.8	8.2	2.9
Not in labor force	218	1 193	1 028	147	676	831	418	1 150	1 091	801
Institutionalized persons	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Enrolled in school	50	160	134	8	100	75	38	84	62	102
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	75	501	398	49	150	333	193	610	612	322
Females 16 years and over	334	1 689	1 132	164	687	1 016	603	1 677	1 395	1 090
In labor force	195	901	473	75	273	387	346	918	611	530
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.4	53.3	41.8	45.7	39.7	38.1	57.4	54.7	43.8	48.6
Civilian labor force	195	901	473	75	273	387	346	918	611	530
Employed	167	764	375	55	244	326	328	878	605	514
Unemployed	28	137	98	20	29	61	18	40	6	16
Percent of civilian labor force	14.4	15.2	20.7	26.7	10.6	15.8	5.2	4.4	1.0	3.0
With own children under 6 years	78	218	163	22	127	222	96	219	178	177
In labor force	31	137	67	22	22	75	29	119	132	70
With own children 6 to 17 years only	57	245	205	25	195	194	131	240	149	184
In labor force	48	215	160	11	112	118	119	210	100	150
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	124	340	256	50	264	361	162	257	230	222
All parents present in household in labor force	20	219	84	50	55	105	82	141	155	81
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	142	584	544	92	497	568	311	560	337	399
All parents present in household in labor force	101	463	331	53	269	274	285	443	225	279
Persons 16 to 19 years	70	226	226	16	177	130	71	195	115	132
Not enrolled in school	22	97	90	—	62	75	29	73	26	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	22	61	75	—	50	52	9	18	6	—
Not high school graduate	16	65	58	—	33	50	9	4	21	7
Employed	—	23	—	—	—	10	—	—	15	7
Unemployed	—	8	32	—	5	13	9	—	6	—
Not in labor force	16	34	26	—	28	27	—	4	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	267	1 455	771	122	419	690	741	1 932	1 203	1 217
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4	65	52	7	20	18	61	157	129	224
Professional specialty occupations	—	149	38	5	—	25	16	193	112	322
Technicians and related support occupations	16	22	34	6	18	14	17	106	61	51
Sales occupations	19	200	88	6	26	76	49	223	68	225
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	29	220	59	—	50	70	88	303	205	143
Private household occupations	8	—	6	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	15	53	38	—	10	5	—	44	—	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	65	340	175	61	144	169	187	250	238	71
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	8	13	8	6	14	—	20	21	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	150	78	—	29	94	97	302	173	97
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	83	91	75	22	56	123	110	190	70	34
Transportation and material moving occupations	7	69	49	—	19	16	76	88	82	31
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	88	66	7	36	61	40	56	44	5
Construction	12	56	24	—	16	27	55	95	58	57
Manufacturing	121	207	183	22	115	206	196	472	182	255
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	73	52	5	22	48	55	165	119	100
Wholesale and retail trade	30	376	208	45	75	161	143	460	296	232
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	98	16	—	27	11	21	168	54	101
Business and repair services	7	71	42	—	14	46	34	57	54	27
Professional and related services	62	462	157	17	122	130	191	377	334	367
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	267	1 455	771	122	419	690	741	1 932	1 203	1 217
Private wage and salary workers	198	1 205	653	115	365	613	662	1 622	1 027	929
Government workers	62	172	91	7	44	63	79	189	99	111
Local government workers	45	104	55	7	30	28	38	109	67	58
Self-employed workers	—	78	27	—	4	14	—	111	77	171
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	317	1 785	977	158	556	885	856	2 117	1 445	1 430
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	216	1 360	671	88	364	628	682	1 689	1 129	1 041
50 to 52 weeks	134	835	440	66	223	446	487	1 183	833	785
40 to 49 weeks	56	121	60	—	34	57	73	234	72	100
27 to 39 weeks	16	130	47	8	25	30	31	145	85	48
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	39	204	117	29	48	73	92	219	189	184
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	447	2 191	1 583	259	1 059	1 314	1 004	2 553	1 676	1 658
With a mobility or self-care limitation	19	168	106	13	62	92	71	157	122	71
With a mobility limitation	11	91	95	6	43	53	15	93	94	51
In labor force	—	29	6	—	6	6	—	10	30	8
With a self-care limitation	3	114	31	13	52	70	56	99	46	27
With a work disability	66	313	407	40	124	188	70	247	251	72
In labor force	18	119	92	—	16	61	28	95	83	21
Prevented from working	18	167	267	40	101	106	34	130	134	45
No work disability	381	1 878	1 181	219	935	1 126	934	2 306	1 425	1 586
In labor force	286	1 517	877	161	517	755	751	1 918	1 140	1 158
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	93	567	428	57	165	356	206	648	699	396
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	161	109	14	6	129	34	148	133	35
With a mobility limitation	12	127	80	7	6	116	34	114	97	11
With a self-care limitation	—	79	74	14	6	77	28	95	78	35
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	17	174	240	34	168	248	88	237	148	94
Mean family income (dollars)	8 910	12 869	9 660	6 097	7 117	11 082	10 444	13 672	26 807	42 967
1 worker	48	249	215	29	161	227	152	363	255	303
Mean family income (dollars)	23 545	23 509	18 531	17 339	15 072	18 907	20 273	23 929	33 128	62 406
2 or more workers	88	348	221	24	127	203	277	560	426	473
Mean family income (dollars)	40 244	30 668	34 526	25 580	28 930	34 597	33 393	40 458	38 918	66 224

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	1 809	3 403	2 829	1 753	1 711	2 088	2 172	4 390	2 125	1 674
In labor force	1 244	2 110	1 713	1 085	1 138	1 404	1 317	2 137	1 216	1 251
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.8	62.0	60.6	61.9	66.5	67.2	60.6	48.7	57.2	74.7
Civilian labor force	1 244	2 110	1 713	1 085	1 138	1 404	1 312	2 127	1 216	1 251
Employed	1 198	2 045	1 575	1 009	1 109	1 369	1 202	1 898	1 059	1 167
Unemployed	46	65	138	76	29	35	110	229	157	84
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	3.1	8.1	7.0	2.5	2.5	8.4	10.8	12.9	6.7
Not in labor force	565	1 293	1 116	668	573	684	855	2 253	909	423
Institutionalized persons	—	208	—	—	—	—	—	711	62	—
Enrolled in school	64	137	667	50	78	19	89	92	63	37
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	214	560	269	370	253	336	469	995	363	147
Females 16 years and over	969	1 865	1 552	942	893	1 108	1 208	2 632	1 063	913
In labor force	576	926	919	463	533	643	659	1 002	522	586
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.4	49.7	59.2	49.2	59.7	58.0	54.6	38.1	49.1	64.2
Civilian labor force	576	926	919	463	533	643	659	1 002	522	586
Employed	554	868	841	425	513	628	615	924	455	518
Unemployed	22	58	78	38	20	15	44	78	67	68
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	6.3	8.5	8.2	3.8	2.3	6.7	7.8	12.8	11.6
With own children, under 6 years	158	270	124	151	131	173	167	227	164	172
In labor force	100	161	82	66	93	91	130	142	115	112
With own children 6 to 17 years only	209	252	200	127	173	178	186	244	119	190
In labor force	168	190	168	85	144	150	138	197	90	166
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	172	272	181	183	145	216	199	352	225	250
All parents present in household in labor force	110	166	119	96	107	113	150	198	149	192
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	477	637	423	317	396	413	372	680	287	471
All parents present in household in labor force	308	461	316	156	289	308	280	533	234	412
Persons 16 to 19 years	105	207	695	86	138	117	152	206	138	92
Not enrolled in school	28	30	15	16	41	29	41	112	55	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	7	15	8	8	7	14	34	42	—
Not high school graduate	6	15	6	16	8	17	25	53	22	—
Employed	—	8	—	8	—	10	15	35	—	—
Unemployed	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	6	14	—
Not in labor force	6	—	6	8	8	7	5	12	8	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 198	2 045	1 575	1 009	1 109	1 369	1 202	1 898	1 059	1 167
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	203	283	214	117	129	81	87	176	11	114
Professional specialty occupations	176	415	296	112	243	89	111	207	16	102
Technicians and related support occupations	39	113	84	36	58	25	55	90	12	74
Sales occupations	96	242	124	68	126	195	125	178	97	173
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	227	257	303	189	195	212	262	332	180	112
Private household occupations	—	—	5	6	5	7	7	6	15	9
Protective service occupations	44	39	31	21	24	13	28	22	18	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	97	240	238	110	81	226	159	345	153	163
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	22	14	14	—	12	—	3	—	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	127	206	108	126	102	177	83	202	170	165
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	82	109	76	61	93	131	169	165	203	143
Transportation and material moving occupations	34	60	27	70	21	104	61	91	100	44
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58	59	55	79	32	97	55	81	84	52
Construction	62	102	15	64	28	69	28	122	112	79
Manufacturing	316	363	294	217	289	288	365	357	249	341
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	88	239	77	117	103	112	114	157	69	82
Wholesale and retail trade	217	386	223	174	219	362	239	502	311	211
Finance, insurance, and real estate	75	126	61	67	84	59	34	106	28	59
Business and repair services	24	60	60	31	34	119	51	112	31	35
Professional and related services	254	548	721	251	283	212	298	351	148	277
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 198	2 045	1 575	1 009	1 109	1 369	1 202	1 898	1 059	1 167
Private wage and salary workers	952	1 590	1 279	847	887	1 158	1 036	1 607	943	1 008
Government workers	184	295	240	114	158	136	136	175	49	126
Local government workers	160	178	153	103	103	114	66	60	22	32
Self-employed workers	56	152	56	48	64	75	24	116	67	33
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 376	2 328	2 301	1 169	1 282	1 491	1 334	2 260	1 291	1 286
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 101	1 843	1 241	927	980	1 171	1 076	1 739	975	1 016
50 to 52 weeks	846	1 285	691	619	811	911	825	1 282	692	754
40 to 49 weeks	99	235	148	172	68	84	112	150	72	96
27 to 39 weeks	80	132	75	52	42	88	47	97	74	86
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	94	253	336	110	113	157	122	263	163	140
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 550	2 554	2 547	1 319	1 443	1 711	1 649	2 575	1 642	1 527
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	33	30	72	69	84	45	127	82	27
With a mobility limitation	6	28	30	34	41	25	30	90	48	10
In labor force	—	6	—	6	20	7	—	12	6	—
With a self-care limitation	22	14	12	49	45	77	39	78	49	27
With a work disability	77	117	110	87	79	151	182	300	221	104
In labor force	39	44	50	30	23	63	54	125	93	47
Prevented from working	24	56	40	48	44	66	93	155	111	41
No work disability	1 473	2 437	2 437	1 232	1 364	1 560	1 467	2 275	1 421	1 423
In labor force	1 167	1 996	1 650	991	1 100	1 300	1 209	1 911	1 065	1 204
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	259	641	282	434	268	377	518	1 094	421	147
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	85	51	87	25	48	118	280	93	39
With a mobility limitation	22	46	42	66	25	34	92	246	71	35
With a self-care limitation	21	58	25	56	12	18	71	150	63	23
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	67	185	54	79	73	122	128	251	157	54
Mean family income (dollars)	16 627	33 021	25 036	16 592	27 212	17 352	13 787	14 604	12 040	17 071
1 worker	211	255	193	240	167	204	249	364	271	190
Mean family income (dollars)	35 377	48 541	30 364	29 042	45 500	27 337	23 852	27 773	22 430	24 446
2 or more workers	445	725	376	331	444	449	369	533	298	387
Mean family income (dollars)	51 009	54 484	47 727	42 467	53 628	40 412	34 246	34 877	37 863	41 265

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	431	2 359	3 019	1 397	—	—	2 842	3 494	3 384
In labor force	297	1 575	1 929	897	—	—	1 979	2 203	1 895
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.9	66.8	63.9	64.2	—	—	69.6	63.1	58.7
Civilian labor force	294	1 575	1 929	891	—	—	1 971	2 189	1 985
Employed	279	1 511	1 827	863	—	—	1 881	2 070	1 940
Unemployed	15	64	102	28	—	—	90	119	45
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	4.1	5.3	3.1	—	—	4.6	5.4	2.3
Not in labor force	134	784	1 090	500	—	—	863	1 291	1 399
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	123
Enrolled in school	15	120	150	78	—	—	139	143	57
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	32	282	472	214	—	—	332	516	706
Females 16 years and over	210	1 222	1 557	667	—	—	1 466	1 928	1 868
In labor force	128	642	816	377	—	—	816	1 086	978
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.0	52.5	52.4	56.5	—	—	55.7	56.3	52.4
Civilian labor force	128	642	816	377	—	—	816	1 086	978
Employed	120	617	760	361	—	—	784	1 063	967
Unemployed	8	25	56	16	—	—	32	23	11
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	3.9	6.9	4.2	—	—	3.9	2.1	1.1
With own children under 6 years	35	242	152	40	—	—	136	207	241
In labor force	25	143	81	31	—	—	60	119	123
With own children 6 to 17 years only	44	235	306	138	—	—	371	328	312
In labor force	29	183	237	94	—	—	244	275	262
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	70	267	173	57	—	—	235	267	255
All parents present in household in labor force	38	140	83	43	—	—	79	139	122
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	119	563	577	223	—	—	801	565	623
All parents present in household in labor force	92	425	411	153	—	—	544	392	436
Persons 16 to 19 years	33	230	185	116	—	—	202	236	165
Nat enrolled in school	7	32	21	27	—	—	30	68	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	17	8	21	—	—	6	45	9
Nat high school graduate	4	17	—	7	—	—	15	24	8
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Unemployed	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nat in labor force	—	11	—	7	—	—	—	18	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	279	1 511	1 827	863	—	—	1 881	2 070	1 940
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	45	248	254	170	—	—	334	184	263
Professional specialty occupations	28	197	304	99	—	—	414	250	453
Technicians and related support occupations	9	66	81	28	—	—	93	91	79
Sales occupations	34	151	227	137	—	—	227	252	275
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	49	291	325	142	—	—	280	453	283
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	42	51	5	—	—	23	8	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	38	139	141	73	—	—	91	245	229
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	13	22	—	—	—	6	35	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18	175	196	94	—	—	201	180	138
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26	121	101	34	—	—	137	171	53
Transportation and material moving occupations	14	43	84	41	—	—	45	84	97
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	25	41	40	—	—	30	117	52
Construction	32	115	83	50	—	—	50	92	44
Manufacturing	75	349	498	225	—	—	423	440	282
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	41	170	161	59	—	—	215	226	157
Wholesale and retail trade	44	253	354	204	—	—	320	392	410
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	59	65	65	—	—	108	165	171
Business and repair services	7	85	66	20	—	—	67	72	95
Professional and related services	45	345	375	181	—	—	533	533	639
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	279	1 511	1 827	863	—	—	1 881	2 070	1 940
Private wage and salary workers	213	1 205	1 495	744	—	—	1 547	1 813	1 603
Government workers	27	181	211	94	—	—	265	189	284
Local government workers	22	135	157	68	—	—	158	109	218
Self-employed workers	39	119	121	25	—	—	69	68	53
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	306	1 669	2 176	979	—	—	2 205	2 360	2 119
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	218	1 228	1 703	746	—	—	1 625	1 954	1 579
50 to 52 weeks	167	1 005	1 200	597	—	—	1 225	1 368	1 238
40 to 49 weeks	8	84	190	50	—	—	166	298	172
27 to 39 weeks	13	17	101	35	—	—	76	54	48
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	38	216	223	138	—	—	268	218	254
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	385	2 008	2 476	1 152	—	—	2 452	2 759	2 492
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	65	41	39	—	—	68	208	91
With a mobility limitation	7	34	17	22	—	—	54	95	55
In labor force	—	5	9	7	—	—	12	—	—
With a self-care limitation	14	59	24	17	—	—	32	126	60
With a work disability	67	146	132	79	—	—	122	268	188
In labor force	23	79	50	29	—	—	75	52	51
Prevented from working	44	60	72	30	—	—	37	202	117
No work disability	318	1 862	2 344	1 073	—	—	2 330	2 491	2 304
In labor force	260	1 436	1 808	837	—	—	1 846	2 099	1 871
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	43	351	543	239	—	—	382	554	769
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	32	29	15	—	—	49	106	114
With a mobility limitation	—	32	29	11	—	—	43	106	84
With a self-care limitation	—	23	29	15	—	—	43	62	75
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	19	113	136	79	—	—	86	152	242
Mean family income (dollars)	31 279	19 376	24 500	25 995	—	—	20 518	17 448	35 355
1 worker	44	261	330	153	—	—	338	445	412
Mean family income (dollars)	45 361	101 258	48 931	40 983	—	—	48 734	25 973	35 994
2 or more workers	112	557	671	309	—	—	719	484	671
Mean family income (dollars)	45 701	62 316	71 681	60 207	—	—	59 165	43 455	54 583

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County								
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	—	47	29	—	26	241	—	227	255
In labor force	—	22	29	—	20	157	—	174	152
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	46.8	100.0	—	76.9	65.1	—	76.7	59.6
Civilian labor force	—	22	29	—	20	157	—	174	152
Employed	—	22	29	—	20	151	—	163	122
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	11	30
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	—	6.3	19.7
Not in labor force	—	25	—	—	6	84	—	53	103
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	46	56
Females 16 years and over	—	23	16	—	13	126	—	136	113
In labor force	—	14	16	—	53.8	54.0	—	68.4	53.1
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	60.9	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	—	14	16	—	7	68	—	93	60
Employed	—	14	16	—	7	62	—	93	60
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	21	14
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	14	8
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	—	6	22	—	6	37
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	6	29
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	36	16
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	25	8
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	13	92
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	13	72
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	7	—	—	—	17	—	—	27
Not enrolled in school	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	22	29	—	20	151	—	163	122
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	7	—	—	14	—	6	15
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	7	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	9	—	—	15	—	11	7
Sales occupations	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	15	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	—	7	23	—	21	20
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	14	—	—	—	7	—	33	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	8	—	—	6	35	—	22	21
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	18
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	7	12	—	10	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	5
Construction	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	22	28
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	15	18
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	—	7	14	—	23	15
Wholesale and retail trade	—	9	7	—	—	38	—	23	36
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	15	14
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	—	—	22	—	13	26	—	43	11
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	22	29	—	20	151	—	163	122
Private wage and salary workers	—	14	29	—	20	151	—	112	115
Government workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	7
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	7
Self-employed workers	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	22	29	—	20	158	—	181	179
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	17	29	—	20	124	—	137	126
50 to 52 weeks	—	17	22	—	20	87	—	43	70
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	19	11
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	23	20
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	5	—	—	—	13	—	24	13
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	42	29	—	26	211	—	181	199
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	30
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	11
With a work disability	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	—	5
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Prevented from working	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
No work disability	—	33	29	—	26	204	—	181	188
In labor force	—	17	29	—	20	157	—	174	147
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	5	—	—	—	30	—	46	56
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	29
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	21 200	—	29 500	11 852
1 worker	—	17	—	—	—	23	—	—	14
Mean family income (dollars)	—	18 941	—	—	39 500	35 477	—	—	28 500
2 or more workers	—	—	9	—	7	52	—	73	71
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	52 000	50 142	—	29 141	43 093

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macan County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	14	—	32	—	2 605	1 552	17	985	4 504
In labor force	14	—	13	—	1 898	1 092	8	648	3 268
Percent of persons 16 years and over	100.0	—	40.6	—	72.9	70.4	47.1	65.8	72.6
Civilian labor force	14	—	13	—	1 898	1 092	8	648	3 249
Employed	14	—	13	—	1 778	1 055	8	644	3 139
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	120	37	—	4	110
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	6.3	3.4	—	.6	3.4
Not in labor force	—	—	19	—	707	460	9	337	1 236
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	53	56	—	18	283
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	217	179	—	141	342
Females 16 years and over	7	—	16	—	1 294	789	9	492	2 270
In labor force	7	—	6	—	826	458	—	242	1 380
Percent of females 16 years and over	100.0	—	37.5	—	63.8	58.0	—	49.2	60.8
Civilian labor force	7	—	6	—	826	458	—	242	1 380
Employed	7	—	6	—	756	449	—	242	1 327
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	70	9	—	—	53
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	8.5	2.0	—	—	3.8
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	—	188	128	—	80	388
In labor force	—	—	—	—	107	73	—	59	272
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	—	368	155	—	103	589
In labor force	—	—	—	—	297	109	—	68	458
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	263	174	—	93	454
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	162	87	—	75	317
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	803	377	—	246	1 307
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	561	239	—	154	931
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	200	119	—	70	477
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	41	25	—	—	80
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	28	5	—	—	40
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	24	10	—	—	43
Employed	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	14
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	14
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	15
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	14	—	13	—	1 778	1 055	8	644	3 139
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	—	182	91	—	50	308
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	—	181	87	—	21	376
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	67	48	—	—	170
Sales occupations	—	—	—	—	129	106	—	41	358
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	—	—	—	276	151	—	103	550
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	8	32	—	9	38
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	6	—	183	112	—	81	357
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	82	44	—	17	65
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	—	—	—	305	163	—	108	421
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	7	—	158	104	—	106	210
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	105	54	8	54	182
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	76	63	—	54	104
Construction	—	—	—	—	111	75	—	55	176
Manufacturing	—	—	7	—	489	289	—	207	773
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	—	213	95	8	80	393
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	—	—	317	201	—	105	571
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	—	48	47	—	54	189
Business and repair services	14	—	—	—	43	43	—	15	88
Professional and related services	—	—	6	—	330	198	—	77	735
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	14	—	13	—	1 778	1 055	8	644	3 139
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	13	—	1 484	866	8	553	2 634
Government workers	—	—	—	—	147	93	—	45	349
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	85	56	—	24	148
Self-employed workers	14	—	—	—	139	82	—	46	149
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	14	—	13	—	2 016	1 212	8	729	3 544
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	13	—	1 592	918	—	521	2 710
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	13	—	1 213	658	—	402	2 228
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	—	160	133	—	53	230
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	—	73	39	—	24	104
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7	—	—	—	149	167	8	94	308
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	14	—	32	—	2 354	1 347	17	837	4 020
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	19	—	52	53	—	46	51
With a mobility limitation	—	—	19	—	22	18	—	20	10
In labor force	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	19	—	33	45	—	37	41
With a work disability	7	—	19	—	167	76	—	91	207
In labor force	7	—	—	—	81	39	—	28	139
Prevented from working	—	—	19	—	79	29	—	52	34
No work disability	7	—	13	—	2 187	1 271	17	746	3 813
In labor force	7	—	13	—	1 783	1 029	8	613	3 052
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	7	—	13	—	251	205	—	148	400
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	46	53	—	45	83
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	44	30	—	26	51
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	14	43	—	36	47
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	—	—	10	—	52	36	—	57	67
Mean family income (dollars)	—	392	—	—	18 391	17 473	—	17 793	32 572
1 worker	—	—	—	—	282	160	8	93	419
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	35 553	31 156	554	33 827	32 659
2 or more workers	7	—	—	—	702	394	—	237	1 250
Mean family income (dollars)	36 328	—	—	—	55 071	50 357	—	48 111	51 960

**Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Marion County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)	
	Tract 30								
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	1 934	1 614	1 870	3 358	1 562	639	290	854	2 458
In labor force	1 225	1 112	1 284	2 255	1 071	440	205	547	1 615
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.3	68.9	68.7	67.2	68.6	68.9	70.7	64.1	65.7
Civilian labor force	1 225	1 112	1 284	2 255	1 071	431	205	547	1 611
Employed	1 187	1 048	1 245	2 140	1 036	423	192	532	1 553
Unemployed	38	64	39	115	35	8	13	15	58
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	5.8	3.0	5.1	3.3	1.9	6.3	2.7	3.6
Not in labor force	709	502	586	1 103	491	199	85	307	843
Institutionalized persons	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	77	64	89	157	60	18	6	32	131
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	277	200	229	453	172	85	25	139	341
Females 16 years and over	996	837	944	1 687	781	327	154	445	1 243
In labor force	500	452	517	979	414	189	83	258	681
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.2	54.0	54.8	58.0	53.0	57.8	53.9	58.0	54.8
Civilian labor force	500	452	517	979	414	189	83	258	681
Employed	484	422	508	917	397	181	83	250	655
Unemployed	16	30	9	62	17	8	—	8	26
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	6.6	1.7	6.3	4.1	4.2	—	3.1	3.8
With own children under 6 years	132	136	91	246	119	26	28	35	225
In labor force	74	94	58	136	55	26	18	20	141
With own children 6 to 17 years only	188	185	261	387	182	73	32	85	281
In labor force	125	144	191	300	128	59	23	74	218
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	198	183	164	367	174	31	43	47	267
All parents present in household in labor force	104	121	101	173	85	31	15	25	158
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	418	452	495	926	411	160	63	168	660
All parents present in household in labor force	274	334	347	657	266	134	46	149	474
Persons 16 to 19 years	119	96	123	315	92	51	21	52	187
Not enrolled in school	27	12	21	80	7	5	13	11	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	5	10	37	4	—	8	7	15
Not high school graduate	8	—	—	26	3	5	8	—	22
Employed	—	—	—	7	1	5	—	—	9
Unemployed	—	—	—	5	2	—	8	—	—
Not in labor force	8	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	13
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 187	1 048	1 245	2 140	1 036	423	192	532	1 553
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	74	99	116	151	207	37	23	75	133
Professional specialty occupations	118	107	104	223	200	44	20	57	163
Technicians and related support occupations	75	59	46	65	33	9	16	9	53
Sales occupations	131	71	132	211	147	59	27	92	118
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	195	175	165	311	131	76	24	77	261
Private household occupations	11	2	2	8	—	—	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	4	33	18	22	—	2	7	—	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	87	130	138	269	84	64	21	66	134
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	42	40	79	144	8	—	—	—	86
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	214	157	173	315	109	45	15	75	231
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	141	62	118	205	42	37	12	53	169
Transportation and material moving occupations	37	72	112	126	58	24	19	12	93
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58	41	42	90	17	26	8	16	85
Construction	71	104	73	129	29	48	10	44	120
Manufacturing	332	159	277	551	235	73	45	130	350
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	119	98	135	181	120	63	16	47	198
Wholesale and retail trade	264	206	211	378	237	87	42	149	277
Finance, insurance, and real estate	77	53	59	111	59	56	17	31	80
Business and repair services	55	39	62	62	50	4	—	26	48
Professional and related services	198	252	255	444	228	80	47	91	290
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 187	1 048	1 245	2 140	1 036	423	192	532	1 553
Private wage and salary workers	1 011	810	1 000	1 668	861	345	171	433	1 244
Government workers	122	143	134	266	87	32	21	62	179
Local government workers	76	84	91	161	66	25	14	39	118
Self-employed workers	54	94	108	194	75	46	—	37	112
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 300	1 211	1 362	2 509	1 165	485	245	632	1 765
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 024	937	1 033	1 886	871	393	185	520	1 334
50 to 52 weeks	840	699	815	1 400	696	288	164	396	996
40 to 49 weeks	65	102	92	166	62	61	—	40	132
27 to 39 weeks	70	37	43	114	21	19	7	—	66
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	115	119	174	292	138	39	18	65	212
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 639	1 319	1 582	2 804	1 349	545	265	715	2 015
With a mobility or self-care limitation	39	26	58	101	37	9	6	59	43
With a mobility limitation	30	14	12	54	6	—	—	41	24
In labor force	7	—	3	2	—	—	—	9	3
With a self-care limitation	21	18	54	73	33	9	6	27	34
With a work disability	95	57	74	179	51	25	15	80	120
In labor force	43	25	21	65	23	5	7	23	44
Prevented from working	41	26	46	82	19	20	8	42	63
No work disability	1 544	1 262	1 508	2 625	1 298	520	250	635	1 895
In labor force	1 164	1 057	1 204	2 095	1 007	426	198	524	1 469
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	295	232	288	554	213	85	25	139	439
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	36	53	123	22	10	—	20	92
With a mobility limitation	44	27	40	103	22	10	—	20	58
With a self-care limitation	40	18	32	66	7	—	—	8	61
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	121	51	50	112	43	29	—	32	86
Mean family income (dollars)	22 110	15 939	43 019	22 285	32 621	24 793	—	32 148	17 980
1 worker	216	143	244	376	204	36	8	96	268
Mean family income (dollars)	33 310	49 678	33 464	32 340	71 371	27 681	23 655	31 908	28 430
2 or more workers	428	419	467	853	394	163	90	215	609
Mean family income (dollars)	59 658	53 445	43 063	47 196	67 512	63 814	36 240	45 255	44 797

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Macon County						
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	46 068	46 068	34 066	243	714	1 803	1 028	975	1 774	954
Less than \$5,000	2 917	2 917	2 635	40	69	121	7	13	30	82
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 695	4 695	3 995	42	78	169	38	22	118	44
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 401	4 401	3 621	12	63	289	32	63	98	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 238	8 238	6 500	41	207	325	125	262	255	159
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 356	7 356	5 268	42	144	359	177	145	305	186
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 994	8 994	6 030	47	95	301	229	266	415	188
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 777	6 777	4 171	19	58	224	219	153	375	159
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 544	1 544	997	-	-	15	74	31	71	50
\$100,000 or more	1 146	1 146	849	-	-	-	127	20	107	31
Median (dollars)	28 598	28 598	25 451	21 875	21 814	24 934	44 141	34 028	36 985	32 172
Mean (dollars)	34 655	34 655	32 379	24 390	24 036	27 014	56 204	38 785	43 607	38 698
Families	32 601	32 601	22 753	153	534	1 169	870	736	1 250	623
Median income (dollars)	34 861	34 861	32 127	33 250	22 927	30 013	47 246	38 362	43 775	36 380
Males 15 years and over, with income	40 574	40 574	28 417	181	621	1 500	937	848	1 639	1 196
Median income (dollars)	22 398	22 398	20 535	19 018	16 989	20 000	35 855	26 724	29 763	11 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.1	53.1	49.1	27.1	51.7	50.3	57.3	62.5	55.9	35.9
Median income (dollars)	31 899	31 899	31 288	27 344	24 464	30 598	42 078	32 311	35 058	33 050
Females 15 years and over, with income	41 354	41 354	30 988	297	532	1 422	927	867	1 666	1 468
Median income (dollars)	8 873	8 873	8 666	6 790	7 570	9 588	11 862	11 987	10 235	4 831
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.9	29.9	28.7	28.6	34.4	31.7	26.8	38.8	27.3	17.8
Median income (dollars)	16 822	16 822	16 763	11 587	15 428	16 523	18 704	20 694	18 141	19 310
Per capita income (dollars)	13 762	13 762	13 348	7 644	9 741	12 108	22 605	15 313	17 564	11 660
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	46 068	46 068	34 066	243	714	1 803	1 028	975	1 774	954
With earnings	35 588	35 588	25 223	182	546	1 365	858	834	1 374	774
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 524	35 524	33 451	25 198	25 992	28 758	50 248	38 694	42 933	37 505
With Social Security income	13 729	13 729	10 883	86	205	535	321	224	539	267
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 475	8 475	8 413	5 693	7 986	8 484	9 232	8 967	9 263	7 414
With public assistance income	3 894	3 894	3 496	57	64	138	29	53	26	45
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 579	3 579	3 554	3 351	3 974	2 824	1 794	4 126	3 733	3 630
With retirement income	7 883	7 883	6 179	34	89	322	233	179	363	139
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 304	8 304	8 456	7 793	4 444	6 633	15 285	7 087	8 699	7 850
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	40 101	40 101	38 020	31 523	25 417	29 827	62 382	43 313	49 299	40 382
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 992	37 992	34 907	31 996	23 117	29 819	55 972	48 611	45 429	36 520
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 042	42 042	40 785	31 019	27 411	29 833	67 125	37 658	52 780	44 675
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 235	45 235	44 364	36 019	30 595	33 385	64 998	46 552	51 512	46 780
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 845	45 845	44 753	34 674	34 065	37 132	59 745	53 748	48 047	44 787
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 745	44 745	44 080	37 694	28 773	31 250	68 699	39 129	54 557	48 701
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 498	16 498	15 850	20 023	11 615	15 862	40 805	17 454	28 698	16 583
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 539	12 539	12 248	22 923	11 012	10 208	30 659	16 081	24 213	13 620
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 399	23 399	22 430	17 935	14 099	22 386	56 023	19 284	33 503	22 311
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	32 601	32 601	22 753	153	534	1 169	870	736	1 250	623
Householder worked in 1989	25 632	25 632	17 032	103	400	849	728	615	1 030	510
With related children under 18 years	16 371	16 371	11 243	104	278	505	370	389	592	343
With related children under 5 years	6 183	6 183	4 531	61	103	197	157	147	303	133
Married-couple families	26 247	26 247	17 289	110	366	898	779	644	1 114	491
Householder worked in 1989	21 449	21 449	13 554	78	299	679	652	552	924	418
With related children under 18 years	12 121	12 121	7 564	75	156	332	322	332	521	247
With related children under 5 years	4 590	4 590	3 090	47	61	134	157	125	270	87
Female householder, no husband present	5 226	5 226	4 557	43	123	196	80	77	87	132
Householder worked in 1989	3 263	3 263	2 759	25	66	105	76	48	45	92
With related children under 18 years	3 618	3 618	3 192	29	99	127	48	48	45	96
With related children under 5 years	1 396	1 396	1 257	14	34	39	-	13	27	46
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 354	16 354	13 730	90	235	769	158	277	629	487
Nonfamily householder	13 467	13 467	11 313	90	180	634	158	239	524	331
65 years and over	5 627	5 627	4 671	37	78	186	98	81	225	122
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	114 042	114 042	80 931	767	1 705	3 996	2 591	2 471	4 301	2 389
Persons under 18 years	29 952	29 952	20 600	266	493	842	621	705	989	612
Related children under 18 years	29 775	29 775	20 486	266	493	842	621	705	982	612
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 015	22 015	14 800	165	344	635	426	545	718	464
Persons 65 years and over	15 834	15 834	12 423	93	211	648	396	259	671	282
Persons 75 years and over	6 298	6 298	5 122	51	93	246	137	73	288	154
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	3 208	3 208	2 793	27	60	159	6	23	40	69
Percent below poverty level	9.8	9.8	12.3	17.6	11.2	13.6	.7	3.1	3.2	11.1
Householder worked in 1989	1 448	1 448	1 181	13	22	68	6	-	18	37
With related children under 18 years	2 608	2 608	2 312	20	55	102	6	19	25	69
With related children under 5 years	1 328	1 328	1 164	20	42	31	-	13	25	27
Married-couple families	929	929	704	6	6	62	-	4	25	19
Householder worked in 1989	452	452	314	6	6	28	-	-	10	10
With related children under 18 years	574	574	449	6	6	19	-	-	10	19
With related children under 5 years	288	288	214	6	6	-	-	-	10	5
Female householder, no husband present	2 148	2 148	1 962	21	46	92	6	19	15	50
Householder worked in 1989	937	937	812	7	8	35	6	-	8	27
With related children under 18 years	1 936	1 936	1 769	14	41	78	6	19	15	50
With related children under 5 years	997	997	911	14	28	31	-	13	15	22
Unrelated individuals	3 851	3 851	3 477	33	68	97	7	28	87	198
Nonfamily householder	2 393	2 393	2 185	33	37	36	7	-	53	85
65 years and over	1 054	1 054	919	12	18	11	7	-	19	34
Persons	14 531	14 531	12 855	133	259	564	31	143	179	446
Percent below poverty level	12.7	12.7	15.9	17.3	15.2	14.1	1.2	5.8	4.2	18.7
Persons under 18 years	5 768	5 768	5 128	48	113	195	18	80	37	143
Related children under 18 years	5 619	5 619	5 033	48	113	195	18	80	30	143
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 726	3 726	3 355	14	58	154	18	61	10	110
Persons 65 years and over	1 468	1 468	1 264	12	18	86	7	8	30	43
Persons 75 years and over	801	801	695	12	18	42	7	4	19	26
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 405	7 405	6 749	40	169	347	-	94	101	231
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	18 972	18 972	16 601	154	423	734	31	187	313	523
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	34 114	34 114	28 265	452	732	1 402	299	520	559	820

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Marion County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 017	926	1 092	1 249	2 232	1 157	2 084	929	1 111	1 985
Less than \$5,000	5	—	42	30	175	113	91	38	18	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999	142	35	84	206	404	181	116	63	21	127
\$10,000 to \$14,999	120	23	125	213	303	185	117	61	47	165
\$15,000 to \$24,999	139	170	280	256	514	292	307	89	176	193
\$25,000 to \$34,999	246	98	187	277	283	160	395	152	125	391
\$35,000 to \$49,999	212	257	246	187	360	170	518	218	290	557
\$50,000 to \$74,999	113	267	89	75	153	34	385	247	274	305
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32	59	32	5	40	—	91	46	54	111
\$100,000 or more	8	17	7	—	—	22	64	15	106	113
Median (dollars)	29 093	44 352	25 694	19 936	18 299	17 837	35 374	39 517	43 212	36 771
Mean (dollars)	30 728	44 419	29 676	23 823	23 492	23 377	40 151	40 347	48 877	48 995
Families	733	798	782	746	1 158	726	1 667	765	939	1 524
Median income (dollars)	30 849	46 436	28 770	24 052	25 216	20 455	39 207	41 557	45 194	41 141
Males 15 years and over, with income	889	934	962	930	1 630	968	2 086	987	1 129	1 915
Median income (dollars)	20 922	29 364	19 589	16 348	16 808	15 663	26 891	26 543	33 304	30 324
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.0	62.6	56.4	47.5	44.6	46.2	65.2	57.0	62.2	59.5
Median income (dollars)	31 142	32 569	24 718	26 691	25 475	25 493	31 573	36 306	39 700	36 987
Females 15 years and over, with income	958	901	981	1 062	2 394	857	1 765	829	963	1 682
Median income (dollars)	8 094	10 789	9 672	9 643	7 410	7 217	8 998	8 562	10 771	10 105
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.8	32.9	37.5	36.1	23.7	28.6	34.4	31.6	31.5	27.5
Median income (dollars)	16 487	18 258	15 167	17 010	15 959	12 841	16 058	18 571	21 308	18 350
Per capita income (dollars)	12 603	16 533	12 133	11 143	10 501	10 466	14 089	14 062	22 851	19 513
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 017	926	1 092	1 249	2 232	1 157	2 084	929	1 111	1 985
With earnings	763	778	888	892	1 442	857	1 858	812	936	1 642
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 092	42 409	28 794	25 633	25 893	23 311	39 938	39 317	63 922	49 257
With Social Security income	389	240	345	430	933	381	347	237	293	516
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 300	10 138	9 133	8 459	7 459	8 463	8 077	8 545	9 210	10 339
With public assistance income	34	10	44	122	274	131	131	37	26	56
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 677	2 023	2 491	3 131	3 553	4 055	3 730	2 084	1 698	3 794
With retirement income	180	230	224	213	460	255	272	123	171	387
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 978	10 697	7 046	7 360	6 407	4 952	6 404	8 804	11 044	9 660
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	33 779	46 614	33 367	27 266	27 952	26 518	42 698	43 351	67 446	54 553
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 790	47 308	31 301	27 938	23 753	27 356	42 552	43 687	82 382	46 047
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 101	45 990	34 948	26 703	31 098	25 995	42 875	43 036	53 285	60 002
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 530	48 270	36 315	32 242	32 360	30 545	45 534	46 002	71 031	57 073
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 533	49 868	34 970	36 123	31 488	37 068	45 730	46 902	89 798	48 821
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 215	46 952	37 302	29 705	32 846	27 439	45 304	45 110	53 929	62 204
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 758	23 406	14 225	15 443	15 884	10 447	15 808	16 530	20 521	17 880
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 974	24 791	11 612	14 849	10 706	7 979	14 327	8 983	16 002	18 204
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 172	19 465	17 038	16 400	21 933	15 273	17 495	20 869	26 358	17 290
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	733	798	782	746	1 158	726	1 667	765	939	1 524
Householder worked in 1989	581	647	619	544	820	485	1 498	636	815	1 232
With related children under 18 years	324	378	366	370	524	303	959	382	471	632
With related children under 5 years	159	127	157	155	205	160	329	153	181	215
Married-couple families	603	712	666	516	812	558	1 487	669	862	1 406
Householder worked in 1989	490	573	542	385	568	383	1 372	569	768	1 142
With related children under 18 years	255	322	294	211	311	195	833	345	425	568
With related children under 5 years	138	120	137	92	132	123	292	143	181	196
Female householder, no husband present	95	50	81	214	284	130	139	63	55	79
Householder worked in 1989	62	38	52	143	190	82	85	34	35	60
With related children under 18 years	51	37	52	149	161	95	87	23	31	59
With related children under 5 years	15	7	15	57	60	37	30	4	—	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	339	162	371	590	1 314	517	537	213	220	527
Nonfamily householder	284	128	310	503	1 074	431	417	164	172	461
65 years and over	157	58	91	208	609	169	114	54	58	163
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 487	2 508	2 697	2 725	4 697	2 512	5 899	2 660	3 097	4 972
Persons under 18 years	553	649	646	636	1 048	523	1 812	750	830	1 089
Related children under 18 years	553	649	636	607	1 042	519	1 804	748	830	1 089
Related children 5 to 17 years	358	516	455	426	749	320	1 401	549	633	871
Persons 65 years and over	480	324	377	518	1 094	421	398	248	351	691
Persons 75 years and over	187	120	94	246	552	150	151	84	109	158
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	51	—	50	93	219	117	80	24	31	53
Percent below poverty level	7.0	—	6.4	12.5	18.9	16.1	4.8	3.1	3.3	3.5
Householder worked in 1989	40	—	28	47	99	60	46	15	21	25
With related children under 18 years	51	—	43	66	167	80	63	21	23	18
With related children under 5 years	26	—	29	50	65	47	40	13	—	11
Married-couple families	18	—	21	30	62	52	35	8	15	33
Householder worked in 1989	18	—	7	18	17	20	25	5	15	14
With related children under 18 years	18	—	14	18	46	15	25	5	7	7
With related children under 5 years	11	—	14	18	16	15	23	5	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	33	—	29	63	134	65	45	12	6	11
Householder worked in 1989	22	—	21	29	59	40	21	6	6	11
With related children under 18 years	33	—	29	48	98	65	38	12	6	11
With related children under 5 years	15	—	15	32	42	32	17	4	—	11
Unrelated individuals	27	18	49	62	267	145	124	57	22	17
Nonfamily householder	21	5	27	38	186	99	71	35	—	11
65 years and over	13	5	27	—	126	49	30	10	—	—
Persons	189	18	263	356	1 008	474	380	161	104	159
Percent below poverty level	7.6	.7	9.8	13.1	21.5	18.9	6.4	6.1	3.4	3.2
Persons under 18 years	79	—	153	135	362	139	130	74	30	26
Related children under 18 years	79	—	143	106	356	135	122	72	30	26
Related children 5 to 17 years	43	—	103	51	283	73	78	51	30	14
Persons 65 years and over	13	5	27	24	144	61	40	12	—	26
Persons 75 years and over	6	5	9	—	77	35	14	10	—	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	41	13	184	169	513	224	189	109	69	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	292	53	377	487	1 260	705	562	262	148	316
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	737	239	889	1 072	2 278	1 182	1 100	453	284	762

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.						Decatur city, Macon County			
	Tract 26.01	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 29.03	Tract 29.04	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	<b>1 559</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>2 295</b>	<b>2 137</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>379</b>
Less than \$5,000	33	44	8	63	177	96	88	220	183	44
\$5,000 to \$9,999	65	130	24	50	278	114	50	228	290	65
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67	126	37	80	325	120	34	182	227	15
\$15,000 to \$24,999	260	271	73	171	492	316	31	279	403	68
\$25,000 to \$34,999	291	290	93	140	417	338	8	225	261	28
\$35,000 to \$49,999	429	373	141	428	426	477	—	106	280	47
\$50,000 to \$74,999	259	330	197	518	119	506	21	66	120	72
\$75,000 to \$99,999	98	48	101	130	44	106	—	—	15	20
\$100,000 or more	57	30	76	62	17	64	—	—	10	20
Median (dollars)	36 707	33 485	49 821	46 184	21 812	37 701	7 105	15 757	19 284	24 609
Mean (dollars)	45 744	37 041	60 980	48 290	26 098	39 966	13 275	19 007	23 398	36 525
Families	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1 371</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>238</b>
Median income (dollars)	38 063	38 326	54 663	50 127	30 054	42 743	12 656	20 578	23 906	41 250
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 573	1 637	776	1 651	1 633	1 906	174	983	1 415	286
Median income (dollars)	27 092	24 835	37 159	32 668	20 332	28 209	7 500	13 920	15 958	23 816
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.6	57.7	69.3	61.2	48.3	53.3	29.9	31.8	39.2	48.3
Females 15 years and over, with income	34 284	31 471	45 619	41 242	29 444	35 545	31 071	22 445	27 368	31 316
Median income (dollars)	9 734	9 784	9 812	11 408	10 167	10 963	4 962	6 495	7 768	10 492
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.0	32.6	24.8	33.4	40.2	30.3	17.2	27.8	27.2	23.9
Median income (dollars)	16 504	16 667	16 700	19 470	16 397	22 658	15 625	14 412	16 808	15 833
Per capita income (dollars)	17 084	13 408	21 786	17 438	13 018	16 485	8 023	7 609	9 582	15 732
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	<b>1 559</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>2 295</b>	<b>2 137</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>379</b>
With earnings	1 277	1 400	661	1 444	1 816	1 615	81	881	1 208	243
Mean earnings (dollars)	46 870	35 388	59 609	46 478	26 733	37 623	23 536	19 345	23 839	37 985
With Social Security income	413	452	165	327	688	754	113	418	668	106
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 087	7 677	9 634	9 730	7 506	10 461	5 303	8 200	8 400	8 804
With public assistance income	30	68	10	50	108	160	57	306	283	63
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 721	3 382	2 477	1 505	4 016	2 987	4 100	3 385	3 262	4 733
With retirement income	333	253	112	271	333	524	37	188	382	68
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 661	5 883	12 318	8 254	6 688	10 762	3 975	6 813	10 881	9 143
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	<b>47 728</b>	<b>40 950</b>	<b>66 400</b>	<b>53 168</b>	<b>32 818</b>	<b>44 264</b>	<b>19 952</b>	<b>21 720</b>	<b>26 773</b>	<b>45 407</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 307	40 595	61 754	52 426	29 283	39 100	20 405	19 386	24 402	41 469
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 532	41 295	70 945	53 823	36 445	47 398	18 924	24 834	28 985	48 623
Married-couple families (dollars)	50 409	42 548	69 445	54 855	37 876	48 944	40 187	26 841	33 086	57 874
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 446	43 641	66 030	54 718	37 958	48 948	64 216	25 835	33 417	60 877
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 145	41 504	72 639	54 973	37 819	48 942	21 498	28 074	32 838	56 066
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 775	26 583	21 470	31 826	18 869	19 536	7 734	11 829	14 577	22 559
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 259	14 505	11 420	25 402	17 494	15 592	6 775	8 276	10 221	13 239
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 375	39 296	36 158	36 994	26 204	28 483	13 132	16 352	19 417	30 408
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1 371</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>238</b>
Householder worked in 1989	1 036	1 175	572	1 221	922	1 277	47	471	800	190
With related children under 18 years	535	686	325	649	609	661	67	497	640	118
With related children under 5 years	178	207	102	164	232	253	8	194	251	56
Married-couple families	1 188	1 187	598	1 257	634	1 379	32	514	782	149
Householder worked in 1989	959	1 065	538	1 126	632	1 043	24	322	553	132
With related children under 18 years	462	599	297	587	348	448	14	290	368	60
With related children under 5 years	148	185	96	160	147	153	—	98	138	31
Female householder, no husband present	112	117	32	83	285	268	53	250	380	70
Householder worked in 1989	71	87	25	64	238	213	23	112	205	39
With related children under 18 years	67	65	19	37	247	213	53	163	222	39
With related children under 5 years	24	20	4	4	85	100	8	68	97	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	308	341	139	341	1 278	582	147	650	746	141
Nonfamily householders	253	301	109	271	1 116	469	147	489	577	141
65 years and over	53	158	53	98	321	299	99	184	268	50
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 162	4 498	2 106	4 549	4 454	5 116	394	3 211	4 367	876
Persons under 18 years	936	1 309	592	1 234	946	1 119	118	957	1 186	236
Related children under 18 years	921	1 308	592	1 234	946	1 102	110	934	1 184	236
Related children 5 to 17 years	697	1 042	459	996	657	831	100	641	831	155
Persons 65 years and over	534	554	213	467	579	908	119	452	774	141
Persons 75 years and over	123	192	74	146	223	314	67	222	325	86
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	55	79	19	41	106	85	29	225	233	32
Percent below poverty level	4.2	5.9	3.0	3.0	9.0	5.1	34.1	27.5	19.2	13.4
Householder worked in 1989	6	54	12	16	58	58	7	79	94	16
With related children under 18 years	31	61	15	16	106	85	29	195	188	24
With related children under 5 years	18	29	4	16	64	56	—	66	89	17
Married-couple families	37	48	7	24	35	9	—	60	33	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	33	—	12	27	9	—	8	6	—
With related children under 18 years	13	30	3	12	35	9	—	52	7	—
With related children under 5 years	—	20	—	12	21	9	—	8	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	18	31	12	17	71	76	29	149	192	32
Householder worked in 1989	—	21	12	4	31	49	7	71	88	16
With related children under 18 years	18	31	12	4	71	76	29	127	173	24
With related children under 5 years	18	9	4	4	43	47	—	58	89	17
Unrelated individuals	59	61	17	71	273	139	66	279	284	29
Nonfamily householders	19	43	1	61	201	82	66	144	141	29
65 years and over	12	30	1	23	86	56	43	59	54	—
Persons	223	335	72	186	622	347	153	1 116	1 152	127
Percent below poverty level	5.4	7.4	3.4	4.1	14.0	6.8	38.8	34.8	26.4	14.5
Persons under 18 years	67	142	30	39	198	132	58	461	488	50
Related children under 18 years	52	142	30	39	198	115	58	442	486	50
Related children 5 to 17 years	34	104	24	14	101	56	58	346	340	24
Persons 65 years and over	32	50	9	60	93	56	43	67	94	—
Persons 75 years and over	12	22	9	19	38	46	27	52	60	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Poverty level	140	97	32	77	265	141	89	621	698	95
Poverty level	282	451	104	225	892	456	194	1 357	1 286	145
Poverty level	870	954	279	512	1 437	824	298	1 901	2 060	298

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	243	1 831	1 083	197	626	980	692	1 794	1 337	1 028
Less than \$5,000	40	290	169	68	198	158	69	121	57	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	42	465	259	32	130	201	73	169	137	38
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12	246	167	28	115	147	63	289	135	32
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41	433	232	39	71	214	190	325	335	125
\$25,000 to \$34,999	42	141	93	16	64	107	144	359	296	177
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47	129	101	14	37	111	95	292	201	229
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19	92	50	—	—	20	58	224	123	219
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	18	12	—	11	8	—	15	18	74
\$100,000 or more	—	17	—	—	—	14	—	—	35	127
Median (dollars)	21 875	13 505	13 263	9 634	9 103	14 259	22 326	24 814	25 121	44 141
Mean (dollars)	24 390	18 664	18 082	13 053	13 968	19 836	24 281	26 910	31 779	56 204
Families	153	771	676	87	456	678	517	1 160	829	870
Median income (dollars)	33 250	18 136	15 455	12 292	11 111	15 243	23 445	29 800	29 461	47 246
Males 15 years and over, with income	181	1 150	825	139	461	618	613	1 487	1 000	937
Median income (dollars)	19 018	11 205	9 879	7 589	7 027	12 440	16 837	20 332	19 802	35 855
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.1	36.5	30.4	29.5	26.0	41.7	51.1	49.8	45.0	57.3
Median income (dollars)	27 344	20 324	20 903	21 417	22 308	25 208	27 760	30 716	24 258	42 078
Females 15 years and over, with income	297	1 536	1 003	152	576	911	518	1 406	1 280	927
Median income (dollars)	6 790	7 706	6 460	4 286	5 000	6 463	7 368	9 471	9 346	11 862
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.6	27.0	18.8	16.4	17.9	20.6	33.6	31.4	29.9	26.8
Median income (dollars)	11 587	15 375	16 054	10 179	12 788	15 263	15 132	16 727	15 680	18 704
Per capita income (dollars)	7 644	9 193	7 222	5 761	4 669	7 625	9 841	12 082	14 637	22 605
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	243	1 831	1 083	197	626	980	692	1 794	1 337	1 028
With earnings	182	1 198	609	119	348	578	524	1 356	937	858
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 198	19 657	20 508	15 213	16 542	22 274	26 433	28 633	24 947	50 248
With Social Security income	86	550	428	47	202	320	200	535	603	321
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 693	7 089	7 311	7 554	5 957	8 233	8 089	8 484	8 729	9 232
With public assistance income	57	341	331	77	244	271	64	138	91	29
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 351	3 276	3 841	3 631	4 814	3 455	3 974	2 824	3 837	1 794
With retirement income	34	225	171	21	65	129	89	322	301	233
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 793	6 030	4 844	1 491	4 852	11 046	4 444	6 633	9 879	15 285
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	31 523	24 339	20 611	15 219	16 001	20 743	25 630	29 813	34 975	62 382
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 996	19 110	20 071	15 332	13 306	14 345	23 117	29 819	28 881	55 972
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 019	31 951	21 393	15 014	20 576	29 149	27 946	29 809	38 845	67 125
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 019	32 139	29 146	25 824	25 818	31 243	31 162	33 385	36 219	64 998
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 674	28 028	29 516	31 091	30 292	27 763	34 065	37 132	34 116	59 745
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 694	34 947	28 596	20 306	21 394	33 909	29 522	31 250	37 491	68 699
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 023	13 015	11 178	3 758	8 751	9 960	11 615	15 101	27 346	40 805
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 923	10 938	9 909	3 708	5 546	7 425	11 012	10 208	11 041	30 659
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 935	25 203	13 045	3 900	21 902	18 322	14 099	21 367	41 911	56 023
<b>Poverty Status in 1989</b>										
All Income Levels in 1989	153	771	676	87	456	678	517	1 160	829	870
Families	103	567	391	53	224	382	392	840	562	728
Householder worked in 1989	104	475	418	61	330	425	261	505	329	370
With related children under 18 years	61	223	145	24	122	206	103	197	168	157
With related children under 5 years	110	414	326	43	181	302	349	898	647	779
Married-couple families	78	327	230	37	99	194	291	679	454	652
Householder worked in 1989	75	181	195	22	117	145	139	332	251	322
With related children under 18 years	47	71	81	8	25	50	61	134	124	157
With related children under 5 years	43	316	299	38	245	331	123	187	142	80
Female householder, no husband present	25	207	132	16	111	143	66	96	80	76
Householder worked in 1989	29	275	193	33	213	273	99	127	67	48
With related children under 18 years	14	143	53	16	97	149	34	39	33	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	90	1 296	544	134	235	403	230	756	580	158
Nonfamily householder	90	1 060	407	110	170	302	175	634	508	158
65 years and over	37	347	197	31	75	160	73	186	258	98
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	767	3 624	2 695	448	1 865	2 550	1 651	3 967	2 900	2 591
Persons under 18 years	266	954	808	148	770	961	479	842	580	621
Related children under 18 years	266	940	808	148	770	961	479	842	571	621
Related children 5 to 17 years	165	638	597	114	525	640	330	635	385	426
Persons 65 years and over	93	567	428	57	165	356	206	648	699	396
Persons 75 years and over	51	293	248	21	72	161	93	246	322	137
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	27	244	193	38	235	261	60	159	66	6
Percent below poverty level	17.6	31.6	28.6	43.7	51.5	38.5	11.6	13.7	8.0	.7
Householder worked in 1989	13	135	44	16	96	70	22	68	—	6
With related children under 18 years	20	222	164	33	219	209	55	102	59	6
With related children under 5 years	20	124	69	16	112	119	42	31	33	—
Married-couple families	6	55	46	—	39	40	6	62	14	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	48	19	—	22	4	6	28	7	—
With related children under 18 years	6	48	39	—	33	17	6	19	7	—
With related children under 5 years	6	15	15	—	15	13	6	—	7	—
Female householder, no husband present	21	172	136	38	186	215	46	92	52	6
Householder worked in 1989	7	78	25	16	74	60	8	35	21	6
With related children under 18 years	14	165	114	33	186	192	41	78	52	6
With related children under 5 years	14	100	43	16	97	106	28	31	26	—
Unrelated individuals	33	478	264	71	147	94	68	97	84	7
Nonfamily householder	33	322	157	56	97	63	37	36	56	7
65 years and over	12	102	58	14	44	20	18	11	27	7
Persons	133	1 293	910	197	1 014	1 010	259	564	297	31
Percent below poverty level	17.3	35.7	33.8	44.0	54.4	39.6	15.7	14.2	10.2	1.2
Persons under 18 years	48	481	341	83	541	546	113	195	130	18
Related children under 18 years	48	474	341	83	541	546	113	195	121	18
Related children 5 to 17 years	14	316	234	56	322	347	58	154	75	18
Persons 65 years and over	12	114	78	19	44	55	18	86	27	7
Persons 75 years and over	12	72	43	—	34	12	18	42	27	7
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	40	496	470	109	620	628	169	347	88	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	154	1 594	1 261	273	1 193	1 115	423	734	397	31
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	452	2 277	1 739	302	1 476	1 812	702	1 402	966	299

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	962	1 649	954	899	807	1 085	1 249	2 216	1 157	874
Less than \$5,000	13	30	82	5	—	42	30	165	113	80
\$5,000 to \$9,999	22	104	44	130	14	84	206	404	181	56
\$10,000 to \$14,999	63	86	55	102	23	125	213	303	185	56
\$15,000 to \$24,999	262	245	159	128	143	280	256	514	292	200
\$25,000 to \$34,999	145	289	186	218	90	187	277	277	160	142
\$35,000 to \$49,999	260	380	188	179	215	239	187	360	170	199
\$50,000 to \$74,999	146	337	159	97	246	89	75	153	34	107
\$75,000 to \$99,999	31	71	50	32	59	32	5	40	—	17
\$100,000 or more	20	107	31	8	17	7	—	—	22	17
Median (dollars)	33 667	37 026	32 172	28 384	45 984	25 532	19 936	18 351	17 837	27 009
Mean (dollars)	38 684	44 098	38 698	30 590	46 149	29 633	23 823	23 577	23 377	34 608
Families	723	1 165	623	650	684	775	746	1 148	726	631
Median income (dollars)	38 149	43 622	36 380	30 867	47 663	28 631	24 052	25 370	20 455	31 738
Males 15 years and over, with income	835	1 524	1 196	798	800	955	930	1 614	968	753
Median income (dollars)	26 164	29 235	11 250	20 738	30 305	19 478	16 348	16 830	15 663	23 803
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.9	56.0	35.9	49.6	67.3	56.9	47.5	44.6	46.2	67.1
Median income (dollars)	32 005	34 775	33 050	31 121	32 955	24 718	26 691	25 599	25 493	26 673
Females 15 years and over, with income	860	1 568	1 468	828	806	974	1 062	2 388	857	771
Median income (dollars)	12 043	10 281	4 831	8 522	11 276	9 760	9 643	7 396	7 217	7 717
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.3	27.6	17.8	26.9	33.9	37.8	36.1	23.5	28.6	32.3
Median income (dollars)	20 938	18 007	19 310	16 607	18 287	15 167	17 010	16 062	12 841	15 750
Per capita income (dollars)	15 318	17 733	11 660	12 511	17 361	12 102	11 143	10 525	10 466	12 688
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	962	1 649	954	899	807	1 085	1 249	2 216	1 157	874
With earnings	821	1 286	774	675	688	881	892	1 436	857	742
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 579	42 958	37 505	31 891	43 971	28 771	25 633	25 874	23 311	36 707
With Social Security income	224	493	267	348	203	338	430	933	381	136
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 967	9 367	7 414	8 312	10 325	9 238	8 459	7 459	8 463	7 155
With public assistance income	53	26	45	25	10	44	122	264	131	78
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 126	3 733	3 630	5 713	2 023	2 491	3 131	3 673	4 055	2 665
With retirement income	179	344	139	170	202	224	213	460	255	95
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 087	8 527	7 850	6 388	10 286	7 046	7 360	6 407	4 952	6 525
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	43 261	49 775	40 382	34 365	48 824	33 340	27 266	28 192	26 518	34 130
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 757	45 164	36 520	35 676	49 086	31 301	27 938	23 753	27 356	34 340
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 371	53 773	44 675	33 422	48 598	34 926	26 703	31 569	25 995	33 826
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 559	52 277	46 780	36 758	50 472	36 314	32 242	32 360	30 545	38 045
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 014	48 171	44 787	40 023	51 512	34 970	36 123	31 488	37 068	38 078
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 839	55 773	48 701	34 565	49 668	37 320	29 705	32 846	27 439	37 999
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 454	28 698	16 583	17 974	23 406	14 225	15 443	16 450	10 447	16 050
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 081	24 213	13 620	14 974	24 791	11 612	14 849	10 706	7 979	16 476
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 284	33 503	22 311	21 791	19 465	17 038	16 400	23 713	15 273	15 570
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	723	1 165	623	650	684	775	746	1 148	726	631
Householder worked in 1989	602	955	510	508	562	612	544	820	485	550
With related children under 18 years	383	541	343	293	317	366	370	524	303	380
With related children under 5 years	147	285	133	134	113	157	155	205	160	141
Married-couple families	631	1 035	491	540	628	659	516	812	558	507
Householder worked in 1989	539	855	418	437	518	535	385	568	383	468
With related children under 18 years	326	476	247	233	274	294	211	311	195	297
With related children under 5 years	125	252	87	122	106	137	92	132	123	118
Female householder, no husband present	77	87	132	75	50	81	214	274	130	102
Householder worked in 1989	48	65	92	42	38	52	143	190	82	60
With related children under 18 years	48	45	96	42	37	52	149	161	95	61
With related children under 5 years	13	27	46	6	7	15	57	60	37	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	277	575	487	286	157	371	590	1 301	517	323
Nonfamily householder	239	484	331	249	123	310	503	1 068	431	243
65 years and over	81	213	122	137	58	91	208	609	169	63
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 431	3 997	2 389	2 211	2 172	2 683	2 725	4 665	2 512	2 348
Persons under 18 years	691	909	612	504	541	646	636	1 048	523	730
Related children under 18 years	691	909	612	504	541	636	607	1 042	519	730
Related children 5 to 17 years	531	663	464	345	424	455	426	749	320	553
Persons 65 years and over	259	641	282	434	268	377	518	1 094	421	147
Persons 75 years and over	73	276	154	155	86	94	246	552	150	61
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	23	40	69	42	—	50	93	209	117	47
Percent below poverty level	3.2	3.4	11.1	6.5	—	6.5	12.5	18.2	16.1	7.4
Householder worked in 1989	—	18	37	31	—	28	47	99	60	15
With related children under 18 years	19	25	69	42	—	43	66	167	80	32
With related children under 5 years	13	25	27	17	—	29	50	65	47	17
Married-couple families	4	25	19	18	—	21	30	62	52	16
Householder worked in 1989	—	10	10	18	—	7	18	17	20	8
With related children under 18 years	—	10	19	18	—	14	18	46	15	8
With related children under 5 years	—	10	5	11	—	14	18	16	15	8
Female householder, no husband present	19	15	50	24	—	29	63	124	65	31
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	27	13	—	21	29	59	40	7
With related children under 18 years	19	15	50	24	—	29	48	98	65	24
With related children under 5 years	13	15	22	6	—	15	32	42	32	9
Unrelated individuals	28	80	198	27	18	49	62	267	145	80
Nonfamily householder	13	53	85	21	5	27	38	186	55	21
65 years and over	—	19	34	13	5	27	—	126	49	21
Persons	143	172	446	162	18	263	356	989	474	193
Percent below poverty level	5.9	4.3	18.7	7.3	.8	9.8	13.1	21.2	18.9	8.2
Persons under 18 years	80	30	143	68	—	153	135	362	139	41
Related children under 18 years	80	30	143	68	—	143	106	356	135	41
Related children 5 to 17 years	61	10	110	43	—	103	51	283	73	24
Persons 65 years and over	8	30	43	13	5	27	24	144	61	29
Persons 75 years and over	4	19	26	6	5	9	—	77	35	5
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	94	101	231	41	13	184	169	494	224	124
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	187	280	523	231	36	377	487	1 235	705	340
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	520	520	820	630	133	889	1 072	2 253	1 182	615

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	
	Tract 29.04 (pt.)								
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	214	1 103	1 504	647	—	—	1 375	2 138	1 716
Less than \$5,000	19	10	9	7	—	—	63	177	78
\$5,000 to \$9,999	15	21	105	21	—	—	33	270	106
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18	47	144	22	—	—	72	317	98
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8	176	122	89	—	—	139	443	258
\$25,000 to \$34,999	58	125	299	105	—	—	120	376	253
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16	290	406	169	—	—	331	385	367
\$50,000 to \$74,999	49	274	226	140	—	—	444	109	402
\$75,000 to \$99,999	20	54	80	59	—	—	118	44	94
\$100,000 or more	11	106	113	35	—	—	55	17	60
Median (dollars)	33 472	43 365	36 738	40 060	—	—	46 455	21 364	37 819
Mean (dollars)	41 002	64 336	52 639	48 999	—	—	47 822	25 833	40 210
Families	175	931	1 137	541	—	—	1 143	1 081	1 325
Median income (dollars)	34 931	45 417	41 004	42 950	—	—	51 010	29 733	43 151
Males 15 years and over, with income	218	1 121	1 422	666	—	—	1 338	1 497	1 513
Median income (dollars)	22 969	33 446	29 812	29 615	—	—	34 737	20 077	29 003
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.3	62.6	59.6	58.1	—	—	61.5	45.5	51.4
Median income (dollars)	40 489	39 700	36 882	36 536	—	—	42 327	31 075	36 583
Females 15 years and over, with income	176	963	1 274	541	—	—	1 218	1 715	1 644
Median income (dollars)	9 750	10 771	10 667	11 970	—	—	12 330	10 109	11 083
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.1	31.5	27.6	37.9	—	—	33.0	40.1	28.0
Median income (dollars)	16 932	21 308	19 600	20 057	—	—	19 261	16 272	22 984
Per capita income (dollars)	14 241	22 975	21 394	19 424	—	—	17 528	13 111	16 762
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	214	1 103	1 504	647	—	—	1 375	2 138	1 716
With earnings	180	928	1 250	536	—	—	1 213	1 676	1 266
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 584	64 469	52 535	47 533	—	—	46 703	26 426	37 405
With Social Security income	72	293	391	204	—	—	269	663	641
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 965	9 210	10 505	8 363	—	—	9 654	7 364	10 515
With public assistance income	5	26	31	4	—	—	44	85	151
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	601	1 698	3 311	12 000	—	—	1 434	4 373	2 936
With retirement income	43	171	300	171	—	—	209	317	422
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16 385	11 044	9 520	11 778	—	—	9 349	6 909	11 178
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	44 049	68 021	59 434	49 775	—	—	53 172	32 601	45 291
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 903	82 382	44 992	45 871	—	—	54 034	28 749	38 710
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 931	54 175	68 317	51 533	—	—	52 370	36 390	49 542
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 364	71 691	62 848	52 691	—	—	55 234	38 046	50 472
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 325	89 798	48 273	51 487	—	—	56 961	38 331	48 670
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 346	54 893	71 436	53 164	—	—	53 670	37 865	51 376
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 715	20 521	18 057	22 657	—	—	31 826	18 869	19 286
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 627	16 002	18 623	20 047	—	—	25 402	17 494	15 038
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 020	26 358	16 784	25 506	—	—	36 994	26 204	29 199
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	175	931	1 137	541	—	—	1 143	1 081	1 325
Householders worked in 1989	130	807	920	447	—	—	1 029	824	977
With related children under 18 years	85	471	446	178	—	—	557	543	543
With related children under 5 years	39	181	155	43	—	—	140	204	224
Married-couple families	142	854	1 033	489	—	—	1 029	743	1 096
Householders worked in 1989	103	760	836	399	—	—	934	541	803
With related children under 18 years	70	425	396	148	—	—	495	289	366
With related children under 5 years	31	181	136	31	—	—	136	119	137
Female householder, no husband present	24	55	65	46	—	—	63	285	220
Householders worked in 1989	18	35	54	42	—	—	64	238	165
With related children under 18 years	11	31	45	24	—	—	37	247	177
With related children under 5 years	4	—	19	6	—	—	4	85	87
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	43	220	408	118	—	—	276	1 207	464
Nonfamily householder	39	172	367	106	—	—	232	1 057	391
65 years and over	9	58	133	19	—	—	91	296	251
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	608	3 080	3 686	1 634	—	—	3 754	4 066	4 064
Persons under 18 years	195	830	750	280	—	—	1 043	840	896
Related children under 18 years	195	830	750	280	—	—	1 043	840	887
Related children 5 to 17 years	135	633	595	236	—	—	836	594	659
Persons 65 years and over	43	351	543	239	—	—	382	554	769
Persons 75 years and over	5	109	122	67	—	—	129	223	276
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	8	23	36	15	—	—	41	96	76
Percent below poverty level	4.6	2.5	3.2	2.8	—	—	3.6	8.9	5.7
Householders worked in 1989	8	13	18	—	—	—	16	48	49
With related children under 18 years	8	23	18	7	—	—	16	96	76
With related children under 5 years	8	—	11	—	—	—	16	54	47
Married-couple families	—	7	16	15	—	—	24	25	9
Householders worked in 1989	—	7	7	—	—	—	12	17	9
With related children under 18 years	—	7	7	7	—	—	12	25	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	9
Female householder, no husband present	4	6	11	—	—	—	17	71	67
Householders worked in 1989	4	6	11	—	—	—	4	31	40
With related children under 18 years	4	6	11	—	—	—	4	71	67
With related children under 5 years	4	—	11	—	—	—	4	43	38
Unrelated individuals	21	22	13	10	—	—	71	273	112
Nonfamily householder	17	—	7	—	—	—	61	201	73
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	86	47
Persons	59	87	119	67	—	—	186	565	300
Percent below poverty level	9.7	2.8	3.2	4.1	—	—	5.0	13.9	7.4
Persons under 18 years	30	30	26	17	—	—	39	169	113
Related children under 18 years	30	30	26	17	—	—	39	169	104
Related children 5 to 17 years	11	30	14	17	—	—	14	93	56
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	16	—	—	—	60	93	47
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	9	—	—	—	19	38	37
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	47	52	17	37	—	—	77	265	109
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	115	131	269	81	—	—	203	835	409
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	168	267	538	210	—	—	407	1 360	697

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County								
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	—	22	9	—	13	125	—	118	119
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	5	—	—	14	—	12	21	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—	12	—	18	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	17	—	—	10	—	11	27	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	9	—	16	—	28	8	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	6	35	—	33	42	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	7	38	—	16	21	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 167	48 750	—	50 056	36 750	—	31 667	38 047	—
Mean (dollars)	16 346	47 670	—	46 231	37 134	—	31 781	32 687	—
Families	—	17	9	—	13	85	—	83	114
Median income (dollars)	19 861	31 250	—	50 056	44 271	—	30 625	38 438	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	8	13	—	13	115	—	91	134
Median income (dollars)	21 250	16 250	—	40 056	31 187	—	23 625	18 750	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	55.7	—	14.3	35.1	—
Median income (dollars)	21 250	16 250	—	40 056	37 813	—	40 056	32 159	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	14	16	—	7	98	—	130	95
Median income (dollars)	18 056	14 722	—	11 250	9 783	—	6 646	6 850	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	64.3	56.3	—	100.0	23.5	—	18.5	24.2	—
Median income (dollars)	18 750	13 750	—	11 250	19 464	—	15 833	18 125	—
Per capita income (dollars)	—	6 660	15 713	—	15 025	15 229	—	13 343	11 174
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	—	22	9	—	13	125	—	118	119
With earnings	—	22	9	—	13	88	—	88	90
Mean earnings (dollars)	15 472	47 600	—	46 000	42 571	—	33 635	30 465	—
With Social Security income	—	5	—	—	—	46	—	41	37
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 847	—	—	—	8 157	—	8 203	9 110	—
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 800	—
With retirement income	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	10	28
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	11 812	—	17 000	13 660
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	—	18 941	31 670	—	46 231	42 769	—	29 184	33 353
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	39 500	48 242	—	23 834	38 065	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	18 941	31 670	—	52 000	34 558	—	31 114	27 930
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	18 941	—	46 231	41 493	—	34 576	31 808	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	39 500	46 732	—	23 834	40 483	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	18 941	—	52 000	34 558	—	40 340	20 242	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	31 670	—	—	—	—	12 201	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	31 670	—	—	—	—	12 201	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	31 670	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
All Income Levels In 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Families	—	17	9	—	13	85	—	83	114
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	9	—	13	75	—	73	85
With related children under 18 years	—	17	—	—	6	51	—	31	61
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	25	14
Married-couple families	—	17	—	—	13	79	—	63	84
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	—	—	13	69	—	53	55
With related children under 18 years	—	17	—	—	6	45	—	22	48
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	16	14
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	20	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	20	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	5	13	—	—	54	—	53	5
Nonfamily householder	—	5	—	—	—	40	—	35	5
65 years and over	—	5	—	—	—	12	—	20	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	54	29	—	40	304	—	276	336
Persons under 18 years	—	14	—	—	14	80	—	49	108
Related children under 18 years	—	14	—	—	14	73	—	49	108
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	14	—	—	14	55	—	13	92
Persons 65 years and over	—	5	—	—	—	30	—	46	56
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	32	34
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	27
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	9.8	—
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	11
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	61	17
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	30	—	—	39	—	107

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County—Con.							
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)
								Tract 25
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	7	—	16	—	1 210	715	8	481
Less than \$5,000	—	—	10	—	11	19	8	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	60	48	—	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—	61	43	—	21
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—	107	81	—	71
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	6	—	253	94	—	92
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	—	—	—	319	202	—	151
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	—	278	198	—	79
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	74	26	—	31
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	47	4	—	36
Median (dollars)	36 250	—	5 000	—	40 290	40 592	5 000	36 898
Mean (dollars)	36 328	—	11 683	—	44 155	40 151	554	37 601
Families	7	—	10	—	1 036	590	8	387
Median income (dollars)	36 250	—	5 000	—	42 974	42 061	5 000	41 607
Males 15 years and over, with income	7	—	16	—	1 333	769	8	493
Median income (dollars)	26 250	—	2 500	—	29 670	27 574	2 500	31 005
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	43.8	—	64.1	58.4	—	59.0
Median income (dollars)	—	—	23 750	—	34 417	35 884	—	37 194
Females 15 years and over, with income	7	—	6	—	994	653	—	408
Median income (dollars)	8 750	—	8 750	—	10 372	8 054	—	7 917
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	100.0	—	36.0	32.0	—	27.2
Median income (dollars)	—	—	8 750	—	16 607	19 010	—	13 542
Per capita income (dollars)	18 164	—	6 548	—	15 024	14 009	261	14 077
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	7	—	16	—	1 210	715	8	481
With earnings	7	—	6	—	1 116	632	8	392
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	30 500	—	42 086	39 525	554	38 802
With Social Security income	7	—	—	—	211	165	—	125
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 072	—	—	—	8 672	8 362	—	9 820
With public assistance income	—	—	10	—	53	32	—	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	392	—	5 298	2 316	—	4 394
With retirement income	—	—	—	—	177	80	—	87
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	6 338	4 729	—	10 144
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	36 328	—	392	—	47 917	43 144	554	40 213
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	48 225	46 149	—	48 867
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 328	—	392	—	47 582	40 258	554	33 982
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 328	—	—	—	49 408	45 096	554	41 082
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	50 239	48 281	—	50 167
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 328	—	—	—	48 527	41 826	554	34 551
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	392	—	15 143	18 262	—	17 060
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	8 524	9 310	—	15 065
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	392	—	22 929	22 241	—	18 556
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	7	—	10	—	1 036	590	8	387
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	—	—	948	506	8	312
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	579	297	—	186
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	188	114	—	60
Married-couple families	7	—	—	—	980	527	8	373
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	—	—	904	466	8	306
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	536	275	—	172
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	174	112	—	60
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	10	—	37	39	—	14
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	25	16	—	6
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	26	12	—	14
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	45
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	13	—	214	170	—	119
Nanfamily householder	—	—	6	—	174	125	—	94
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	51	45	—	30
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	14	—	32	—	3 551	2 052	17	1 286
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	1 082	555	—	339
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	1 074	553	—	339
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	848	414	—	276
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	251	205	—	148
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	90	79	—	36
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	—	—	10	—	33	16	8	17
Percent below poverty level	—	—	100.0	—	3.2	2.7	100.0	4.4
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	31	7	8	7
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	31	13	—	50
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	23	5	—	21
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	19	8	8	17
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	17	5	8	7
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	17	5	—	12
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	15	5	—	10
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	10	—	14	8	—	40
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	40
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	14	8	—	40
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	21
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	—	44	36	—	4
Nanfamily householder	—	—	—	—	16	18	—	4
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	20
Persons	—	—	19	—	187	102	17	40
Percent below poverty level	—	—	59.4	—	5.3	5.0	100.0	3.1
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	89	44	—	86
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	81	42	—	72
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	54	40	—	49
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	11	12	—	10
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	19	—	65	62	17	25
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	25	—	222	147	17	47
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	25	—	485	285	17	224

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)	Tract 30
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	912	769	916	1 642	750	267	157	421	1 217
Less than \$5,000	26	15	21	44	8	—	—	18	39
\$5,000 to \$9,999	44	54	38	130	24	17	8	8	101
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45	65	76	126	37	8	8	22	117
\$15,000 to \$24,999	171	108	124	271	73	32	49	58	250
\$25,000 to \$34,999	186	145	168	290	93	20	41	85	209
\$35,000 to \$49,999	260	181	276	373	141	97	41	110	234
\$50,000 to \$74,999	119	141	190	330	197	74	10	104	201
\$75,000 to \$99,999	39	29	5	48	101	12	—	12	44
\$100,000 or more	22	31	18	30	76	7	—	4	22
Median (dollars)	34 184	34 728	36 192	33 485	49 821	45 699	26 350	37 321	29 701
Mean (dollars)	43 435	44 347	36 707	37 041	60 980	50 700	29 702	38 972	34 151
Families	765	613	761	1 341	641	228	98	343	963
Median income (dollars)	35 270	38 787	38 789	38 326	54 663	46 552	38 125	41 250	34 107
Males 15 years and over, with income	907	770	891	1 637	776	313	136	393	1 199
Median income (dollars)	25 855	25 909	25 994	24 835	37 159	30 685	21 923	26 325	21 447
Percent year-round full-time workers	67.7	63.1	63.4	57.7	69.3	60.1	78.7	60.3	54.7
Median income (dollars)	33 412	31 364	31 593	31 471	45 619	35 625	25 292	32 813	30 250
Females 15 years and over, with income	765	720	737	1 398	636	286	136	402	985
Median income (dollars)	7 959	7 895	10 498	9 784	9 812	8 295	14 063	10 656	8 843
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.5	29.6	33.9	32.6	24.8	35.0	41.9	39.6	33.7
Median income (dollars)	15 000	15 208	14 464	16 667	16 700	19 886	17 337	21 250	15 600
Per capita income (dollars)	15 575	15 581	13 570	13 408	21 786	17 018	11 991	15 388	12 600
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	912	769	916	1 642	750	267	157	421	1 217
With earnings	741	659	795	1 400	661	231	140	349	1 000
Mean earnings (dollars)	46 391	44 047	34 884	35 388	59 609	45 297	30 409	38 415	33 680
With Social Security income	209	198	245	452	165	58	25	113	378
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 794	9 340	8 913	7 677	9 634	10 084	11 251	10 151	8 909
With public assistance income	26	15	35	68	10	6	23	9	30
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 601	4 402	3 436	3 382	2 477	2 025	2 699	3 840	6 006
With retirement income	162	87	100	253	112	62	16	102	199
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 481	4 684	6 753	5 883	12 318	4 562	2 304	9 038	7 454
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	46 280	49 446	39 982	40 950	66 400	53 145	35 213	40 296	37 847
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 037	52 856	37 643	40 595	61 754	42 795	33 975	40 946	39 461
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 656	45 309	42 340	41 295	70 945	60 147	37 253	39 989	36 074
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 812	52 330	40 627	42 548	69 445	53 145	36 485	43 025	39 808
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 594	56 797	38 475	43 641	66 030	42 795	35 959	50 253	42 095
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 246	46 906	42 726	41 504	72 639	60 147	37 253	40 275	37 396
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 463	18 835	28 196	26 583	21 470	—	—	20 683	16 475
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 866	12 449	25 014	14 505	11 420	—	—	18 261	13 202
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 058	25 858	32 287	39 296	36 158	—	—	25 527	20 442
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	765	613	761	1 341	641	228	98	343	963
Householder worked in 1989	589	544	654	1 175	572	192	98	300	809
With related children under 18 years	357	348	387	686	325	92	66	118	524
With related children under 5 years	135	116	87	207	102	24	28	29	187
Married-couple families	699	558	717	1 187	598	228	91	283	859
Householder worked in 1989	560	508	614	1 065	538	192	91	240	724
With related children under 18 years	314	315	357	599	297	92	59	82	452
With related children under 5 years	117	104	83	185	96	24	28	16	180
Female householder, no husband present	66	42	32	117	32	—	—	48	73
Householder worked in 1989	29	25	28	87	25	—	—	48	56
With related children under 18 years	43	24	20	65	19	—	—	36	49
With related children under 5 years	18	7	4	20	4	—	—	13	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	190	191	167	341	139	65	71	118	273
Nonfamily householders	147	156	155	301	109	39	59	78	254
65 years and over	34	76	101	158	53	7	25	48	146
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 528	2 136	2 460	4 498	2 106	795	388	1 052	3 278
Persons under 18 years	656	647	670	1 309	592	191	106	223	934
Related children under 18 years	641	647	670	1 308	592	191	106	215	934
Related children 5 to 17 years	461	506	526	1 042	459	160	63	172	712
Persons 65 years and over	295	232	288	554	213	85	25	139	439
Persons 75 years and over	56	99	123	192	74	17	—	38	164
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	40	29	23	79	19	—	10	9	51
Percent below poverty level	5.2	4.7	3.0	5.9	3.0	—	10.2	2.6	5.3
Householder worked in 1989	6	16	15	54	12	—	10	9	31
With related children under 18 years	24	21	18	61	15	—	10	9	35
With related children under 5 years	18	12	14	29	4	—	10	9	32
Married-couple families	22	13	19	48	7	—	10	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	9	11	33	—	—	10	—	20
With related children under 18 years	6	9	14	30	3	—	10	—	21
With related children under 5 years	—	5	12	20	—	—	10	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	18	12	4	31	12	—	—	9	19
Householder worked in 1989	—	3	4	21	12	—	—	9	11
With related children under 18 years	18	8	4	31	12	—	—	9	14
With related children under 5 years	18	3	2	9	4	—	—	9	3
Unrelated individuals	49	12	19	61	17	—	—	27	42
Nonfamily householders	19	8	19	43	1	—	—	9	40
65 years and over	12	2	17	30	1	—	—	9	25
Persons	156	102	100	335	72	—	57	47	190
Percent below poverty level	6.2	4.8	4.1	7.4	3.4	—	14.7	4.5	5.8
Persons under 18 years	50	39	38	142	30	—	29	19	56
Related children under 18 years	35	39	38	142	30	—	29	11	56
Related children 5 to 17 years	17	22	9	104	24	—	8	—	44
Persons 65 years and over	32	6	17	50	9	—	—	9	28
Persons 75 years and over	12	4	15	22	9	—	—	9	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	103	32	22	97	32	—	—	32	87
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	201	178	127	451	104	22	57	47	350
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	660	443	464	954	279	105	77	127	798

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	McLean County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in McLean County				
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 22	Tract 29.03
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	102 245	102 245	69 269	2 898	2 272	4 630	5 498	4 124
Native	101 572	101 572	68 744	2 886	2 234	4 585	5 458	4 095
Foreign born	673	673	525	12	38	45	40	29
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	143	143	120	—	—	21	—	10
Persons 5 years and over	95 908	95 908	65 000	2 774	2 134	4 380	5 087	3 877
Speak a language other than English	2 335	2 335	1 557	118	47	159	157	114
Do not speak English "very well"	688	688	493	29	24	68	27	37
In linguistically isolated households	245	245	184	—	—	21	—	10
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	24 782	24 782	15 735	1 592	456	667	1 641	904
Preprimary school	1 855	1 855	1 194	44	32	21	175	82
Public school	1 084	1 084	687	32	7	8	98	60
Elementary or high school	16 849	16 849	10 230	324	314	537	1 114	573
Public school	15 071	15 071	8 919	274	239	500	1 021	493
College	6 078	6 078	4 311	1 224	110	109	352	249
Public college	4 208	4 208	2 663	137	78	78	323	234
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	68 787	68 787	47 422	1 223	1 629	3 599	3 408	2 716
Less than 9th grade	5 176	5 176	3 917	—	161	602	226	252
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 827	9 827	7 186	101	276	726	488	492
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26 616	26 616	17 215	223	713	1 068	1 473	1 092
Some college, no degree	12 671	12 671	8 480	306	287	650	687	393
Associate degree	3 627	3 627	2 461	57	71	150	279	166
Bachelor's degree	7 192	7 192	5 260	299	82	238	218	237
Graduate or professional degree	3 678	3 678	2 903	237	39	165	37	84
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.2	78.2	76.6	91.7	73.2	63.1	79.0	72.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.8	15.8	17.2	43.8	7.4	11.2	7.5	11.8
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 298	1 298	1 232	578	1 334	1 149	1 384	916
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	95 908	95 908	65 000	2 774	2 134	4 380	5 087	3 877
Same house	54 858	54 858	34 962	826	1 187	2 189	3 008	1 416
Different house in United States	40 818	40 818	29 846	1 948	923	2 155	2 072	2 448
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	20 731	20 731	16 983	500	590	1 295	1 100	1 361
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7 195	7 195	3 139	97	111	180	387	331
Different MSA/PMSA	7 264	7 264	5 826	949	114	425	271	501
Not in on MSA/PMSA	5 628	5 628	3 898	402	108	255	314	255
Abroad	232	232	192	—	24	36	7	13
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	46 682	46 682	30 600	1 316	989	1 635	2 637	1 969
Car, truck, or van	43 928	43 928	28 796	936	944	1 544	2 523	1 931
Drove alone	39 705	39 705	26 055	816	832	1 406	2 317	1 827
Carpooled	4 223	4 223	2 741	120	112	138	206	104
Public transportation	262	262	215	6	10	17	18	16
Other means	1 348	1 348	1 043	348	15	50	35	22
Worked at home	1 144	1 144	546	26	20	24	61	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	16.6	15.4	13.3	14.6	15.2	17.1	13.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	43 324	43 324	28 667	1 200	951	1 487	2 523	1 838
Central city	37 180	37 180	26 476	1 113	896	1 337	2 039	1 608
Outside central city	6 144	6 144	2 191	87	55	150	484	230
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 358	3 358	1 933	116	38	148	114	131
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	80 426	80 426	55 564	2 472	1 856	3 928	4 035	3 410
In labor force	50 419	50 419	33 345	1 479	1 081	1 848	2 927	2 100
Employed	47 505	47 505	31 164	1 356	1 000	1 671	2 737	1 980
Unemployed	2 820	2 820	2 119	123	81	167	190	120
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.6	6.4	8.3	7.5	9.1	6.5	5.7
Females 16 years and over	42 574	42 574	29 992	1 359	1 014	2 367	2 076	1 869
Employed	20 969	20 969	14 097	710	486	808	1 172	966
Unemployed	1 187	1 187	875	75	27	43	124	11
With own children under 6 years	5 609	5 609	3 743	99	101	167	360	200
In labor force	3 312	3 312	2 143	64	83	105	219	112
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 460	7 460	4 537	148	139	179	509	279
In labor force	5 748	5 748	3 527	122	99	154	429	217
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 692	5 692	3 747	641	102	159	282	220
Not enrolled in school	1 350	1 350	988	12	34	82	51	81
Unemployed or not in labor force	618	618	437	12	14	10	28	53
Not high school graduate	642	642	486	6	25	35	24	32
Employed	236	236	184	—	15	29	8	—
Unemployed	139	139	102	—	5	—	8	14
Not in labor force	267	267	200	6	5	6	8	18
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	55 061	55 061	36 445	2 049	1 099	1 974	3 075	2 297
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	41 780	41 780	27 506	1 055	862	1 563	2 434	1 857
50 to 52 weeks	30 888	30 888	19 918	576	670	1 152	1 839	1 303
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	63 857	63 857	42 536	2 216	1 338	2 159	3 657	2 684
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 306	2 306	1 672	18	35	121	79	183
With a mobility limitation	1 259	1 259	984	18	30	93	32	95
In labor force	197	197	156	—	—	12	9	—
With a self-care limitation	1 527	1 527	1 040	6	29	77	60	101
With a work disability	5 053	5 053	3 793	92	142	254	252	283
In labor force	1 922	1 922	1 395	50	49	109	115	59
Prevented from working	2 599	2 599	2 019	22	77	125	114	210
No work disability	58 804	58 804	38 743	2 124	1 196	1 905	3 405	2 401
In labor force	46 825	46 825	30 757	1 416	983	1 644	2 798	2 003
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 938	14 938	11 557	256	518	1 063	378	579
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 694	2 694	2 059	38	118	280	85	106
With a mobility limitation	2 151	2 151	1 676	38	92	246	79	106
With a self-care limitation	1 575	1 575	1 195	16	71	150	37	62

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County									
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	2 332	2 435	486	2 430	1 576	1 358	2 898	2 272	4 598	3 736
Native	2 326	2 394	486	2 430	1 576	1 352	2 886	2 234	4 553	3 707
Foreign born	6	41	—	—	—	6	12	38	45	29
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	7	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	10
Persons 5 years and over	2 137	2 245	461	2 313	1 449	1 234	2 774	2 134	4 348	3 532
Speak a language other than English	19	79	18	35	21	15	118	47	140	100
Do not speak English "very well"	7	63	—	—	7	—	29	24	68	29
In linguistically isolated households	7	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	10
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	451	397	121	506	320	253	1 592	456	661	798
Preprimary school	15	48	18	18	16	22	44	32	21	75
Public school	6	26	18	18	9	22	32	7	8	60
Elementary or high school	369	296	61	248	276	209	324	314	537	510
Public school	339	246	51	227	220	194	274	239	500	457
College	67	53	42	240	28	22	1 224	110	103	213
Public college	62	24	42	95	28	18	137	78	72	204
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	1 565	1 767	368	1 641	1 014	844	1 223	1 629	3 567	2 507
Less than 9th grade	145	269	8	159	125	153	—	161	592	244
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	406	308	26	295	320	195	101	276	710	463
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	677	787	110	587	441	315	223	713	1 068	1 017
Some college, no degree	215	179	68	263	83	127	306	287	644	323
Associate degree	41	116	10	77	30	32	57	71	150	147
Bachelor's degree	42	35	87	168	15	11	299	82	238	229
Graduate or professional degree	39	73	59	92	—	11	237	39	165	84
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.8	67.3	90.8	72.3	56.1	58.8	91.7	73.2	63.5	71.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.2	6.1	39.7	15.8	1.5	2.6	43.8	7.4	11.3	12.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 658	1 627	1 380	614	1 592	1 860	578	1 334	1 142	851
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	2 137	2 245	461	2 313	1 449	1 234	2 774	2 134	4 348	3 532
Same house	1 127	1 387	233	704	684	618	826	1 187	2 170	1 300
Different house in United States	1 001	858	228	1 603	761	616	1 948	923	2 142	2 219
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	647	501	94	969	578	471	500	590	1 289	1 243
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	115	82	31	137	32	22	97	111	173	299
Different MSA/PMSA	140	165	83	300	96	62	949	114	425	476
Not in an MSA/PMSA	99	110	20	197	55	61	402	108	255	201
Abroad	9	—	—	6	4	—	—	24	36	13
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	882	974	206	1 048	418	357	1 316	989	1 622	1 777
Car, truck, or van	809	906	206	919	379	343	936	944	1 531	1 739
Drove alone	677	790	192	801	306	328	816	832	1 406	1 635
Carpooled	132	116	14	118	73	15	120	112	125	104
Public transportation	28	—	—	20	—	—	6	10	17	16
Other means	36	32	—	98	39	9	348	15	50	22
Worked at home	9	36	—	11	—	5	26	20	24	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.8	16.0	19.2	14.1	17.8	15.0	13.3	14.6	15.2	13.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	859	917	197	991	386	332	1 200	951	1 474	1 663
Central city	826	917	197	922	341	304	1 113	896	1 324	1 469
Outside central city	33	—	—	69	45	28	87	55	150	194
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	23	57	9	57	32	25	116	38	148	114
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	1 799	1 963	390	2 110	1 190	995	2 472	1 856	3 896	3 120
In labor force	1 009	1 136	222	1 202	539	460	1 479	1 081	1 835	1 895
Employed	907	1 002	214	1 050	423	357	1 356	1 000	1 658	1 788
Unemployed	102	121	8	130	116	103	123	81	167	107
Percent of civilian labor force	10.1	10.8	3.6	11.0	21.5	22.4	8.3	7.5	9.2	5.6
Females 16 years and over	964	1 041	217	1 198	689	575	1 359	1 014	2 351	1 715
Employed	414	478	74	518	187	160	710	486	802	883
Unemployed	56	36	—	75	46	33	75	27	43	11
With own children under 6 years	138	132	26	59	89	116	99	101	167	172
In labor force	97	71	9	33	22	49	64	83	105	94
With own children 6 to 17 years only	179	128	9	163	96	86	148	139	179	247
In labor force	136	96	9	138	61	58	122	99	154	194
Persons 16 to 19 years	88	104	8	121	96	42	641	102	159	199
Not enrolled in school	46	48	—	56	65	35	12	34	82	68
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	6	—	27	57	30	12	14	10	45
Not high school graduate	34	34	—	50	49	35	6	25	35	24
Employed	19	28	—	23	—	5	—	15	29	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	32	13	—	5	—	6
Not in labor force	15	6	—	27	17	17	6	5	6	18
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 066	1 151	256	1 301	542	480	2 049	1 099	1 961	2 052
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	791	855	200	1 038	343	373	1 055	862	1 550	1 672
50 to 52 weeks	511	618	149	616	245	274	576	670	1 139	1 139
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 370	1 358	288	1 516	833	696	2 216	1 338	2 127	2 419
With a mobility or self-care limitation	56	56	8	93	39	29	18	35	102	177
With a mobility limitation	41	32	8	59	39	16	18	30	74	95
In labor force	—	11	8	17	—	—	—	—	12	—
With a self-care limitation	37	50	8	51	8	13	6	29	58	95
With a work disability	194	164	37	228	196	108	92	142	235	268
In labor force	56	83	16	79	39	30	50	49	109	52
Prevented from working	138	65	21	132	121	64	22	77	106	202
No work disability	1 176	1 194	251	1 288	637	588	2 124	1 196	1 892	2 151
In labor force	935	967	200	1 058	481	424	1 416	983	1 631	1 805
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	429	592	102	464	357	299	256	518	1 063	554
With a mobility or self-care limitation	110	100	36	95	71	100	38	118	280	106
With a mobility limitation	83	91	36	95	60	87	38	92	246	106
With a self-care limitation	64	44	18	27	38	52	16	71	150	62

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County				
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 22	Tract 29.03
<b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	47 505	47 505	31 164	1 356	1 000	1 671	2 737	1 980
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	5 089	5 089	3 514	210	81	155	250	207
Professional specialty occupations-----	6 032	6 032	4 315	288	111	185	248	238
Technicians and related support occupations-----	2 003	2 003	1 311	71	46	84	141	94
Sales occupations-----	5 385	5 385	3 720	103	119	172	288	269
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	7 636	7 636	5 092	267	181	317	364	424
Private household occupations-----	145	145	90	5	7	6	35	-
Protective service occupations-----	745	745	538	31	28	16	8	15
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	5 636	5 636	3 885	192	135	275	302	199
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	885	885	268	14	-	-	98	35
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	5 826	5 826	3 427	83	72	197	470	181
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	3 708	3 708	2 291	27	120	127	256	127
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	2 454	2 454	1 450	27	61	74	149	80
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	1 961	1 961	1 263	38	39	63	128	111
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households-----	41 150	41 150	29 258	816	1 087	1 988	1 988	2 110
Less than \$5,000-----	1 998	1 998	1 716	69	22	142	91	157
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	3 818	3 818	3 120	44	182	347	116	267
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	3 812	3 812	3 032	32	179	239	117	301
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	7 497	7 497	5 773	130	229	477	287	467
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	6 869	6 869	4 792	178	240	264	395	374
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	8 293	8 293	5 375	159	177	335	485	396
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	6 308	6 308	3 724	138	53	144	369	87
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	1 475	1 475	941	44	5	40	81	44
\$100,000 or more-----	1 080	1 080	785	22	-	-	47	17
Median (dollars)-----	30 035	30 035	26 766	32 336	19 783	19 611	34 423	21 266
Mean (dollars)-----	35 811	35 811	33 690	36 870	23 545	24 285	37 658	25 781
Families-----	28 914	28 914	19 167	510	614	975	1 598	1 016
Median income (dollars)-----	36 170	36 170	33 977	37 727	25 526	27 207	38 735	30 150
Per capita income (dollars)-----	14 542	14 542	14 420	11 339	11 236	11 379	13 556	13 195
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households-----	41 150	41 150	29 258	816	1 087	1 988	1 988	2 110
With earnings-----	32 027	32 027	21 772	647	743	1 241	1 762	1 641
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	36 190	36 190	34 156	35 015	25 484	27 308	37 214	26 401
With Social Security income-----	12 715	12 715	9 886	231	416	912	330	668
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	8 668	8 668	8 656	7 949	8 565	7 436	8 165	7 612
With public assistance income-----	2 510	2 510	2 122	21	83	190	123	98
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	3 502	3 502	3 446	3 397	3 685	2 979	3 713	3 992
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)-----	41 821	41 821	40 283	42 320	27 561	30 395	42 178	33 512
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	40 380	40 380	37 900	37 363	30 564	27 564	41 938	29 170
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	45 568	45 568	44 843	47 475	31 492	32 967	45 036	37 889
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	46 110	46 110	45 089	43 767	37 315	32 066	45 148	36 751
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	18 340	18 340	17 722	18 260	15 614	18 122	15 808	17 997
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	13 868	13 868	13 661	14 727	15 725	9 923	14 327	15 919
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families-----	28 914	28 914	19 167	510	614	975	1 598	1 016
Householder worked in 1989-----	23 051	23 051	14 547	430	429	696	1 429	778
With related children under 18 years-----	13 775	13 775	8 699	263	265	398	907	515
With related children under 5 years-----	5 149	5 149	3 510	115	86	163	329	200
Married-couple families-----	24 534	24 534	15 665	420	451	777	1 434	770
Householder worked in 1989-----	20 045	20 045	12 236	360	329	556	1 319	577
With related children under 18 years-----	11 064	11 064	6 547	205	167	303	797	323
With related children under 5 years-----	4 200	4 200	2 713	87	57	132	292	140
Female householder, no husband present-----	3 478	3 478	2 813	90	153	149	139	210
Householder worked in 1989-----	2 276	2 276	1 774	70	90	91	85	173
With related children under 18 years-----	2 208	2 208	1 786	58	88	56	87	178
With related children under 5 years-----	786	786	647	28	23	24	30	60
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	14 566	14 566	11 983	449	548	1 191	460	1 222
Nonfamily householder-----	12 236	12 236	10 091	306	473	1 013	390	1 094
65 years and over-----	5 314	5 314	4 360	122	208	609	114	321
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	99 399	99 399	66 631	1 934	2 267	3 934	5 474	3 935
Persons under 18 years-----	24 235	24 235	14 987	438	459	750	1 621	754
Related children under 18 years-----	24 119	24 119	14 919	438	453	750	1 621	754
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	17 883	17 883	10 740	314	320	500	1 218	518
Persons 65 years and over-----	14 938	14 938	11 557	256	518	1 063	378	579
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families-----	1 982	1 982	1 569	43	57	121	80	86
Percent below poverty level-----	6.9	6.9	8.2	8.4	9.3	12.4	5.0	8.5
Householder worked in 1989-----	964	964	697	31	19	45	46	48
With related children under 18 years-----	1 514	1 514	1 220	43	30	88	63	86
Married-couple families-----	789	789	625	21	14	42	40	54
Householder worked in 1989-----	775	775	550	15	12	47	35	35
With related children under 18 years-----	379	379	241	10	-	10	25	27
Related children under 5 years-----	454	454	329	15	-	38	25	35
Female householder, no husband present-----	218	218	144	5	-	16	23	21
Householder worked in 1989-----	1 106	1 106	922	28	45	51	45	51
With related children under 18 years-----	532	532	407	21	19	12	21	21
Related children under 5 years-----	986	986	821	28	30	27	38	51
With related children under 5 years-----	528	528	442	16	14	19	17	33
Unrelated individuals-----	2 974	2 974	2 625	192	49	237	108	273
Nanfamily householder-----	1 845	1 845	1 637	85	30	169	71	201
65 years and over-----	885	885	752	34	-	126	30	86
Persons-----	9 127	7 481	333	244	648	364	364	560
Percent below poverty level-----	9.2	9.2	11.2	17.2	10.8	16.5	6.6	14.2
Persons under 18 years-----	2 966	2 966	2 344	81	75	179	122	156
Related children under 18 years-----	2 863	2 863	2 280	81	69	179	122	156
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	1 851	1 851	1 480	57	34	124	78	86
Persons 65 years and over-----	1 214	1 214	1 012	34	24	136	40	93
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	4 299	4 299	3 664	186	127	282	173	203
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	12 569	12 569	10 228	359	368	857	537	782

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County									Tract 29.03 (pt.)
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	
<b>OCCUPATION</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	907	1 002	214	1 050	423	357	1 356	1 000	1 658	1 788
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19	9	29	58	42	18	210	81	155	184
Professional specialty occupations	79	39	80	133	23	7	288	111	185	218
Technicians and related support occupations	30	35	11	22	19	—	71	46	84	78
Sales occupations	138	157	27	155	46	44	103	119	172	242
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	132	148	37	168	25	44	267	181	317	400
Private household occupations	6	13	—	—	6	5	5	7	6	—
Protective service occupations	10	53	—	35	9	—	31	28	16	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	201	166	8	180	96	71	192	135	269	178
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	29	—	8	7	—	14	—	—	35
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	52	99	12	127	50	75	83	72	197	166
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	108	150	—	41	32	64	27	120	120	115
Transportation and material moving occupations	43	74	—	69	40	—	27	61	74	61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	82	30	10	54	28	29	38	39	63	103
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 016	1 132	243	1 326	677	635	816	1 087	1 972	1 953
Less than \$5,000	128	87	21	188	71	87	69	22	132	157
\$5,000 to \$9,999	153	167	26	317	185	123	44	182	347	259
\$10,000 to \$14,999	141	143	9	170	106	109	32	179	239	293
\$15,000 to \$24,999	249	281	45	327	190	153	130	229	477	418
\$25,000 to \$34,999	198	190	19	107	61	77	178	240	258	333
\$35,000 to \$49,999	86	159	29	110	52	51	159	177	335	355
\$50,000 to \$74,999	61	80	54	82	7	13	138	53	144	77
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	15	20	18	5	8	44	5	40	44
\$100,000 or more	—	10	20	7	—	14	22	—	—	17
Median (dollars)	19 293	20 931	37 841	14 732	13 454	14 906	32 336	19 783	19 667	20 739
Mean (dollars)	20 870	24 489	44 876	19 905	16 349	21 101	36 870	23 545	24 387	25 466
Families	605	726	132	483	372	380	510	614	965	918
Median income (dollars)	22 645	25 437	60 748	22 026	16 019	16 667	37 727	25 526	27 361	29 733
Per capita income (dollars)	9 169	11 238	22 484	10 879	7 246	9 784	11 339	11 236	11 413	13 320
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 016	1 132	243	1 326	677	635	816	1 087	1 972	1 953
With earnings	687	719	159	880	365	335	647	743	1 235	1 501
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 761	23 973	43 165	21 163	15 325	23 425	35 015	25 484	27 292	26 028
With Social Security income	388	496	80	431	328	261	231	416	912	643
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 279	9 063	8 753	7 393	7 948	9 042	7 949	8 565	7 436	7 471
With public assistance income	188	102	26	189	169	133	21	83	180	75
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 387	2 787	5 478	2 792	3 982	3 113	3 397	3 685	3 123	4 389
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	24 391	28 689	61 337	27 375	18 005	23 732	42 320	27 561	30 705	33 331
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 347	26 084	66 268	21 803	13 497	15 238	37 363	30 564	27 564	28 507
Married-couple families (dollars)	27 046	34 257	70 741	34 737	22 980	32 672	47 475	31 492	32 967	38 077
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 174	32 849	88 845	31 732	19 805	27 734	43 767	37 315	32 066	36 913
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 774	10 620	48 931	15 328	11 533	9 562	18 260	15 614	19 397	17 997
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 218	4 639	—	12 135	8 627	7 334	14 727	15 725	9 923	15 919
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
All Income Levels In 1989	605	726	132	483	372	380	510	614	965	918
Families	605	726	132	483	372	380	510	614	965	918
Householder worked in 1989	360	437	110	364	200	204	430	429	696	680
With related children under 18 years	319	342	48	228	204	205	263	265	398	449
With related children under 5 years	126	148	26	78	84	90	115	86	163	172
Married-couple families	436	542	90	310	190	233	420	451	777	679
Householder worked in 1989	270	360	83	237	122	138	360	329	556	486
With related children under 18 years	226	240	29	118	85	82	205	167	303	264
With related children under 5 years	78	80	18	36	47	22	87	57	132	112
Female householder, no husband present	141	154	23	142	139	147	90	153	139	210
Householder worked in 1989	62	47	8	104	57	66	70	90	91	173
With related children under 18 years	74	72	—	101	97	123	58	88	56	178
With related children under 5 years	29	52	—	33	26	68	28	23	24	60
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	495	510	111	1 026	405	321	449	548	1 178	1 151
Nonfamily householder	411	406	111	843	305	255	306	473	1 007	1 035
65 years and over	161	219	50	270	185	155	122	208	609	296
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 318	2 425	476	2 316	1 571	1 358	1 934	2 267	3 902	3 547
Persons under 18 years	566	505	86	371	436	386	438	459	750	648
Related children under 18 years	543	505	86	364	436	386	438	453	750	648
Related children 5 to 17 years	348	315	61	253	309	262	314	320	500	455
Persons 65 years and over	429	592	102	464	357	299	256	518	1 063	554
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	104	92	—	96	105	128	43	57	111	76
Percent below poverty level	17.2	12.7	—	19.9	28.2	33.7	8.4	9.3	11.5	8.3
Householder worked in 1989	41	26	—	58	24	29	31	19	45	38
With related children under 18 years	82	66	—	74	98	93	43	30	88	76
With related children under 5 years	34	44	—	31	39	63	21	14	42	44
Married-couple families	45	15	—	32	37	29	15	12	47	25
Householder worked in 1989	8	6	—	25	19	—	10	—	10	17
With related children under 18 years	37	2	—	25	30	6	15	—	38	25
With related children under 5 years	8	—	—	—	6	6	5	—	16	11
Female householder, no husband present	59	77	—	47	57	99	28	45	41	51
Householder worked in 1989	33	20	—	24	5	29	21	19	12	21
With related children under 18 years	45	64	—	40	57	87	28	30	27	51
With related children under 5 years	26	44	—	22	22	57	16	14	19	33
Unrelated individuals	140	151	21	365	156	71	192	49	237	273
Nonfamily householder	82	70	21	238	76	45	85	30	169	201
65 years and over	36	43	—	65	46	20	34	—	126	86
Persons	485	427	21	645	503	428	333	244	629	503
Percent below poverty level	20.9	17.6	4.4	27.8	32.0	31.5	17.2	10.8	16.1	14.2
Persons under 18 years	169	119	—	134	179	180	81	75	179	127
Related children under 18 years	150	119	—	127	179	180	81	69	179	127
Related children 5 to 17 years	104	53	—	90	132	96	57	34	124	78
Persons 65 years and over	44	62	—	77	60	49	34	24	136	93
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	310	241	12	304	240	233	186	127	263	203
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	656	506	29	752	716	461	359	368	832	725

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Macon County			
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	14 127	14 127	13 941	720	485	422	768
Native	14 115	14 115	13 933	720	485	422	768
Foreign born	12	12	8	—	—	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	9	9	7	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	12 646	12 646	12 462	633	461	374	725
Speak a language other than English	370	370	349	22	—	15	36
Do not speak English "very well"	60	60	53	—	—	—	8
In linguistically isolated households	15	15	7	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 873	4 873	4 789	215	196	131	300
Preprimary school	304	304	302	6	9	9	20
Public school	271	271	271	6	9	9	16
Elementary or high school	3 932	3 932	3 884	156	133	114	256
Public school	3 852	3 852	3 806	148	133	114	256
College	637	637	603	53	54	8	24
Public college	545	545	534	53	12	8	24
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	7 056	7 056	6 943	371	240	207	397
Less than 9th grade	1 099	1 099	1 093	35	32	8	65
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 966	1 966	1 960	137	39	67	100
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 297	2 297	2 266	142	99	79	97
Some college, no degree	1 161	1 161	1 122	50	36	31	117
Associate degree	221	221	197	7	16	4	12
Bachelor's degree	239	239	234	—	18	18	6
Graduate or professional degree	73	73	71	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.6	56.6	56.0	53.6	70.4	63.8	58.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.4	4.4	4.4	—	7.5	8.7	1.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 619	1 619	1 624	1 929	1 449	1 503	2 064
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	12 646	12 646	12 462	633	461	374	725
Same house	5 754	5 754	5 692	469	172	139	117
Different house in United States	6 869	6 869	6 747	164	289	235	608
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	5 521	5 521	5 426	92	208	228	468
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	216	216	206	—	2	7	10
Different MSA/PMSA	893	893	883	72	57	—	119
Not in own MSA/PMSA	239	239	232	—	22	—	11
Abroad	23	23	23	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	4 695	4 695	4 599	250	197	191	227
Car, truck, or van	4 249	4 249	4 153	238	150	179	175
Drove alone	3 402	3 402	3 308	185	101	158	142
Carpooled	847	847	845	53	49	21	33
Public transportation	171	171	171	—	11	—	23
Other means	266	266	266	12	36	12	29
Worked at home	9	9	9	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	15.5	15.4	17.0	17.9	14.6	18.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	4 369	4 369	4 275	216	171	174	212
Central city	4 165	4 165	4 075	196	160	165	200
Outside central city	204	204	200	20	11	9	12
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	326	326	324	34	26	17	15
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	9 232	9 232	9 093	507	335	286	480
In labor force	5 652	5 652	5 556	309	218	214	295
Employed	4 754	4 754	4 658	260	203	186	233
Unemployed	872	872	872	49	15	23	62
Percent of civilian labor force	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.9	6.9	11.0	21.0
Females 16 years and over	5 248	5 248	5 175	314	187	176	274
Employed	2 651	2 651	2 615	160	125	119	122
Unemployed	374	374	374	22	3	17	35
With own children under 6 years	1 012	1 012	1 010	72	25	66	60
In labor force	552	552	552	25	18	47	37
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 256	1 256	1 250	57	52	39	65
In labor force	966	966	962	48	46	39	43
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 083	1 083	1 057	64	48	50	47
Not enrolled in school	248	248	248	16	3	7	30
Unemployed or not in labor force	184	184	184	16	3	—	24
Not high school graduate	120	120	120	16	—	—	18
Employed	17	17	17	—	—	—	6
Unemployed	19	19	19	—	—	—	6
Not in labor force	84	84	84	16	—	—	6
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5 661	5 661	5 557	297	230	213	285
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	4 124	4 124	4 066	216	170	192	182
50 to 52 weeks	2 841	2 841	2 783	134	115	145	143
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	8 179	8 179	8 070	421	309	281	434
With a mobility or self-care limitation	716	716	716	19	12	10	25
With a mobility limitation	345	345	345	11	12	—	16
With a self-care limitation	53	53	53	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	583	583	583	8	6	10	20
In labor force	1 173	1 173	1 160	59	18	35	65
Prevented from working	261	261	248	18	—	—	16
No work disability	7 006	7 006	6 910	362	291	246	369
In labor force	5 229	5 229	5 168	273	218	209	273
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	877	877	847	86	26	—	31
With a mobility or self-care limitation	238	238	238	5	13	—	—
With a mobility limitation	153	153	153	5	4	—	—
With a self-care limitation	186	186	186	—	9	—	—

**Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.		Decatur city, Macon County					
	Tract 22	Tract 29.03	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	400	453	923	1 906	400	720	1 311	
Native	400	453	923	1 906	400	720	1 303	
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons 5 years and over	400	416	817	1 752	344	633	1 120	
Speak a language other than English	44	—	5	22	—	22	39	
Do not speak English "very well"	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	215	166	375	563	126	215	443	
Preprimary school	27	10	45	13	—	6	25	
Public school	27	10	45	—	—	6	11	
Elementary or high school	155	102	318	512	103	156	372	
Public school	155	102	318	490	103	148	330	
College	33	54	12	38	23	53	46	
Public college	33	54	—	38	23	53	37	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	192	238	428	1 100	221	371	571	
Less than 9th grade	7	21	67	207	23	35	73	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6	23	164	412	41	137	167	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	87	94	79	335	112	142	152	
Some college, no degree	31	33	110	103	29	50	147	
Associate degree	18	48	8	16	8	7	10	
Bachelor's degree	43	19	—	19	8	—	10	
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	8	—	—	10	
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.2	81.5	46.0	43.7	71.0	53.6	58.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.4	8.0	—	2.5	3.6	—	3.5	
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 026	1 381	1 560	1 680	1 673	1 929	1 633	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	400	416	817	1 752	344	633	1 120	
Same house	169	190	259	906	134	469	485	
Different house in United States	231	226	558	844	210	164	627	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	156	188	479	645	210	92	492	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10	—	28	12	—	—	25	
Different MSA/PMSA	22	38	51	156	—	72	95	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	43	—	—	31	—	—	15	
Absent	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	201	259	199	742	120	250	379	
Car, truck, or van	179	245	156	693	120	238	324	
Drove alone	146	176	119	547	88	185	232	
Carpooled	33	69	37	146	32	53	92	
Public transportation	22	—	8	12	—	—	44	
Other means	—	14	35	37	—	12	11	
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.8	15.4	13.6	15.3	17.5	17.0	15.7	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	193	227	189	698	115	216	352	
Central city	193	217	185	663	115	196	330	
Outside central city	—	10	4	35	—	20	22	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8	32	10	44	5	34	27	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	228	325	520	1 301	259	507	781	
In labor force	215	259	281	809	160	309	505	
Employed	201	245	199	746	120	260	395	
Unemployed	14	—	82	63	40	49	110	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	—	29.2	7.8	25.0	15.9	21.8	
Females 16 years and over	115	174	263	715	158	314	472	
Employed	95	153	100	395	68	160	236	
Unemployed	14	—	19	14	23	22	62	
With own children under 6 years	—	35	64	98	26	72	140	
In labor force	—	25	37	59	26	25	94	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	40	59	51	195	40	57	82	
In labor force	34	59	28	147	31	48	77	
Persons 16 to 19 years	10	27	36	98	9	64	105	
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	22	—	16	41	
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	22	—	16	34	
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	22	—	16	15	
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Not in labor force	—	—	—	22	—	16	7	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	220	259	261	811	155	297	474	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	167	233	175	554	135	216	312	
50 to 52 weeks	121	202	116	379	71	134	219	
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	208	291	497	1 119	220	421	656	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	31	123	100	—	19	75	
With a mobility limitation	—	—	32	46	—	11	32	
In labor force	—	—	—	13	—	—	12	
With a self-care limitation	—	31	107	95	—	8	63	
With a work disability	19	—	83	208	35	59	85	
In labor force	13	—	—	40	—	18	40	
Prevented from working	6	—	74	150	26	18	35	
No work disability	189	291	414	911	185	362	571	
In labor force	182	245	281	734	152	273	449	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20	—	23	182	39	86	103	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	8	11	—	5	66	
With a mobility limitation	—	—	8	7	—	5	32	
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	4	—	—	52	

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.						
	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	1 131	1 485	1 184	485	422	768	453
Native	1 131	1 485	1 184	485	422	768	453
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 047	1 229	995	461	374	725	416
Speak a language other than English	60	37	—	—	15	36	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	11	—	—	—	8	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	366	530	399	196	131	300	166
Preprimary school	23	51	31	9	9	20	10
Public school	23	51	31	9	9	16	10
Elementary or high school	289	433	344	133	114	256	102
Public school	289	433	338	133	114	256	102
College	54	46	24	54	8	24	54
Public college	54	46	18	12	8	24	54
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	615	626	507	240	207	397	238
Less than 9th grade	92	168	107	32	8	65	21
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	244	217	108	39	67	100	23
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	181	181	178	99	79	97	94
Some college, no degree	84	39	89	36	31	117	33
Associate's degree	—	—	13	16	4	12	48
Bachelor's degree	14	15	—	18	18	6	19
Graduate or professional degree	—	6	12	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	45.4	38.5	57.6	70.4	63.8	58.4	81.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.3	3.4	2.4	7.5	8.7	1.5	8.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 529	1 801	1 979	1 449	1 503	2 064	1 381
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	1 047	1 229	995	461	374	725	416
Same house	560	602	392	172	139	117	190
Different house in United States	481	627	603	289	235	608	226
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	362	562	516	208	228	468	188
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	38	41	17	2	7	10	—
Different MSA/PMSA	29	24	60	57	—	119	38
Not in an MSA/PMSA	52	—	10	22	—	11	—
Abroad	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	342	315	326	197	191	227	259
Car, truck, or van	312	262	293	150	179	175	245
Drove alone	216	226	238	101	158	142	176
Carpooled	96	36	55	49	21	33	69
Public transportation	6	11	19	11	—	23	—
Other means	24	37	14	36	12	29	14
Worked at home	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	14.4	13.7	17.9	14.6	18.0	15.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	313	306	309	171	174	212	227
Central city	280	296	309	160	165	200	217
Outside central city	33	10	—	11	9	12	10
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	29	9	17	26	17	15	32
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	814	883	675	335	286	480	325
In labor force	437	421	379	218	214	295	259
Employed	342	323	333	203	186	233	245
Unemployed	95	98	46	15	23	62	—
Percent of civilian labor force	21.7	23.3	12.1	6.9	11.0	21.0	—
Females 16 years and over	437	531	441	187	176	274	174
Employed	188	201	166	125	119	122	153
Unemployed	46	29	28	3	17	35	—
With own children under 6 years	74	127	106	25	66	60	35
In labor force	45	22	26	18	47	37	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	103	156	108	52	39	65	59
In labor force	93	96	60	46	39	43	59
Persons 16 to 19 years	130	125	88	48	50	47	27
Not enrolled in school	25	42	40	3	7	30	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	36	22	3	—	24	—
Nat high school graduate	9	19	15	—	—	18	—
Employed	—	—	5	—	—	6	—
Unemployed	—	5	—	—	—	6	—
Not in labor force	9	14	10	—	—	6	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	423	404	405	230	213	285	259
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	322	256	255	170	192	182	233
50 to 52 weeks	189	181	172	115	145	143	202
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	743	789	618	309	281	434	291
With a mobility or self-care limitation	67	40	63	12	10	25	31
With a mobility limitation	56	21	37	12	—	16	—
In labor force	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	23	40	57	6	10	20	31
With a work disability	211	74	80	18	35	65	—
In labor force	53	6	31	—	—	16	—
Prevented from working	146	61	42	18	16	49	—
No work disability	532	715	538	291	246	369	291
In labor force	384	406	331	218	209	273	245
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	71	94	57	26	—	31	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	38	6	29	13	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	20	6	29	4	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	36	6	25	9	—	—	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County			
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 754	4 754	4 658	260	203	186	233
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	238	238	225	4	—	6	21
Professional specialty occupations	254	254	250	—	8	—	22
Technicians and related support occupations	127	127	127	16	13	9	6
Sales occupations	413	413	413	19	15	—	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	602	602	578	29	36	76	15
Private household occupations	13	13	13	8	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	121	121	121	15	—	—	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 245	1 245	1 233	58	40	24	76
Forming, finishing, and fishing occupations	29	29	29	—	—	—	3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	312	312	290	6	25	11	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	967	967	947	83	49	44	45
Transportation and material moving occupations	154	154	153	7	—	—	17
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	279	279	279	15	17	16	11
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Households	4 619	4 619	4 566	224	134	145	237
Less than \$5,000	879	879	879	40	13	8	26
\$5,000 to \$9,999	846	846	846	30	—	18	57
\$10,000 to \$14,999	568	568	568	12	23	28	64
\$15,000 to \$24,999	692	692	691	34	29	27	37
\$25,000 to \$34,999	468	468	463	42	8	32	19
\$35,000 to \$49,999	630	630	611	47	29	10	25
\$50,000 to \$74,999	429	429	416	19	17	22	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	69	69	56	—	6	—	—
\$100,000 or more	38	38	36	—	9	—	—
Median (dollars)	15 208	15 208	14 896	23 750	25 625	23 365	11 849
Mean (dollars)	23 839	23 839	23 354	25 346	49 268	26 862	17 399
Families	3 420	3 420	3 367	141	109	115	176
Median income (dollars)	18 313	18 313	17 906	34 250	23 438	21 250	11 250
Per capita income (dollars)	8 038	8 038	7 890	7 787	14 123	11 036	5 368
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
Households	4 619	4 619	4 566	224	134	145	237
With earnings	3 271	3 271	3 218	163	123	132	194
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 520	28 520	27 997	27 926	50 127	27 839	17 613
With Social Security income	987	987	972	73	36	14	21
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 982	5 982	5 926	6 142	3 983	5 314	8 463
With public assistance income	1 348	1 348	1 338	51	24	27	84
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 740	3 740	3 742	2 805	3 833	2 429	4 850
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
Families (dollars)	25 184	25 184	24 552	33 411	30 685	27 408	15 349
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 627	22 627	22 103	33 886	31 510	22 513	12 071
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 196	38 196	37 236	39 286	41 778	40 457	22 431
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 866	38 866	38 023	37 474	49 729	35 560	11 028
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 748	12 748	12 748	20 023	12 988	13 661	13 415
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 633	10 633	10 633	22 923	11 405	13 661	11 109
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>							
Families	3 420	3 420	3 367	141	109	115	176
Householder worked in 1989	2 333	2 333	2 283	97	76	98	117
With related children under 18 years	2 424	2 424	2 397	98	76	94	126
With related children under 5 years	979	979	978	55	18	63	42
Married-couple families	1 541	1 541	1 496	98	67	59	28
Householder worked in 1989	1 240	1 240	1 198	72	54	50	5
With related children under 18 years	949	949	930	69	38	38	8
With related children under 5 years	351	351	350	41	—	29	—
Female householder, no husband present	1 675	1 675	1 675	43	42	56	135
Householder worked in 1989	925	925	925	25	22	48	99
With related children under 18 years	1 352	1 352	1 352	29	38	56	105
With related children under 5 years	600	600	600	14	18	34	36
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 724	1 724	1 692	83	38	42	116
Nonfamily householder	1 199	1 199	1 199	83	25	30	61
65 years and over	313	313	311	30	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	13 830	13 830	13 646	720	443	422	749
Persons under 18 years	5 433	5 433	5 378	252	166	171	298
Related children under 18 years	5 374	5 374	5 334	252	166	148	292
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 920	3 920	3 880	165	142	100	249
Persons 65 years and over	877	877	847	86	26	—	31
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
Families	1 172	1 172	1 172	21	26	30	91
Percent below poverty level	34.3	34.3	34.8	14.9	23.9	26.1	51.7
Householder worked in 1989	441	441	441	7	6	22	47
With related children under 18 years	1 047	1 047	1 047	14	26	30	79
With related children under 5 years	533	533	533	14	6	30	23
Married-couple families	141	141	141	—	4	12	8
Householder worked in 1989	60	60	60	—	—	12	8
With related children under 18 years	114	114	114	—	4	12	—
With related children under 5 years	64	64	64	—	—	12	—
Female householder, no husband present	1 001	1 001	1 001	21	22	18	83
Householder worked in 1989	375	375	375	7	6	10	47
With related children under 18 years	909	909	909	14	22	18	71
With related children under 5 years	469	469	469	14	6	18	23
Unrelated individuals	845	845	820	33	6	13	23
Nonfamily householder	548	548	548	33	—	8	17
65 years and over	169	169	167	12	—	—	—
Persons	5 253	5 253	5 228	106	113	106	346
Percent below poverty level	38.0	38.0	38.3	14.7	25.5	25.1	46.2
Persons under 18 years	2 735	2 735	2 720	34	62	60	183
Related children under 18 years	2 691	2 691	2 691	34	62	37	177
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 846	1 846	1 846	14	53	17	159
Persons 65 years and over	254	254	252	12	9	—	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	2 993	2 993	2 975	40	45	42	224
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 220	6 220	6 195	114	164	113	389

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.		Decatur city, Macon County				
	Troct 22	Troct 29.03	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4.97	Troct 4.98 (pt.)	Troct 5.98
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	201	245	199	746	120	260	395
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	46	—	—	42	8	4	7
Professional specialty occupations-----	35	32	11	13	15	—	16
Technicians and related support occupations-----	—	13	5	13	—	16	—
Sales occupations-----	14	10	16	88	16	19	45
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	17	37	35	78	14	29	42
Private household occupations-----	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Protective service occupations-----	—	—	—	29	8	15	18
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	44	46	55	231	16	58	160
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	—	14	—	51	—	6	23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	45	56	66	154	36	83	50
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	—	23	—	20	—	7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	—	14	11	27	7	15	34
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Households-----	96	148	290	643	136	224	486
Less than \$5,000-----	—	10	92	82	23	40	93
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	—	—	75	123	39	30	148
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	—	24	41	84	6	12	66
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	20	9	30	122	23	34	106
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	—	43	27	71	9	42	34
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	33	30	20	121	18	47	19
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	16	32	5	40	18	19	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more-----	17	—	—	—	—	—	10
Median (dollars)-----	48 214	32 500	7 870	17 962	16 250	23 750	10 143
Mean (dollars)-----	91 771	33 788	12 479	21 923	21 604	25 346	15 697
Families-----	69	137	212	472	106	141	269
Median income (dollars)-----	44 219	31 437	9 104	22 500	19 844	34 250	13 594
Per capita income (dollars)-----	21 977	12 765	3 682	7 657	7 530	7 787	6 084
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
Households-----	96	148	290	643	136	224	486
With earnings-----	96	138	194	475	84	163	308
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	89 932	34 743	14 331	24 250	28 181	27 926	15 657
With Social Security income-----	17	14	30	172	26	73	119
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	6 384	4 000	7 185	6 490	8 960	6 142	5 988
With public assistance income-----	8	10	118	181	37	51	143
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	4 000	4 250	3 382	3 530	4 210	2 805	3 857
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
Families (dollars)-----	54 739	31 165	14 098	24 531	25 569	33 411	20 045
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	52 730	33 288	13 811	23 452	21 293	33 886	17 194
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	58 992	37 720	25 695	30 444	38 247	39 286	24 396
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	58 098	53 308	24 673	34 595	30 838	37 474	19 288
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	—	24 805	6 727	18 216	9 654	20 023	11 515
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	—	24 805	5 575	13 978	13 239	22 923	10 509
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>							
Families-----	69	137	212	472	106	141	269
Householder worked in 1989-----	69	118	111	349	80	97	193
With related children under 18 years-----	52	84	178	284	70	98	228
With related children under 5 years-----	—	32	68	103	30	55	135
Married-couple families-----	53	64	78	240	59	98	104
Householder worked in 1989-----	53	55	52	193	49	72	90
With related children under 18 years-----	36	25	64	128	31	69	63
With related children under 5 years-----	—	7	20	58	13	41	35
Female householder, no husband present-----	—	59	109	212	47	43	155
Householder worked in 1989-----	—	49	50	144	31	25	93
With related children under 18 years-----	—	59	89	136	39	29	155
With related children under 5 years-----	—	25	39	45	17	14	100
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	77	45	147	234	30	83	270
Nonfamily householder-----	27	11	78	171	30	83	217
65 years and over-----	—	—	23	49	—	30	77
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	400	433	885	1 903	400	720	1 289
Persons under 18 years-----	182	155	391	656	150	252	583
Related children under 18 years-----	174	155	391	656	150	252	576
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	174	118	293	502	94	165	385
Persons 65 years and over-----	20	—	23	182	39	86	103
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
Families-----	—	10	121	127	32	21	139
Percent below poverty level-----	—	7.3	57.1	26.9	30.2	14.9	51.7
Householder worked in 1989-----	—	—	38	54	16	7	77
With related children under 18 years-----	—	10	113	108	24	14	139
With related children under 5 years-----	—	10	32	45	17	14	93
Married-couple families-----	—	—	15	18	—	—	23
Householder worked in 1989-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
With related children under 18 years-----	—	—	15	5	—	—	23
With related children under 5 years-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Female householder, no husband present-----	—	10	90	101	32	21	116
Householder worked in 1989-----	—	—	38	54	16	7	54
With related children under 18 years-----	—	10	82	95	24	14	116
With related children under 5 years-----	—	—	32	45	17	14	78
Unrelated individuals-----	16	—	131	131	8	33	113
Nonfamily householder-----	—	—	62	71	8	33	84
65 years and over-----	—	—	23	11	—	12	37
Persons-----	16	21	623	686	106	106	639
Percent below poverty level-----	4.0	4.8	70.4	36.0	26.5	14.7	49.6
Persons under 18 years-----	8	11	292	344	50	34	347
Related children under 18 years-----	—	11	292	344	50	34	347
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	—	—	242	273	24	14	226
Persons 65 years and over-----	—	—	23	32	—	12	37
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	16	21	311	427	83	40	183
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	25	69	693	741	116	114	833

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.						
	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over	342	323	333	203	186	233	245
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	20	—	—	6	21	—
Professional specialty occupations	15	—	18	8	—	22	32
Technicians and related support occupations	9	12	14	13	9	6	13
Sales occupations	42	20	32	15	—	6	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	34	39	26	36	76	15	37
Private household occupations	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	29	—	5	—	—	6	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	79	116	98	40	24	76	46
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	6	14	—	—	3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	28	15	19	25	11	5	14
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	43	56	59	49	44	45	56
Transportation and material moving occupations	9	13	16	—	—	17	23
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	38	21	32	17	16	11	14
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Households	394	484	345	134	145	237	148
Less than \$5,000	98	181	71	13	8	26	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	68	105	78	—	18	57	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61	68	38	23	28	64	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42	47	61	29	27	37	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32	40	30	8	32	19	43
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43	32	60	29	10	25	30
\$50,000 to \$74,999	43	—	7	17	22	9	32
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	11	—	6	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	13 077	7 211	12 448	25 625	23 365	11 849	32 500
Mean (dollars)	20 979	13 309	17 507	49 268	26 862	17 399	33 788
Families	298	353	298	109	115	176	137
Median income (dollars)	15 000	9 198	11 771	23 438	21 250	11 250	31 437
Per capita income (dollars)	7 064	4 340	5 201	14 123	11 036	5 368	12 765
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
Households	394	484	345	134	145	237	148
With earnings	232	246	243	123	132	194	138
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income	29 101	18 285	20 687	50 127	27 839	17 613	34 743
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	100	120	59	36	14	21	14
With public assistance income	5 220	5 583	4 656	3 983	5 314	8 463	4 000
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	156	197	138	24	27	84	10
3 626	4 601	3 786	3 833	2 429	4 850	4 250	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
Families (dollars)	24 149	15 546	16 931	30 685	27 408	15 349	31 165
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 724	13 238	13 467	31 510	22 513	12 071	33 288
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 762	30 907	26 417	41 778	40 457	22 431	37 720
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 020	36 195	27 800	49 729	35 560	11 028	53 308
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 043	7 985	10 279	12 988	13 661	13 415	24 805
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 502	5 546	7 503	11 405	13 661	11 109	24 805
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
All Income Levels In 1989	298	353	298	109	115	176	137
Families	185	188	178	76	98	117	118
Householder worked in 1989	208	283	220	76	94	126	84
With related children under 18 years	61	122	116	18	63	42	32
With related children under 5 years	136	106	69	67	59	28	64
Married-couple families	108	69	56	54	50	5	55
Householder worked in 1989	110	81	63	38	38	8	25
With related children under 18 years	34	25	28	—	29	—	7
With related children under 5 years	154	227	184	42	56	135	59
Female householder, no husband present	69	105	77	22	48	99	49
Householder worked in 1989	90	202	150	38	56	105	59
With related children under 18 years	27	97	81	18	34	36	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	133	173	82	38	42	116	45
Nonfamily householder	96	131	47	25	30	61	11
65 years and over	12	58	5	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 109	1 474	1 184	443	422	749	433
Persons under 18 years	369	687	567	166	171	298	155
Related children under 18 years	369	687	567	166	148	292	155
Related children 5 to 17 years	285	442	378	142	100	249	118
Persons 65 years and over	71	94	57	26	—	31	—
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
Families	82	207	133	26	30	91	10
Percent below poverty level	27.5	58.6	44.6	23.9	26.1	51.7	7.3
Householder worked in 1989	14	83	41	6	22	47	—
With related children under 18 years	60	201	116	26	30	79	10
With related children under 5 years	30	112	56	6	30	23	10
Married-couple families	9	27	11	4	12	8	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	15	4	—	12	—	—
With related children under 18 years	9	21	11	4	12	8	—
With related children under 5 years	9	15	7	—	12	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	73	180	116	22	18	83	10
Householder worked in 1989	14	68	31	6	10	47	—
With related children under 18 years	51	180	105	22	18	71	10
With related children under 5 years	21	97	49	6	18	23	10
Unrelated individuals	108	120	23	6	13	23	—
Nonfamily householder	81	85	18	—	8	17	—
65 years and over	12	38	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	401	873	574	113	106	346	21
Percent below poverty level	36.2	59.2	48.5	25.5	25.1	46.2	4.8
Persons under 18 years	162	496	358	62	60	183	11
Related children under 18 years	162	496	358	62	37	177	11
Related children 5 to 17 years	102	277	251	53	17	159	—
Persons 65 years and over	18	38	6	9	—	8	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	230	561	387	45	42	224	21
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	539	994	646	164	113	389	69

**Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons	484	484
Native	211	211
Foreign born	273	273
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households	43	43
Persons 5 years and over	458	458
Speak a language other than English	297	297
Do not speak English "very well"	165	165
In linguistically isolated households	118	118
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	187	187
Preprimary school	18	18
Public school	14	14
Elementary or high school	151	151
Public school	129	129
College	18	18
Public college	—	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over	257	257
Less than 9th grade	10	10
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	25	25
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	76	76
Some college, no degree	43	43
Associate degree	13	13
Bachelor's degree	42	42
Graduate or professional degree	48	48
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.4	86.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	35.0	35.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 239	1 239
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over	458	458
Same house	123	123
Different house in United States	232	232
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	68	68
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	8	8
Different MSA/PMSA	137	137
Not in on MSA/PMSA	19	19
Abroad	103	103
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Workers 16 years and over	200	200
Car, truck, or van	188	188
Drove alone	179	179
Carpooled	9	9
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	12	12
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.0	14.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	185	185
Central city	181	181
Outside central city	4	4
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	15	15
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over	336	336
In labor force	238	238
Employed	224	224
Unemployed	14	14
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	5.9
Females 16 years and over	210	210
Employed	118	118
Unemployed	14	14
With own children under 6 years	21	21
In labor force	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	79	79
In labor force	45	45
Persons 16 to 19 years	50	50
Not enrolled in school	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	247	247
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	212	212
50 to 52 weeks	123	123
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	325	325
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	25
With a mobility limitation	25	25
In labor force	8	8
With a self-care limitation	—	—
With a work disability	3	3
In labor force	3	3
Prevented from working	—	—
No work disability	322	322
In labor force	229	229
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11	11
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	224	224
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	14	14
Professional specialty occupations-----	46	46
Technicians and related support occupations-----	42	42
Sales occupations-----	8	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	21	21
Private household occupations-----	-	-
Protective service occupations-----	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	62	62
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	6	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	11	11
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	14	14
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	-	-
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households-----	138	138
Less than \$5,000-----	10	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	11	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	5	5
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	27	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	4	4
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	44	44
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	9	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	-	-
\$100,000 or more-----	28	28
Median (dollars)-----	37 308	37 308
Mean (dollars)-----	60 411	60 411
Families-----	119	119
Median income (dollars)-----	43 125	43 125
Per capita income (dollars)-----	18 964	18 964
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households-----	138	138
With earnings-----	138	138
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	57 499	57 499
With Social Security income-----	5	5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	5 999	5 999
With public assistance income-----	9	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	2 808	2 808
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars)-----	67 001	67 001
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	78 617	78 617
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	84 444	84 444
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	96 193	96 193
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	27 360	27 360
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	1 300	1 300
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>		
Families-----	119	119
Householder worked in 1989-----	119	119
With related children under 18 years-----	80	80
With related children under 5 years-----	33	33
Married-couple families-----	84	84
Householder worked in 1989-----	84	84
With related children under 18 years-----	64	64
With related children under 5 years-----	27	27
Female householder, no husband present-----	19	19
Householder worked in 1989-----	19	19
With related children under 18 years-----	10	10
With related children under 5 years-----	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	42	42
Nonfamily householder-----	19	19
65 years and over-----	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	466	466
Persons under 18 years-----	159	159
Related children under 18 years-----	159	159
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	133	133
Persons 65 years and over-----	11	11
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families-----	10	10
Percent below poverty level-----	8.4	8.4
Householder worked in 1989-----	10	10
With related children under 18 years-----	10	10
With related children under 5 years-----	-	-
Married-couple families-----	-	-
Householder worked in 1989-----	-	-
With related children under 18 years-----	-	-
With related children under 5 years-----	-	-
Female householder, no husband present-----	10	10
Householder worked in 1989-----	10	10
With related children under 18 years-----	10	10
With related children under 5 years-----	-	-
Unrelated individuals-----	23	23
Nonfamily householder-----	-	-
65 years and over-----	-	-
Persons-----	48	48
Percent below poverty level-----	10.3	10.3
Persons under 18 years-----	15	15
Related children under 18 years-----	15	15
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	15	15
Persons 65 years and over-----	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	40	40
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	48	48

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	McLean County	
		Total	Decatur city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons	716	716	586
Native	672	672	561
Foreign born	44	44	25
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	579	579	478
Speak a language other than English	125	125	79
Do not speak English "very well"	11	11	6
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	-
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	275	275	234
Primary school	36	36	24
Public school	21	21	18
Elementary or high school	187	187	164
Public school	141	141	125
College	52	52	46
Public college	29	29	23
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over	322	322	249
Less than 9th grade	15	15	12
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	50	50	38
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	111	111	81
Some college, no degree	70	70	53
Associate degree	18	18	18
Bachelor's degree	23	23	23
Graduate or professional degree	35	35	24
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.8	79.8	79.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.0	18.0	18.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	966	966	714
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over	579	579	478
Some house	283	283	225
Different house in United States	290	290	247
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	132	132	123
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	27	27	7
Different MSA/PMSA	96	96	85
Not in on MSA/PMSA	35	35	32
Abrood	6	6	6
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over	301	301	228
Car, truck, or van	283	283	213
Drove alone	242	242	181
Carpooled	41	41	32
Public transportation	9	9	9
Other means	-	-	-
Worked at home	9	9	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.1	17.1	16.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	276	276	203
Central city	235	235	188
Outside central city	41	41	15
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	25	25	25
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over	430	430	343
In labor force	314	314	241
Employed	301	301	228
Unemployed	13	13	13
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.1	5.4
Females 16 years and over	252	252	194
Employed	132	132	88
Unemployed	13	13	13
With own children under 6 years	42	42	24
In labor force	28	28	16
With own children 6 to 17 years only	60	60	42
In labor force	50	50	32
Persons 16 to 19 years	51	51	51
Not enrolled in school	6	6	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	6	6	6
Employed	6	6	6
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	316	316	243
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	227	227	168
50 to 52 weeks	155	155	105
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	384	384	300
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	18	12
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-
In labor force	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	18	18	12
With a work disability	11	11	11
In labor force	6	6	6
Prevented from working	5	5	5
No work disability	373	373	289
In labor force	308	308	235
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	31	31	28
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11	11	8
With a mobility limitation	11	11	8
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
		Total	Decatur city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	301	301	228
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	36	36	13
Professional specialty occupations-----	23	23	18
Technicians and related support occupations-----	9	9	9
Sales occupations-----	22	22	22
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	63	63	50
Private household occupations-----	-	-	-
Protective service occupations-----	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	51	51	34
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	8	8	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	24	24	24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	41	41	26
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	8	8	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	16	16	16
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households-----	186	186	154
Less than \$5,000-----	35	35	35
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	3	3	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	11	11	11
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	45	45	45
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	43	43	37
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	8	8	5
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	34	34	16
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	7	7	5
\$100,000 or more-----	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	24 688	24 688	21 875
Mean (dollars)-----	28 702	28 702	25 204
Families-----	156	156	133
Median income (dollars)-----	25 000	25 000	22 135
Per capita income (dollars)-----	7 298	7 298	6 581
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households-----	186	186	154
With earnings-----	162	162	133
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	30 630	30 630	27 297
With Social Security income-----	18	18	15
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	7 211	7 211	7 520
With public assistance income-----	8	8	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	3 576	3 576	3 576
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars)-----	30 966	30 966	26 711
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	27 005	27 005	23 775
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	37 655	37 655	33 534
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	36 266	36 266	33 579
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	6 037	6 037	6 037
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	4 922	4 922	4 922
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families-----	156	156	133
Householder worked in 1989-----	141	141	118
With related children under 18 years-----	88	88	76
With related children under 5 years-----	51	51	39
Married-couple families-----	123	123	100
Householder worked in 1989-----	123	123	100
With related children under 18 years-----	62	62	50
With related children under 5 years-----	43	43	31
Female householder, no husband present-----	33	33	33
Householder worked in 1989-----	18	18	18
With related children under 18 years-----	26	26	26
With related children under 5 years-----	8	8	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	60	60	51
Nonfamily householder-----	30	30	21
65 years and over-----	17	17	14
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	662	662	532
Persons under 18 years-----	276	276	233
Related children under 18 years-----	276	276	233
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	168	168	154
Persons 65 years and over-----	31	31	28
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families-----	29	29	29
Percent below poverty level-----	18.6	18.6	21.8
Householder worked in 1989-----	21	21	21
With related children under 18 years-----	22	22	22
With related children under 5 years-----	8	8	8
Married-couple families-----	7	7	7
Householder worked in 1989-----	7	7	7
With related children under 18 years-----	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years-----	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present-----	22	22	22
Householder worked in 1989-----	14	14	14
With related children under 18 years-----	22	22	22
With related children under 5 years-----	8	8	8
Unrelated individuals-----	33	33	30
Nanfamily householder-----	17	17	14
65 years and over-----	17	17	14
Persons-----	153	153	147
Percent below poverty level-----	23.1	23.1	27.6
Persons under 18 years-----	84	84	81
Related children under 18 years-----	84	84	81
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	52	52	52
Persons 65 years and over-----	17	17	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	115	115	112
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	189	189	183

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Macon County	
		Decatur, IL MSA	Total
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons-----	101 725	101 725	68 865
Native-----	101 089	101 089	68 358
Foreign born-----	636	636	507
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households-----	143	143	120
Persons 5 years and over-----	95 496	95 496	64 678
Speak one language other than English-----	2 248	2 248	1 513
Do not speak English "very well"-----	677	677	487
In linguistically isolated households-----	245	245	184
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school-----	24 597	24 597	15 588
Preprimary school-----	1 829	1 829	1 177
Public school-----	1 073	1 073	676
Elementary or high school-----	16 728	16 728	10 132
Public school-----	14 962	14 962	8 826
College-----	6 040	6 040	4 279
Public college-----	4 193	4 193	2 654
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over-----	68 542	68 542	47 239
Less than 9th grade-----	5 173	5 173	3 917
9th to 12th grade, no diploma-----	9 795	9 795	7 163
High school graduate (includes equivalency)-----	26 529	26 529	17 158
Some college, no degree-----	12 616	12 616	8 434
Associate degree-----	3 609	3 609	2 443
Bachelor's degree-----	7 177	7 177	5 245
Graduate or professional degree-----	3 643	3 643	2 879
Percent high school graduate or higher-----	78.2	78.2	76.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher-----	15.8	15.8	17.2
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years-----	1 299	1 299	1 234
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over-----	95 496	95 496	64 678
Same house-----	54 673	54 673	34 827
Different house in United States-----	40 591	40 591	29 659
Central city of this MSA/PMSA-----	20 641	20 641	16 902
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA-----	7 168	7 168	3 132
Different MSA/PMSA-----	7 182	7 182	5 752
Not in on MSA/PMSA-----	5 600	5 600	3 873
Abroad-----	232	232	192
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over-----	46 450	46 450	30 433
Car, truck, or van-----	43 714	43 714	28 644
Drove alone-----	39 514	39 514	25 917
Carpooled-----	4 200	4 200	2 727
Public transportation-----	253	253	206
Other means-----	1 348	1 348	1 043
Worked at home-----	1 135	1 135	540
Mean travel time to work (minutes)-----	16.6	16.6	15.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence-----	43 106	43 106	28 514
Central city-----	36 988	36 988	26 331
Outside central city-----	6 118	6 118	2 183
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence-----	3 344	3 344	1 919
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over-----	80 108	80 108	55 322
In labor force-----	50 174	50 174	33 165
Employed-----	47 273	47 273	30 997
Unemployed-----	2 807	2 807	2 106
Percent of civilian labor force-----	5.6	5.6	6.4
Females 16 years and over-----	42 398	42 398	29 863
Employed-----	20 870	20 870	14 034
Unemployed-----	1 174	1 174	862
With own children under 6 years-----	5 567	5 567	3 719
In labor force-----	3 284	3 284	2 127
With own children 6 to 17 years only-----	7 431	7 431	4 518
In labor force-----	5 724	5 724	3 513
Persons 16 to 19 years-----	5 655	5 655	3 710
Not enrolled in school-----	1 344	1 344	982
Unemployed or not in labor force-----	618	618	437
Not high school graduate-----	636	636	480
Employed-----	230	230	178
Unemployed-----	139	139	102
Not in labor force-----	267	267	200
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989-----	54 826	54 826	36 275
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week-----	41 600	41 600	27 385
50 to 52 weeks-----	30 765	30 765	19 845
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years-----	63 562	63 562	42 314
With a mobility or self-care limitation-----	2 288	2 288	1 660
With a mobility limitation-----	1 259	1 259	984
In labor force-----	197	197	156
With a self-care limitation-----	1 509	1 509	1 028
With a work disability-----	5 042	5 042	3 782
In labor force-----	1 916	1 916	1 389
Prevented from working-----	2 594	2 594	2 014
No work disability-----	58 520	58 520	38 532
In labor force-----	46 586	46 586	30 583
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over-----	14 921	14 921	11 543
With a mobility or self-care limitation-----	2 683	2 683	2 051
With a mobility limitation-----	2 140	2 140	1 668
With a self-care limitation-----	1 575	1 575	1 195

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
		Total	Decatur city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	<b>47 273</b>	<b>47 273</b>	<b>30 997</b>
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	5 060	5 060	3 508
Professional specialty occupations-----	6 009	6 009	4 297
Technicians and related support occupations-----	1 998	1 998	1 306
Sales occupations-----	5 377	5 377	3 712
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	7 580	7 580	5 049
Private household occupations-----	145	145	90
Protective service occupations-----	745	745	538
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	5 599	5 599	3 857
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	885	885	268
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	5 802	5 802	3 403
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	3 675	3 675	2 273
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	2 446	2 446	1 442
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	1 952	1 952	1 254
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households-----	<b>41 025</b>	<b>41 025</b>	<b>29 165</b>
Less than \$5,000-----	1 984	1 984	1 702
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	3 815	3 815	3 120
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	3 812	3 812	3 032
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	7 473	7 473	5 749
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	6 834	6 834	4 763
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	8 285	8 285	5 370
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	6 274	6 274	3 708
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	1 468	1 468	936
\$100,000 or more-----	1 080	1 080	785
Median (dollars)-----	30 026	30 026	26 760
Mean (dollars)-----	35 810	35 810	33 693
Families-----	<b>28 812</b>	<b>28 812</b>	<b>19 088</b>
Median income (dollars)-----	36 173	36 173	33 991
Per capita income (dollars)-----	14 574	14 574	14 461
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households-----	<b>41 025</b>	<b>41 025</b>	<b>29 165</b>
With earnings-----	31 919	31 919	21 693
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	36 178	36 178	34 145
With Social Security income-----	12 704	12 704	9 878
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	8 671	8 671	8 658
With public assistance income-----	2 502	2 502	2 114
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	3 502	3 502	3 445
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars)-----	<b>41 826</b>	<b>41 826</b>	<b>40 300</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	40 410	40 410	37 943
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	<b>45 575</b>	<b>45 575</b>	<b>44 866</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	46 150	46 150	45 151
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	<b>18 374</b>	<b>18 374</b>	<b>17 762</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	13 909	13 909	13 710
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families-----	<b>29 169</b>	<b>29 169</b>	<b>19 361</b>
Householder worked in 1989-----	23 256	23 256	14 791
With related children under 18 years-----	14 334	14 334	9 141
With related children under 5 years-----	5 371	5 371	3 716
Married-couple families-----	<b>24 143</b>	<b>24 143</b>	<b>15 258</b>
Householder worked in 1989-----	19 766	19 766	11 961
With related children under 18 years-----	11 092	11 092	6 520
With related children under 5 years-----	4 172	4 172	2 673
Female householder, no husband present-----	<b>4 031</b>	<b>4 031</b>	<b>3 330</b>
Householder worked in 1989-----	2 673	2 673	2 215
With related children under 18 years-----	2 688	2 688	2 221
With related children under 5 years-----	1 030	1 030	887
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	<b>14 004</b>	<b>14 004</b>	<b>11 510</b>
Nonfamily householder-----	11 657	11 657	9 601
65 years and over-----	4 903	4 903	4 004
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	<b>98 711</b>	<b>98 711</b>	<b>66 082</b>
Persons under 18 years-----	24 068	24 068	14 868
Related children under 18 years-----	23 968	23 968	14 816
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	17 795	17 795	10 671
Persons 65 years and over-----	14 370	14 370	11 034
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families-----	<b>2 290</b>	<b>2 290</b>	<b>1 834</b>
Percent below poverty level-----	7.9	7.9	9.6
Householder worked in 1989-----	<b>1 096</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>847</b>
With related children under 18 years-----	<b>1 812</b>	<b>1 812</b>	<b>1 462</b>
With related children under 5 years-----	931	931	757
Married-couple families-----	<b>747</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>535</b>
Householder worked in 1989-----	363	363	238
With related children under 18 years-----	449	449	337
With related children under 5 years-----	211	211	144
Female householder, no husband present-----	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 212</b>
Householder worked in 1989-----	680	680	576
With related children under 18 years-----	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 055</b>
With related children under 5 years-----	677	677	574
Unrelated individuals-----	<b>2 925</b>	<b>2 925</b>	<b>2 624</b>
Nonfamily householder-----	1 817	1 817	1 657
65 years and over-----	820	820	714
Persons-----	<b>9 322</b>	<b>9 322</b>	<b>7 683</b>
Percent below poverty level-----	9.4	9.4	11.6
Persons under 18 years-----	<b>2 924</b>	<b>2 924</b>	<b>2 304</b>
Related children under 18 years-----	2 837	2 837	2 256
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	1 814	1 814	1 445
Persons 65 years and over-----	1 159	1 159	984
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	<b>4 431</b>	<b>4 431</b>	<b>3 777</b>
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	12 792	12 792	10 440

**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County						
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
All housing units-----	50 049	50 049	37 470	300	707	1 894	996	1 041	1 860	1 049
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990-----	458	458	398	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
1985 to 1988-----	1 136	1 136	747	-	-	-	33	17	22	13
1980 to 1984-----	2 990	2 990	2 273	-	6	175	40	60	107	90
1970 to 1979-----	10 245	10 245	6 758	24	69	358	179	271	185	30
1960 to 1969-----	7 951	7 951	5 501	11	72	171	253	197	216	593
1950 to 1959-----	8 480	8 480	6 532	40	119	341	422	471	264	104
1940 to 1949-----	5 876	5 876	4 921	90	254	354	27	19	190	121
1939 or earlier-----	12 913	12 913	10 340	135	187	495	28	6	473	691
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom-----	640	640	599	7	-	20	-	-	26	8
1 bedroom-----	5 983	5 983	5 341	53	62	289	6	47	102	92
2 bedrooms-----	16 081	16 081	13 276	99	392	839	89	230	432	331
3 bedrooms-----	20 630	20 630	13 755	109	225	663	502	676	1 027	394
4 bedrooms-----	5 579	5 579	3 701	22	28	61	340	88	190	164
5 or more bedrooms-----	1 136	1 136	798	10	-	22	59	-	83	60
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	138	138	138	-	-	23	5	7	11	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	279	279	279	-	-	67	14	8	15	-
Vacant condominium housing units-----	31	31	31	-	-	11	-	4	-	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	49 815	49 815	37 291	294	707	1 883	996	1 041	1 853	1 049
Source of water, public system or private company-----	44 175	44 175	37 037	300	695	1 834	992	1 026	1 749	1 049
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	41 506	41 506	36 391	292	683	1 848	992	1 020	1 632	1 044
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	185	185	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	100	100	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	30	30	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units-----	45 996	45 996	34 013	260	639	1 754	960	1 005	1 800	938
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas-----	37 861	37 861	29 310	229	594	1 541	898	909	1 537	885
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	1 614	1 614	177	-	-	8	-	-	13	-
Electricity-----	5 524	5 524	4 123	31	45	194	50	96	222	47
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	385	385	89	-	-	9	4	-	23	-
All other fuels-----	498	498	208	-	-	10	-	-	5	6
No fuel used-----	114	114	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None-----	4 051	4 051	3 766	53	83	59	8	41	32	76
1-----	16 134	16 134	13 504	106	223	819	259	317	605	331
2-----	17 710	17 710	12 194	64	247	583	494	492	849	410
3 or more-----	8 101	8 101	4 549	37	86	293	199	155	314	121
Vehicles per household-----	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	32 268	32 268	22 405	167	437	1 254	892	755	1 486	627
1989 to March 1990-----	2 608	2 608	1 891	-	43	118	66	69	115	90
1985 to 1988-----	7 316	7 316	5 081	-	84	212	209	187	325	152
1980 to 1984-----	3 941	3 941	2 651	-	47	237	92	80	212	41
1970 to 1979-----	8 363	8 363	5 373	58	78	241	200	210	365	148
1969 or earlier-----	10 040	10 040	7 409	109	185	446	325	209	469	196
Renter-occupied housing units-----	13 728	13 728	11 608	93	202	500	68	250	314	311
1989 to March 1990-----	5 893	5 893	5 133	39	103	266	30	113	130	162
1985 to 1988-----	4 973	4 973	4 221	28	68	216	31	84	126	87
1980 to 1984-----	1 594	1 594	1 328	18	14	-	-	33	5	16
1970 to 1979-----	807	807	642	-	17	-	7	20	36	32
1969 or earlier-----	461	461	284	8	-	18	-	-	17	14
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit-----	2 373	2 373	2 150	46	47	59	-	8	14	51
Householder 65 years and over-----	11 639	11 639	9 324	63	137	439	289	213	493	205
Owner-occupied housing units-----	9 200	9 200	7 120	56	130	409	283	186	463	153
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	17	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
No telephone in unit-----	137	137	114	-	5	-	-	-	-	37
No vehicle available-----	2 000	2 000	1 792	23	54	21	8	21	16	-
Complete plumbing facilities-----	45 866	45 866	33 949	260	639	1 754	960	1 005	1 800	938
1.00 or less persons per room-----	45 253	45 253	33 452	247	616	1 745	960	997	1 782	926
1.01 or more persons per room-----	613	613	497	13	23	9	-	8	18	12
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	130	130	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room-----	124	124	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room-----	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	40 323	40 323	38 878	28 395	24 321	29 728	59 243	42 618	45 783	42 637
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	20 149	20 149	18 680	16 382	20 702	19 425	46 903	26 133	31 677	27 797
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	5 768	5 768	5 134	64	98	211	42	104	159	41
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 833	1 833	1 459	12	32	89	7	20	44	118
Renter-occupied housing units-----	3 935	3 935	3 675	52	66	122	5	22	60	-

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02
	1 077	946	1 167	1 357	2 592	1 221	2 225	1 004	1 141	2 046
All housing units	1 077	946	1 167	1 357	2 592	1 221	2 225	1 004	1 141	2 046
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	8	8	—	—	—	5	16	4	20	8
1985 to 1988	17	22	21	—	83	14	92	31	22	35
1980 to 1984	39	4	64	40	400	44	159	78	94	17
1970 to 1979	121	228	185	223	395	273	959	182	343	649
1960 to 1969	68	318	328	105	129	243	486	175	219	666
1950 to 1959	293	289	253	304	295	183	223	198	329	490
1940 to 1949	319	23	178	157	323	142	105	181	63	129
1939 or earlier	212	54	138	528	967	317	185	155	51	52
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	11	211	—	24	—	—	10
1 bedroom	42	17	79	203	722	48	132	25	13	189
2 bedrooms	512	89	431	708	834	925	530	269	230	338
3 bedrooms	420	603	568	372	613	233	1 243	554	653	1 118
4 bedrooms	72	216	66	57	168	15	236	142	197	348
5 or more bedrooms	31	21	23	6	44	—	60	14	48	43
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	12	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	17	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 077	946	1 167	1 357	2 592	1 214	2 207	992	1 141	2 046
Source of water, public system or private company	974	808	1 136	1 357	2 553	1 209	1 402	712	1 115	1 962
Sewage disposal, public sewer	953	809	1 085	1 315	2 583	1 160	1 013	152	1 092	1 593
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	16	—	—	—	—	7	19	25	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	9	—	—	—	—	—	11	21	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 024	941	1 102	1 251	2 239	1 131	2 110	971	1 109	1 951
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	991	847	942	1 074	1 664	1 084	1 458	746	1 064	1 764
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	—	29	4	10	16	271	160	—	7
Electricity	14	87	127	152	534	24	240	39	38	144
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	7	4	15	9	7	59	14	—	—
All other fuels	4	—	—	6	9	—	82	12	7	31
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	86	16	30	108	394	113	89	25	5	46
1	372	196	426	619	1 018	545	540	179	236	464
2	414	604	453	406	635	354	789	419	616	871
3 or more	152	125	193	118	192	119	692	348	252	570
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	843	817	852	739	1 105	833	1 784	887	1 046	1 610
1989 to March 1990	76	47	55	68	57	84	230	65	96	96
1985 to 1988	172	215	117	168	218	182	528	203	294	395
1980 to 1984	89	66	101	66	135	120	270	99	102	181
1970 to 1979	207	213	250	150	253	212	533	244	274	418
1969 or earlier	299	276	329	287	442	235	223	276	280	520
Renter-occupied housing units	181	124	250	512	1 134	298	326	84	63	341
1989 to March 1990	63	40	139	233	488	147	90	30	14	134
1985 to 1988	75	56	63	150	357	78	113	40	45	127
1980 to 1984	20	11	28	59	214	41	50	2	4	51
1970 to 1979	15	6	8	41	68	8	49	10	—	22
1969 or earlier	8	11	12	29	7	24	24	2	—	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	29	6	46	76	126	117	11	21	—	7
Householder 65 years and over	317	228	309	334	954	326	300	182	262	414
Owner-occupied housing units	289	198	288	255	487	297	199	182	255	363
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	52	6	13	42	250	61	57	18	—	20
Complete plumbing facilities	1 008	941	1 102	1 251	2 239	1 131	2 099	950	1 109	1 951
1.00 or less persons per room	1 002	941	1 090	1 207	2 177	1 117	2 091	935	1 102	1 936
1.01 or more persons per room	6	—	12	44	62	14	8	15	7	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities	16	—	—	—	—	—	11	21	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	16	—	—	—	—	—	11	21	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 423	46 597	31 816	26 311	29 802	24 904	42 119	41 201	61 690	55 767
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 222	28 409	20 678	21 007	17 355	14 980	26 368	31 603	44 067	28 226
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	70	6	68	133	383	225	157	64	33	68
Owner-occupied housing units	22	6	37	34	93	126	99	45	33	56
Renter-occupied housing units	48	—	31	99	290	99	58	19	—	12

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.						Decatur city, Macon County			
	Tract 26.01	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 29.03	Tract 29.04	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97
All housing units.....	1 637	1 692	709	1 667	2 410	2 244	301	1 468	1 959	423
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	5	3	12	8	5	30	—	—	—	29
1985 to 1988.....	51	45	43	90	80	68	21	—	8	14
1980 to 1984.....	71	127	67	91	356	250	7	—	13	16
1970 to 1979.....	400	422	236	633	1 293	373	40	44	88	21
1960 to 1969.....	363	208	128	501	547	514	21	26	173	47
1950 to 1959.....	413	277	96	214	85	848	8	84	217	51
1940 to 1949.....	128	153	32	62	—	73	32	166	411	88
1939 or earlier.....	206	457	95	68	44	88	172	1 148	1 049	157
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	—	12	4	—	70	16	14	29	—	—
1 bedroom.....	5	119	8	13	709	132	167	262	183	73
2 bedrooms.....	326	498	114	251	931	460	50	706	955	95
3 bedrooms.....	1 010	824	365	902	624	1 239	35	320	601	120
4 bedrooms.....	243	177	189	457	76	367	21	122	178	108
5 or more bedrooms.....	53	62	29	44	—	30	14	29	42	27
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	47	25	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 637	1 688	709	1 658	2 400	2 244	277	1 461	1 940	423
Source of water, public system or private company.....	807	1 246	406	1 323	2 275	1 733	301	1 461	1 959	423
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	594	1 194	426	1 208	2 253	1 742	292	1 461	1 950	423
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	9	—	4	—	5	—	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 534	1 613	687	1 632	2 273	2 198	214	1 307	1 771	374
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	1 339	1 098	583	1 338	1 342	1 761	103	1 222	1 680	352
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	61	255	40	—	17	16	—	—	5	—
Electricity.....	100	162	52	276	880	372	104	61	73	14
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	18	45	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
All other fuels.....	16	53	—	10	34	49	7	13	13	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	11	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	12	42	17	—	212	143	122	282	245	50
1.....	340	430	125	328	1 273	746	71	549	702	206
2.....	754	729	333	947	623	932	15	401	574	109
3 or more.....	428	412	212	357	165	377	6	75	250	9
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.8	.6	1.2	1.6	1.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 428	1 277	609	1 372	877	1 753	59	707	1 181	251
1989 to March 1990.....	105	78	59	166	79	114	—	44	39	41
1985 to 1988.....	311	293	151	357	352	315	6	148	253	43
1980 to 1984.....	188	205	73	178	147	201	7	33	132	26
1970 to 1979.....	472	324	200	426	229	457	14	146	245	56
1969 or earlier.....	352	377	126	245	70	666	32	336	512	85
Renter-occupied housing units.....	106	336	78	260	1 396	445	155	600	590	123
1989 to March 1990.....	65	127	32	114	642	155	48	321	176	57
1985 to 1988.....	24	92	40	126	530	164	72	220	264	66
1980 to 1984.....	11	45	3	17	159	112	35	15	76	—
1970 to 1979.....	6	56	—	3	65	14	—	29	51	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	15	23	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	5	69	—	39	114	20	25	199	118	46
Householder 65 years and over.....	313	354	151	272	452	672	116	371	545	115
Owner-occupied housing units.....	307	327	143	253	184	577	38	305	488	100
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	13	19	—
No vehicle available.....	6	37	14	—	138	98	87	119	141	7
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 534	1 610	687	1 632	2 273	2 198	214	1 307	1 763	374
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 534	1 574	683	1 632	2 247	2 192	206	1 284	1 738	374
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	36	4	—	26	6	8	23	25	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	47 428	39 817	62 629	50 536	31 253	42 619	20 430	24 205	26 299	45 625
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 719	25 292	28 540	31 594	21 608	23 091	9 032	12 878	15 090	17 930
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	80	123	22	112	299	179	83	363	431	64
Owner-occupied housing units.....	64	68	11	66	54	37	8	96	153	12
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16	55	11	46	245	142	75	267	278	52

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)
All housing units-----	300	2 440	1 326	309	941	1 120	662	1 883	1 454	996
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	—	191	33	7	28	—	—	—	—	14
1985 to 1988-----	—	122	6	—	—	—	—	—	23	33
1980 to 1984-----	—	58	125	58	23	50	6	175	28	40
1970 to 1979-----	24	247	93	14	18	30	69	358	42	179
1960 to 1969-----	11	385	117	25	58	25	72	160	172	253
1950 to 1959-----	40	144	51	—	66	71	119	341	237	422
1940 to 1949-----	90	236	236	82	330	419	254	354	365	27
1939 or earlier-----	135	1 057	665	123	418	525	142	495	587	28
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	7	113	26	14	6	—	—	20	7	—
1 bedroom-----	53	1 094	313	108	99	89	55	289	119	6
2 bedrooms-----	99	716	515	96	478	670	378	839	764	89
3 bedrooms-----	109	363	371	41	306	296	201	652	424	502
4 bedrooms-----	22	86	87	38	46	37	28	61	134	340
5 or more bedrooms-----	10	68	14	12	6	28	—	22	6	59
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	5
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	36	14	—	13	—	—	67	—	14
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	294	2 426	1 306	309	919	1 113	662	1 872	1 441	996
Source of water, public system or private company-----	300	2 440	1 326	309	941	1 120	655	1 834	1 454	992
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	292	2 440	1 326	309	929	1 053	662	1 848	1 454	992
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	19	13	—	13	11	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units-----	260	1 889	1 062	220	630	990	622	1 743	1 343	960
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	229	1 425	963	214	597	933	577	1 530	1 273	898
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	—	8	10	6	5	11	—	—	—	8
Electricity-----	31	349	80	—	21	46	45	194	70	50
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	4
All other fuels-----	—	37	9	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
No fuel used-----	—	70	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	53	529	278	125	227	268	83	59	104	8
1 -----	106	944	551	66	301	442	218	819	641	259
2 -----	64	263	159	16	57	189	242	583	516	494
3 or more -----	37	153	74	13	45	91	79	282	82	199
Vehicles per household-----	1.4	1.0	1.0	.6	.9	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	167	347	533	51	259	482	425	1 243	1 038	892
1989 to March 1990-----	—	—	49	11	17	60	43	118	78	66
1985 to 1988-----	—	74	84	7	9	45	84	212	241	209
1980 to 1984-----	—	21	56	—	40	55	47	237	102	92
1970 to 1979-----	58	67	89	18	84	89	73	241	220	200
1969 or earlier-----	109	185	255	15	109	233	178	435	397	325
Renter-occupied housing units-----	93	1 542	529	169	371	508	197	500	305	68
1989 to March 1990-----	39	759	199	113	109	217	103	266	141	30
1985 to 1988-----	28	472	196	56	172	224	68	216	90	31
1980 to 1984-----	18	164	118	—	40	36	14	—	19	—
1970 to 1979-----	—	92	9	—	40	14	12	—	41	7
1969 or earlier-----	8	55	7	—	10	17	—	18	14	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	46	324	165	82	188	132	42	59	73	—
Householder 65 years and over-----	63	526	357	31	124	259	132	439	520	289
Owner-occupied housing units-----	56	177	238	15	69	217	125	409	446	283
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	17	—	7	15	9	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available-----	23	207	102	16	53	107	54	21	69	8
Complete plumbing facilities-----	260	1 877	1 056	220	622	979	622	1 743	1 343	960
1.00 or less persons per room-----	247	1 835	1 028	220	595	936	599	1 734	1 313	960
1.01 or more persons per room-----	13	42	28	—	27	43	23	9	30	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	12	6	—	8	11	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	12	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	28 395	35 381	22 636	25 024	23 671	23 473	24 589	29 569	35 897	59 243
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	16 382	15 024	14 409	8 968	8 468	14 359	20 770	19 425	18 909	46 903
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	64	595	336	102	321	344	98	211	140	12
Owner-occupied housing units-----	12	45	96	—	52	81	32	89	56	7
Renter-occupied housing units-----	52	550	240	102	269	263	66	122	84	5

**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
All housing units-----	1 028	1 724	1 049	968	825	1 160	1 357	2 564	1 221	967
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990-----	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	5	8
1985 to 1988-----	11	8	—	9	13	21	—	83	14	59
1980 to 1984-----	53	98	13	39	—	64	40	400	44	89
1970 to 1979-----	271	176	90	84	198	185	223	395	273	566
1960 to 1969-----	197	197	30	63	281	321	105	110	243	160
1950 to 1959-----	471	565	104	277	280	253	304	295	183	64
1940 to 1949-----	19	233	121	312	7	178	157	323	142	13
1939 or earlier-----	6	447	691	176	38	138	528	958	317	8
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom-----	—	26	8	—	—	—	11	211	—	11
1 bedroom-----	47	92	92	42	17	72	203	722	48	74
2 bedrooms-----	230	401	331	469	73	431	708	806	925	270
3 bedrooms-----	663	941	394	354	523	568	372	613	233	556
4 bedrooms-----	88	190	164	72	191	66	57	168	15	35
5 or more bedrooms-----	—	74	60	31	21	23	6	44	—	21
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 028	1 717	1 049	968	825	1 160	1 357	2 564	1 214	967
Source of water, public system or private company-----	1 026	1 703	1 049	968	808	1 136	1 357	2 553	1 209	949
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	1 020	1 611	1 044	953	809	1 085	1 315	2 564	1 160	949
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units-----	992	1 664	938	915	821	1 095	1 251	2 222	1 131	905
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas-----	902	1 435	885	890	745	935	1 074	1 647	1 084	782
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	—	6	—	—	—	29	4	10	16	7
Electricity-----	90	203	47	14	76	127	152	534	24	105
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	—	15	—	7	—	4	15	9	7	11
All other fuels-----	—	5	6	4	—	—	6	9	—	—
No fuel used-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None-----	41	32	76	86	12	30	108	385	113	80
1-----	317	574	331	321	191	426	619	1 010	545	295
2-----	485	780	410	356	519	446	406	635	354	354
3 or more-----	149	278	121	152	99	193	118	192	119	176
Vehicles per household-----	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	742	1 381	627	752	722	845	739	1 088	833	757
1989 to March 1990-----	69	115	90	69	47	55	68	49	84	132
1985 to 1988-----	181	302	152	151	193	117	168	218	182	305
1980 to 1984-----	73	202	41	89	59	101	66	135	119	119
1970 to 1979-----	210	342	148	165	178	250	150	244	212	173
1969 or earlier-----	209	420	196	278	245	322	287	442	235	28
Renter-occupied housing units-----	250	283	311	163	99	250	512	1 134	298	148
1989 to March 1990-----	113	113	162	63	26	139	233	488	147	61
1985 to 1988-----	84	122	87	67	45	63	150	357	78	35
1980 to 1984-----	33	5	16	10	11	28	59	214	41	32
1970 to 1979-----	20	31	32	15	6	8	41	68	8	20
1969 or earlier-----	—	12	14	8	11	12	29	7	24	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit-----	8	14	51	29	6	46	76	118	117	5
Householder 65 years and over-----	213	467	205	292	205	309	334	954	326	139
Owner-occupied housing units-----	186	437	153	264	175	288	255	487	297	65
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	11	6	—
No vehicle available-----	21	16	37	52	6	13	42	250	61	50
Complete plumbing facilities-----	992	1 664	938	908	821	1 095	1 251	2 222	1 131	905
1.00 or less persons per room-----	984	1 646	926	902	821	1 083	1 207	2 160	1 117	905
1.01 or more persons per room-----	8	18	12	6	—	12	44	62	14	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	42 571	46 712	42 637	32 666	47 892	31 778	26 311	30 040	24 904	36 134
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	26 133	29 432	27 797	19 396	28 613	20 678	21 007	17 355	14 980	13 795
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	42	104	159	63	6	68	133	374	225	110
Owner-occupied housing units-----	20	44	41	15	6	37	34	84	126	70
Renter-occupied housing units-----	22	60	118	48	—	31	99	290	99	40

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)
All housing units-----	234	1 134	1 596	666	-	-	1 386	2 251	1 758
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990-----	4	20	-	-	-	-	8	5	30
1985 to 1988-----	13	22	13	27	-	-	90	80	57
1980 to 1984-----	33	94	17	18	-	-	84	351	237
1970 to 1979-----	28	343	507	117	-	-	559	1 230	246
1960 to 1969-----	35	212	518	175	-	-	367	538	404
1950 to 1959-----	63	329	385	189	-	-	189	28	702
1940 to 1949-----	36	63	109	30	-	-	34	-	54
1939 or earlier-----	22	51	47	110	-	-	55	19	28
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom-----	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	70	16
1 bedroom-----	7	13	171	-	-	-	13	686	132
2 bedrooms-----	71	230	298	98	-	-	219	902	364
3 bedrooms-----	124	646	809	434	-	-	692	537	955
4 bedrooms-----	32	197	273	110	-	-	418	56	261
5 or more bedrooms-----	-	48	35	24	-	-	44	-	30
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	47	25
Vacant condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities-----	222	1 134	1 596	666	-	-	1 386	2 241	1 758
Source of water, public system or private company-----	198	1 108	1 576	634	-	-	1 319	2 232	1 697
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	119	1 092	1 569	543	-	-	1 204	2 210	1 713
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units-----	234	1 102	1 501	660	-	-	1 355	2 114	1 728
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas-----	216	1 057	1 366	609	-	-	1 097	1 233	1 357
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	17	16
Electricity-----	6	38	102	51	-	-	258	830	328
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels-----	-	7	21	-	-	-	-	34	27
No fuel used-----	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None-----	5	5	46	6	-	-	-	204	104
1-----	61	236	376	162	-	-	293	1 203	669
2-----	96	616	663	296	-	-	821	580	695
3 or more-----	72	245	416	196	-	-	241	127	260
Vehicles per household-----	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	2.0	1.3	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units-----	207	1 039	1 193	626	-	-	1 120	785	1 314
1989 to March 1990-----	17	96	54	47	-	-	147	79	107
1985 to 1988-----	89	294	277	145	-	-	322	317	253
1980 to 1984-----	5	102	151	96	-	-	156	139	149
1970 to 1979-----	41	274	330	197	-	-	344	208	307
1969 or earlier-----	55	273	381	141	-	-	151	42	498
Renter-occupied housing units-----	27	63	308	34	-	-	235	1 329	414
1989 to March 1990-----	16	14	128	12	-	-	104	607	129
1985 to 1988-----	5	45	117	10	-	-	114	503	164
1980 to 1984-----	-	4	46	6	-	-	17	159	112
1970 to 1979-----	6	-	17	6	-	-	-	60	9
1969 or earlier-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit-----	17	-	-	-	-	-	30	114	20
Householder 65 years and over-----	34	262	326	150	-	-	232	426	563
Owner-occupied housing units-----	34	255	275	144	-	-	213	158	468
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
No vehicle available-----	-	-	20	6	-	-	-	130	74
Complete plumbing facilities-----	222	1 102	1 501	660	-	-	1 355	2 114	1 728
1.00 or less persons per room-----	218	1 095	1 494	660	-	-	1 355	2 088	1 722
1.01 or more persons per room-----	4	7	7	-	-	-	-	26	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room-----	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	40 012	62 102	61 772	46 920	-	-	51 658	31 173	44 029
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	49 343	44 067	27 902	32 741	-	-	28 775	21 311	21 910
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	29	26	44	18	-	-	112	294	163
Owner-occupied housing units-----	19	26	32	18	-	-	66	54	28
Renter-occupied housing units-----	10	-	12	-	-	-	46	240	135

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County								
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)
All housing units-----	-	45	11	-	13	136	-	109	121
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988-----	-	-	-	-	6	14	-	8	9
1980 to 1984-----	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	4
1970 to 1979-----	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	37	30
1960 to 1969-----	-	-	11	-	-	19	-	5	37
1950 to 1959-----	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	16	9
1940 to 1949-----	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	7	16
1939 or earlier-----	-	45	-	-	-	26	-	36	16
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom-----	-	7	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
2 bedrooms-----	-	14	-	-	-	31	-	43	16
3 bedrooms-----	-	24	11	-	13	86	-	66	80
4 bedrooms-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
5 or more bedrooms-----	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities-----	-	45	11	-	13	136	-	109	121
Source of water, public system or private campony-----	-	40	-	-	-	46	-	6	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units-----	-	17	11	-	13	136	-	109	120
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas-----	-	17	11	-	7	102	-	101	102
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	-
Electricity-----	-	-	-	-	6	19	-	-	11
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	7
All other fuels-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No fuel used-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-----	-	5	-	-	-	31	-	51	4
2-----	-	5	-	-	7	69	-	58	5
3 or more-----	-	7	11	-	6	36	-	-	85
Vehicles per household-----	-	2.9	3.0	-	2.5	2.1	-	1.5	2.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	12	11	-	13	105	-	91	95
1989 to March 1990-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
1985 to 1988-----	-	-	-	-	6	23	-	21	22
1980 to 1984-----	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	-	7
1970 to 1979-----	-	5	-	-	-	23	-	42	35
1969 or earlier-----	-	7	11	-	-	49	-	21	31
Renter-occupied housing units-----	-	5	-	-	-	31	-	18	25
1989 to March 1990-----	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	14
1985 to 1988-----	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	11
1980 to 1984-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
1970 to 1979-----	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
1969 or earlier-----	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit-----	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Householder 65 years and over-----	-	5	-	-	-	26	-	25	23
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	5	-	-	-	26	-	25	23
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit-----	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities-----	-	17	11	-	13	136	-	100	120
1.00 or less persons per room-----	-	17	11	-	13	136	-	100	120
1.01 or more persons per room-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
1.00 or less persons per room-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
1.01 or more persons per room-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:	-	14 801	47 670	-	45 269	33 571	-	30 421	36 754
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	-	18 000	-	-	-	52 173	-	37 756	27 602
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25
All housing units	7	—	28	—	1 258	770	7	450	2 224
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	17
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	33	18	—	22	84
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	70	45	—	—	135
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	393	154	—	142	925
1960 to 1969	7	—	19	—	326	140	7	148	586
1950 to 1959	—	—	—	—	159	135	—	105	230
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	—	92	145	—	20	60
1939 or earlier	—	—	9	—	177	133	—	5	187
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	7	—	—	—	58	18	—	18	244
2 bedrooms	—	—	28	—	260	198	—	40	259
3 bedrooms	—	—	—	—	687	430	7	309	1 375
4 bedrooms	—	—	—	—	201	110	—	75	290
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	39	14	—	8	56
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities	7	—	28	—	1 240	770	7	450	2 212
Source of water, public system or private company	—	—	—	—	453	514	7	386	1 713
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	—	19	—	64	33	—	24	1 614
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	19	13	—	—	22
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	11	9	—	—	22
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	7	—	17	—	1 205	737	7	450	2 145
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas	7	—	17	—	676	530	7	398	1 522
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—	264	148	—	108	428
Electricity	—	—	—	—	135	33	—	42	433
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	48	14	—	—	37
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	82	12	—	10	45
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None	—	—	9	—	9	20	—	—	48
1	—	—	8	—	245	118	—	88	459
2	7	—	—	—	435	323	—	208	1 024
3 or more	—	—	—	—	516	276	7	154	614
Vehicles per household	2.0	—	.5	—	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units	7	—	17	—	1 027	680	7	417	1 634
1989 to March 1990	—	—	8	—	98	48	—	42	154
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	223	114	—	118	428
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	151	94	—	30	237
1970 to 1979	—	—	9	—	360	203	—	88	503
1969 or earlier	7	—	—	—	195	221	7	139	312
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	178	57	—	33	511
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	29	14	—	6	212
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	78	35	—	10	185
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	18	2	—	5	81
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	29	4	—	5	10
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	24	2	—	7	23
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit	—	—	8	—	6	4	—	7	28
Householder 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	161	148	—	88	294
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	134	148	—	88	220
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	7	18	—	—	30
Complete plumbing facilities	7	—	17	—	1 194	728	7	450	2 123
1.00 or less persons per room	7	—	17	—	1 186	717	7	442	2 116
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	8	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	11	9	—	—	22
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	11	9	—	—	22
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	36 328	—	14 560	—	46 531	41 563	554	38 588	46 882
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	—	—	36 822	23 201	—	31 242	25 004
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	—	9	—	47	35	7	24	102
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—	—	—	29	26	7	24	34
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	9	—	18	9	—	—	68
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)	Tract 30
All housing units-----	971	815	973	1 692	709	281	159	486	1 314
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990-----	5	1	—	3	12	—	—	—	6
1985 to 1988-----	24	39	19	45	43	—	—	11	14
1980 to 1984-----	53	37	80	127	67	7	5	13	58
1970 to 1979-----	283	128	258	422	236	74	63	127	206
1960 to 1969-----	188	114	99	208	128	134	9	110	155
1950 to 1959-----	224	105	131	277	96	25	57	146	205
1940 to 1949-----	98	96	50	153	32	28	—	19	108
1939 or earlier-----	96	295	336	457	95	13	25	60	562
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom-----	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	—	12
1 bedroom-----	5	36	17	119	8	—	23	—	72
2 bedrooms-----	228	226	301	498	114	32	29	96	392
3 bedrooms-----	576	389	435	824	365	210	87	284	617
4 bedrooms-----	133	120	205	177	189	39	20	106	188
5 or more bedrooms-----	29	44	15	62	29	—	—	—	33
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities-----	971	815	973	1 688	709	272	159	486	1 302
Source of water, public system or private company-----	173	498	507	1 246	406	4	43	36	1 060
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	51	455	477	1 194	426	4	43	29	640
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	5	9	—	4	—	5	9
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Occupied housing units-----	874	799	921	1 613	687	277	159	470	1 209
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas-----	730	492	536	1 098	583	241	109	404	861
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	61	189	188	255	40	—	—	—	169
Electricity-----	49	95	132	162	52	18	50	44	120
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	18	17	41	45	12	—	—	—	49
All other fuels-----	16	6	24	53	—	10	—	22	10
No fuel used-----	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None-----	6	17	21	42	17	—	8	39	45
1 -----	178	181	215	430	125	35	70	77	309
2 -----	458	340	453	729	333	126	43	237	576
3 or more -----	232	261	232	412	212	116	38	117	279
Vehicles per household-----	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units-----	802	645	720	1 277	609	252	92	439	911
1989 to March 1990-----	58	35	48	78	59	19	—	7	56
1985 to 1988-----	166	158	164	293	151	35	35	62	216
1980 to 1984-----	92	80	126	205	73	22	8	52	96
1970 to 1979-----	275	184	204	324	200	82	21	150	282
1969 or earlier-----	211	188	178	377	126	94	28	168	261
Renter-occupied housing units-----	72	154	201	336	78	25	67	31	298
1989 to March 1990-----	53	39	71	127	32	10	35	26	75
1985 to 1988-----	14	58	57	92	40	12	27	—	121
1980 to 1984-----	5	30	35	45	3	—	—	—	32
1970 to 1979-----	—	5	12	56	—	3	5	5	21
1969 or earlier-----	—	22	26	16	3	—	—	—	49
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit-----	5	14	25	69	—	9	—	—	43
Householder 65 years and over-----	163	158	222	354	151	40	26	109	322
Owner-occupied housing units-----	163	148	192	327	143	40	26	109	263
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
No telephone in unit-----	—	2	3	10	—	—	—	—	3
No vehicle available-----	—	13	18	37	14	—	8	24	39
Complete plumbing facilities-----	874	799	916	1 610	687	277	159	470	1 202
1.00 or less persons per room-----	874	787	909	1 574	683	277	159	470	1 179
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	12	7	36	4	—	—	—	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	47 825	48 308	38 254	39 817	62 629	45 548	31 942	38 396	35 605
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	20 931	25 997	29 804	25 292	28 540	58 094	27 509	38 857	27 791
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	62	41	41	123	22	—	5	16	93
Owner-occupied housing units-----	46	19	29	68	11	—	—	—	56
Renter-occupied housing units-----	16	22	12	55	11	—	5	7	37

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County						
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	28 402	28 402	20 201	167	424	1 205	848	707	1 347	613
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	16 311	16 311	11 208	59	256	627	468	485	775	386
Less than \$300-----	1 058	1 058	889	14	88	59	6	12	27	15
\$300 to \$399-----	2 530	2 530	1 853	24	42	134	18	47	67	34
\$400 to \$499-----	2 951	2 050	7	76	146	68	105	108	84	
\$500 to \$599-----	3 202	2 100	10	38	129	69	107	149	96	
\$600 to \$799-----	3 781	2 436	4	12	109	118	137	282	114	
\$800 to \$999-----	1 509	969	—	—	14	92	62	72	34	
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	975	699	—	—	36	65	15	64	9	
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	224	148	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more-----	81	64	—	—	—	14	—	6	—	
Median (dollars)-----	549	538	348	397	487	709	566	619	563	
Not mortgaged-----	12 091	12 091	8 993	108	168	578	380	222	572	227
Less than \$100-----	317	258	8	—	9	—	—	12	15	
\$100 to \$199-----	5 541	4 270	45	121	387	101	83	151	83	
\$200 to \$299-----	4 449	3 158	37	40	146	142	125	268	76	
\$300 to \$399-----	1 261	884	12	7	24	75	14	112	46	
\$400 to \$499-----	307	242	6	—	12	54	—	16	7	
\$500 or more-----	216	181	—	—	—	8	—	13	—	
Median (dollars)-----	203	199	202	166	176	241	217	231	211	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	7 055	7 055	5 680	62	197	435	121	118	219	96
Less than 20 percent-----	2 811	2 252	21	91	160	59	41	95	29	
20 to 24 percent-----	989	833	23	34	97	14	14	18	—	
25 to 29 percent-----	674	531	—	22	81	7	6	37	6	
30 to 34 percent-----	609	478	7	5	21	5	11	29	22	
35 percent or more-----	1 860	1 490	11	38	76	36	46	40	35	
Not computed-----	112	96	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	
Median -----	23.3	23.2	22.2	20.6	23.0	20.5	28.3	24.0	32.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	6 918	4 972	54	128	329	182	196	320	172	
Less than 20 percent-----	4 724	3 465	54	100	278	102	102	203	94	
20 to 24 percent-----	1 187	781	—	16	40	37	57	61	36	
25 to 29 percent-----	621	453	—	6	5	31	13	29	37	
30 to 34 percent-----	221	163	—	6	6	12	6	16	5	
35 percent or more-----	165	110	—	—	—	—	18	11	—	
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median -----	15.4	15.1	15.2	16.8	11.8	17.7	19.1	16.4	18.1	
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	6 699	4 421	30	66	225	198	218	327	132	
Less than 20 percent-----	5 421	3 537	30	66	207	129	181	244	93	
20 to 24 percent-----	837	540	—	—	12	30	20	66	18	
25 to 29 percent-----	277	217	—	—	—	14	17	12	9	
30 to 34 percent-----	99	81	—	—	—	11	—	5	6	
35 percent or more-----	59	40	—	—	6	14	—	—	6	
Not computed-----	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Median -----	13.8	13.9	10.0	11.9	14.9	15.9	15.9	16.3	13.7	
\$50,000 or more-----	7 730	5 128	21	33	216	347	175	481	213	
Less than 20 percent-----	7 094	4 710	21	33	186	306	165	434	207	
20 to 24 percent-----	454	304	—	—	13	32	10	32	6	
25 to 29 percent-----	105	59	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	31	31	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more-----	38	24	—	—	9	—	—	6	—	
Not computed-----	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median -----	10.9	10.5	10.0	10.1	13.4	10.0	11.0	10.4	11.7	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 367	13 367	11 540	84	202	500	68	250	306	311
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	294	292	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199-----	1 725	1 684	19	27	14	—	7	—	43	
\$200 to \$299-----	2 906	2 465	16	40	80	5	—	89	79	
\$300 to \$399-----	3 750	3 150	7	39	219	—	50	86	91	
\$400 to \$499-----	2 575	2 242	25	58	153	31	84	57	22	
\$500 to \$599-----	1 010	886	17	—	26	7	84	43	33	
\$600 to \$749-----	455	378	—	11	8	5	19	5	27	
\$750 to \$999-----	163	139	—	7	—	—	—	—	12	
\$1,000 or more-----	19	19	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	
No cash rent-----	470	285	—	14	—	6	6	26	4	
Median (dollars)-----	341	339	400	339	365	488	476	363	336	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	4 432	4 170	43	67	135	5	22	60	72	
Less than 20 percent-----	166	160	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent-----	265	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent-----	280	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	344	334	—	6	10	—	—	17	—	
35 percent or more-----	3 047	2 865	43	55	101	5	22	43	66	
Not computed-----	330	278	—	24	—	—	—	—	6	
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.4	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	3 638	3 144	—	32	146	15	54	53	122	
Less than 20 percent-----	641	570	—	13	—	5	—	9	47	
20 to 24 percent-----	698	588	—	—	33	—	7	—	44	
25 to 29 percent-----	797	658	—	6	11	—	8	9	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	590	542	—	7	26	4	6	32	—	
35 percent or more-----	814	734	—	6	76	6	33	3	27	
Not computed-----	98	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Median -----	27.7	27.9	—	27.5	35.4	33.1	38.8	31.3	21.4	
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	3 286	2 703	26	74	142	34	117	103	62	
Less than 20 percent-----	1 876	1 491	8	39	59	10	27	73	33	
20 to 24 percent-----	797	694	8	21	46	12	50	3	17	
25 to 29 percent-----	270	244	10	—	20	6	13	18	8	
30 to 34 percent-----	109	91	—	—	9	—	21	—	4	
35 percent or more-----	84	84	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
Not computed-----	150	99	—	14	—	6	9	—	—	
Median -----	18.6	18.9	23.1	17.4	21.3	21.7	22.8	17.8	18.8	
\$35,000 or more-----	2 011	1 523	15	29	77	14	57	90	55	
Less than 20 percent-----	1 813	1 388	15	23	77	14	52	68	52	
20 to 24 percent-----	78	55	—	6	—	—	5	5	3	
25 to 29 percent-----	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed-----	103	65	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	
Median -----	12.2	12.2	12.7	17.5	10.0	11.4	12.5	15.9	10.2	11.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 17	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24.01	Tract 24.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	806	783	818	739	1 011	425	1 124	702	1 046	1 493
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage-----	417	507	420	357	412	195	863	461	689	925
Less than \$300-----	54	24	33	63	23	47	58	14	12	28
\$300 to \$399-----	57	33	89	117	141	60	88	75	68	82
\$400 to \$499-----	100	53	92	105	92	30	163	78	45	135
\$500 to \$599-----	101	126	121	35	112	41	209	117	129	239
\$600 to \$799-----	68	153	60	31	35	17	223	99	191	263
\$800 to \$999-----	25	65	12	6	9	—	48	56	102	102
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	5	53	13	—	—	—	68	22	98	33
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	29	30
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	13
Median (dollars)-----	497	616	496	399	449	375	550	559	665	591
Not mortgaged-----	389	276	398	382	599	230	261	241	357	568
Less than \$100-----	10	—	15	6	31	21	9	4	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	249	70	258	279	353	168	129	124	103	159
\$200 to \$299-----	108	155	96	85	180	41	95	84	172	262
\$300 to \$399-----	—	24	29	12	35	—	28	24	50	89
\$400 to \$499-----	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	32
\$500 or more-----	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	26
Median (dollars)-----	181	262	174	164	182	156	196	196	232	237
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000-----	261	113	271	325	403	204	122	140	172	261
Less than 20 percent-----	114	59	144	147	156	94	44	41	79	74
20 to 24 percent-----	45	25	18	55	88	17	19	19	22	47
25 to 29 percent-----	16	—	20	43	19	24	11	12	5	16
30 to 34 percent-----	40	6	28	21	49	18	12	13	11	32
35 percent or more-----	46	23	61	59	80	51	34	52	55	85
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	3	—	7
Median-----	21.8	19.7	19.1	21.4	22.3	22.4	24.2	28.5	21.6	26.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	219	129	244	223	254	107	236	167	209	309
Less than 20 percent-----	179	59	187	172	180	98	161	121	136	179
20 to 24 percent-----	20	43	28	29	42	9	38	24	53	55
25 to 29 percent-----	—	22	29	6	32	—	35	20	14	55
30 to 34 percent-----	8	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	6	20
35 percent or more-----	12	5	—	5	—	—	2	2	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.5	20.6	10.7	13.5	14.6	11.0	16.7	14.6	13.8	17.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	183	225	182	113	233	83	344	182	268	433
Less than 20 percent-----	164	183	163	113	211	76	260	151	190	330
20 to 24 percent-----	14	34	6	—	22	7	42	29	46	57
25 to 29 percent-----	—	4	7	—	—	—	23	—	20	46
30 to 34 percent-----	5	4	—	—	—	—	9	2	6	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	6	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.4	15.2	13.5	11.0	10.9	10.0	15.8	13.5	15.9	16.0
\$50,000 or more-----	143	316	121	78	121	31	422	213	397	490
Less than 20 percent-----	136	280	121	78	121	31	422	204	350	472
20 to 24 percent-----	7	31	—	—	—	—	—	9	30	13
25 to 29 percent-----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.9	11.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.9	11.7	13.4	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	173	124	250	512	1 134	290	277	78	63	326
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	36	—	10	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	5	—	9	43	220	11	44	2	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	22	—	35	110	323	82	69	15	—	37
\$300 to \$399-----	68	24	76	147	207	124	59	14	21	67
\$400 to \$499-----	56	47	86	158	130	55	21	11	4	156
\$500 to \$599-----	6	28	24	46	135	6	39	17	6	48
\$600 to \$749-----	—	5	9	8	53	—	21	2	24	6
\$750 to \$999-----	6	—	—	11	—	8	2	8	—	7
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No cash rent-----	10	20	11	—	19	12	6	15	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	369	455	374	358	293	333	318	406	601	435
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000-----	31	11	35	107	439	113	88	19	—	31
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	22	—	10	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	5	—	45	10	30	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	7	75	—	15	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	31	11	24	91	237	85	33	19	—	31
Not computed-----	—	—	6	9	8	18	—	—	—	—
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.3	50.0+	31.3	50.0+	50.0+	85
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	57	29	90	188	383	79	84	21	11	—
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	24	24	104	20	8	2	21	—
20 to 24 percent-----	20	—	5	63	42	19	7	6	—	20
25 to 29 percent-----	—	14	12	50	103	25	31	6	—	10
30 to 34 percent-----	13	10	11	42	63	15	15	5	11	29
35 percent or more-----	24	5	38	9	59	—	19	2	—	5
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	12	—	4	2	—	—
Median-----	33.3	30.2	31.8	25.7	26.9	25.1	29.0	26.3	50.0+	29.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	63	48	77	137	175	78	64	10	17	111
Less than 20 percent-----	43	5	37	79	83	52	33	6	10	46
20 to 24 percent-----	20	26	14	58	59	17	23	2	7	59
25 to 29 percent-----	—	5	14	—	12	9	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	12	3	—	7	—	2	—	—
Median-----	18.4	22.5	20.0	17.6	20.1	17.8	19.5	17.5	19.2	20.8
\$35,000 or more-----	22	36	48	80	137	20	41	28	35	99
Less than 20 percent-----	12	23	40	80	115	13	33	15	29	92
20 to 24 percent-----	—	5	—	—	22	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	7
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	10	8	—	7	—	11	—	—
Median-----	12.5	14.1	15.7	13.8	13.9	12.5	10.0-	10.0-	16.6	14.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County—Con.						Decatur city, Macon County			
	Tract 26.01	Tract 28	Tract 29.01	Tract 29.02	Tract 29.03	Tract 29.04	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97
Specified owner-occupied housing units—	1 257	1 032	556	1 279	390	1 725	46	695	1 121	245
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage—	758	675	345	855	324	919	21	262	479	119
Less than \$300	63	22	9	5	—	37	—	34	59	51
\$300 to \$399	96	85	25	75	55	119	7	63	184	8
\$400 to \$499	151	142	29	87	59	146	6	85	119	—
\$500 to \$599	143	181	36	125	67	118	—	46	64	7
\$600 to \$799	155	169	90	210	101	258	—	34	46	26
\$800 to \$999	52	37	44	189	42	119	8	—	7	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	68	27	56	137	—	107	—	—	—	21
\$1,500 to \$1,999	14	9	42	27	—	15	—	—	—	6
\$2,000 or more	16	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	552	553	747	743	544	625	479	440	399	504
Not mortgaged—	499	357	211	424	66	806	25	433	642	126
Less than \$100	11	4	—	5	—	—	9	21	48	—
\$100 to \$199	180	162	82	131	25	236	16	281	377	36
\$200 to \$299	212	133	82	208	41	408	—	99	182	27
\$300 to \$399	58	46	31	74	—	118	—	32	14	52
\$400 to \$499	21	11	6	6	—	39	—	—	13	—
\$500 or more	17	1	10	—	—	5	—	—	8	11
Median (dollars)	221	208	230	244	211	241	122	173	173	300
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	180	199	63	178	69	320	29	283	487	85
Less than 20 percent	64	72	23	63	28	169	—	103	258	28
20 to 24 percent	14	17	6	11	12	73	—	40	43	10
25 to 29 percent	12	22	7	11	—	15	8	23	23	—
30 to 34 percent	26	19	7	6	7	17	—	29	35	8
35 percent or more	48	69	16	71	22	40	21	88	123	31
Not computed	16	—	4	16	—	6	—	—	5	—
Median	26.7	27.4	25.4	28.2	22.7	19.4	40.3	24.8	19.2	27.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	380	287	98	166	93	415	9	248	299	22
Less than 20 percent	246	181	58	115	27	260	9	207	230	22
20 to 24 percent	56	45	18	19	41	89	—	21	43	—
25 to 29 percent	47	33	5	12	20	32	—	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	17	6	20	5	7	—	7	19	—
35 percent or more	24	11	11	—	—	27	—	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	17.4	16.5	15.6	22.4	17.0	10.0	10.3	14.7	11.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	366	270	123	333	113	430	—	112	231	35
Less than 20 percent	333	232	70	187	53	352	—	96	220	18
20 to 24 percent	27	28	29	81	60	31	—	16	11	17
25 to 29 percent	—	10	15	27	—	39	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.8	15.0	17.3	17.6	20.3	11.3	—	11.6	11.6	19.7
\$50,000 or more	331	276	272	602	115	560	8	52	104	103
Less than 20 percent	259	249	221	532	108	484	8	52	104	97
20 to 24 percent	32	15	26	58	7	60	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	25	—	23	12	—	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.1	11.1	11.5	12.9	12.4	11.9	17.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units—	94	295	67	260	1 396	445	155	600	570	123
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	39	—	12	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	6	—	11	122	104	92	53	75	14
\$200 to \$299	—	106	2	—	234	53	29	198	75	17
\$300 to \$399	12	74	20	39	629	141	16	156	196	29
\$400 to \$499	34	55	18	135	224	98	—	106	150	22
\$500 to \$599	6	10	3	26	95	8	6	39	41	29
\$600 to \$749	—	5	10	32	47	7	—	25	11	12
\$750 to \$999	16	4	2	4	—	—	—	10	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	26	35	12	8	6	34	—	8	22	—
Median (dollars)	472	318	423	465	363	343	177	315	360	405
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	16	55	9	46	343	158	112	278	245	66
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	11	—	5	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	67	—	7	8	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	3	—	—	24	23	22	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	3	—	—	31	23	23	—	10	—
35 percent or more	11	40	7	46	198	62	47	230	224	59
Not computed	5	9	2	—	12	50	8	35	11	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.2	50.0	33.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	20	79	22	54	364	84	37	172	164	6
Less than 20 percent	—	13	2	—	14	36	21	31	7	—
20 to 24 percent	—	8	3	—	64	19	8	42	30	—
25 to 29 percent	—	22	7	10	110	—	8	37	25	6
30 to 34 percent	—	6	4	10	69	29	—	10	15	—
35 percent or more	11	16	—	34	101	—	—	52	72	—
Not computed	9	14	6	—	6	—	—	—	15	—
Median	50.0+	27.6	27.1	39.4	29.6	21.6	19.1	26.8	34.2	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	22	94	13	63	448	109	—	140	120	31
Less than 20 percent	4	60	2	26	292	62	—	103	46	16
20 to 24 percent	6	17	4	10	103	26	—	15	34	8
25 to 29 percent	—	9	5	23	30	15	—	8	22	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	14	—	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	12	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—
Median	20.8	17.1	25.5	22.7	17.9	17.7	—	16.3	21.5	19.8
\$35,000 or more	36	67	23	97	241	94	6	10	41	20
Less than 20 percent	36	63	19	89	241	94	6	10	41	20
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.7	10.7	12.0	12.2	12.6	10.0	12.5	10.0	11.5	17.5

**Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	167	242	493	31	239	475	417	1 194	1 002	848
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage	59	156	240	6	108	197	256	627	465	468
Less than \$300	14	7	27	—	51	41	88	59	42	6
\$300 to \$399	24	38	72	—	10	75	42	134	152	18
\$400 to \$499	7	29	74	—	33	36	76	146	162	68
\$500 to \$599	10	22	40	6	6	29	38	129	59	69
\$600 to \$799	4	38	20	—	8	16	12	109	31	118
\$800 to \$999	—	22	7	—	—	—	14	12	92	65
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	7	18
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	348	525	439	525	330	375	397	487	430	709
Not mortgaged	108	86	253	25	131	278	161	567	537	380
Less than \$100	8	—	—	—	12	22	—	9	19	—
\$100 to \$199	45	43	150	6	64	190	121	376	298	101
\$200 to \$299	37	28	93	—	44	51	40	146	145	142
\$300 to \$399	12	9	6	19	11	5	—	24	17	75
\$400 to \$499	6	6	—	—	—	10	—	12	7	54
\$500 or more	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	51	—	8
Median (dollars)	202	200	183	346	189	159	163	176	187	241
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000	62	48	300	18	118	287	197	435	318	121
Less than 20 percent	21	18	108	6	46	110	91	160	111	59
20 to 24 percent	23	—	11	—	12	31	34	97	75	14
25 to 29 percent	—	—	68	12	19	14	22	81	21	7
30 to 34 percent	7	—	21	—	7	11	5	21	22	5
35 percent or more	11	30	92	—	27	106	38	76	84	36
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	15	7	5	—	—
Median	22.2	42.0	27.3	26.3	24.0	24.2	20.6	23.0	23.0	20.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	54	60	83	—	74	98	121	329	348	182
Less than 20 percent	54	27	64	—	68	82	93	278	247	102
20 to 24 percent	—	14	—	—	—	6	16	40	69	37
25 to 29 percent	—	19	4	—	6	10	6	5	22	31
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	6	10	12
35 percent or more	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	21.1	16.8	—	11.8	13.5	16.7	11.8	13.9	17.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30	46	63	13	32	54	66	214	179	198
Less than 20 percent	30	38	63	13	32	54	66	196	175	129
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	30
25 to 29 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	15.3	10.1	12.5	11.0	10.0	11.9	15.3	11.3	15.9
\$50,000 or more	21	88	47	—	15	36	33	216	157	347
Less than 20 percent	21	84	47	—	15	36	33	186	150	306
20 to 24 percent	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	32
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.1	13.4	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	84	1 542	514	169	371	500	197	500	305	68
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100	—	100	35	—	42	7	6	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	19	338	148	57	147	78	27	14	6	—
\$200 to \$299	16	576	112	56	59	101	35	80	41	5
\$300 to \$399	7	354	86	28	62	148	39	219	99	—
\$400 to \$499	25	62	90	14	43	113	58	153	89	31
\$500 to \$599	17	20	29	7	6	25	—	26	38	7
\$600 to \$749	—	30	7	—	—	14	11	8	—	5
\$750 to \$999	—	37	—	7	6	—	7	—	11	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
No cash rent	—	25	7	—	6	14	14	—	21	6
Median (dollars)	400	258	259	242	194	346	341	365	397	488
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000	43	701	293	110	252	232	67	135	88	5
Less than 20 percent	—	72	22	7	—	—	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	52	68	—	29	17	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	33	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	70	8	9	22	12	6	10	—	—
35 percent or more	43	429	163	101	170	182	55	101	78	5
Not computed	—	45	5	—	17	21	—	24	10	—
Median	50.0+	42.8	46.1	50.0+	43.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	447	116	35	69	134	27	146	108	15
Less than 20 percent	—	135	35	6	20	12	8	—	12	5
20 to 24 percent	—	129	27	9	4	5	—	33	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	73	32	6	47	6	11	43	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	60	12	6	12	30	7	26	35	4
35 percent or more	—	50	3	8	27	40	6	76	8	6
Not computed	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Median	—	23.4	23.6	27.1	31.9	30.5	29.6	35.4	28.9	33.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	26	293	41	24	46	79	74	142	82	34
Less than 20 percent	8	223	10	24	24	50	39	59	53	10
20 to 24 percent	8	15	27	—	10	21	21	46	10	12
25 to 29 percent	10	12	—	—	6	—	—	20	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	9	11	—
35 percent or more	—	29	—	—	6	8	—	8	—	6
Not computed	—	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	8	—
Median	23.1	16.8	21.9	13.5	19.7	16.7	17.4	21.3	17.0	21.7
\$35,000 or more	15	101	64	—	4	55	23	77	21	14
Less than 20 percent	15	101	61	—	4	55	23	77	21	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median	17.5	10.1	11.1	—	12.5	12.8	10.0-	11.4	12.5	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.									
	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)
	694	1 266	613	724	697	818	739	1 011	425	367
Specified owner-occupied housing units										
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	472	735	386	380	455	420	357	412	195	319
Less than \$300	12	27	15	54	24	33	63	23	47	23
\$300 to \$399	47	57	34	40	33	89	117	141	60	23
\$400 to \$499	105	108	84	100	38	92	105	92	30	60
\$500 to \$599	107	144	96	86	112	121	35	112	41	102
\$600 to \$799	130	266	114	63	139	60	31	35	17	84
\$800 to \$999	56	72	34	25	65	12	6	9	—	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499	15	55	9	5	44	13	—	—	—	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	558	618	563	495	625	496	399	449	375	554
Not mortgaged	222	531	227	344	242	398	382	599	230	48
Less than \$100	—	12	15	10	—	15	6	31	21	—
\$100 to \$199	83	125	83	223	45	258	279	353	168	28
\$200 to \$299	125	260	76	97	146	96	85	180	41	20
\$300 to \$399	14	105	46	—	24	29	12	35	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	16	7	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	13	—	14	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	217	234	211	180	266	174	164	182	156	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	118	203	96	237	85	271	325	403	204	56
Less than 20 percent	41	87	29	108	38	144	147	156	94	14
20 to 24 percent	14	18	—	40	18	18	55	88	17	6
25 to 29 percent	6	29	6	16	—	20	43	19	24	8
30 to 34 percent	11	29	22	34	6	28	21	49	18	7
35 percent or more	46	40	35	39	23	61	59	80	51	21
Not computed	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Median	28.3	24.0	32.5	21.3	21.3	19.1	21.4	22.3	22.4	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	196	295	172	197	129	244	223	254	107	62
Less than 20 percent	102	178	94	165	59	187	172	180	98	36
20 to 24 percent	57	61	36	12	43	28	29	42	9	14
25 to 29 percent	13	29	37	—	22	29	6	32	—	12
30 to 34 percent	6	16	5	8	—	—	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more	18	11	—	12	5	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.1	17.4	18.1	11.0	20.6	10.7	13.5	14.6	11.0	18.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	211	301	132	158	182	182	113	233	83	115
Less than 20 percent	174	225	93	139	140	163	113	211	76	86
20 to 24 percent	20	59	18	14	34	6	—	22	7	15
25 to 29 percent	17	12	9	—	4	7	—	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent	—	5	6	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.7	16.2	13.7	13.6	15.3	13.5	11.0	10.9	10.0	17.1
\$50,000 or more	169	467	213	132	301	121	78	121	31	134
Less than 20 percent	165	429	207	125	274	121	78	121	31	134
20 to 24 percent	4	32	6	7	22	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.7	10.2	11.7	12.1	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	250	283	311	163	99	250	512	1 134	290	148
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	10
\$100 to \$199	7	—	43	5	—	9	43	220	11	41
\$200 to \$299	—	85	79	22	—	35	110	323	82	32
\$300 to \$399	50	76	91	68	20	76	147	207	124	10
\$400 to \$499	84	48	22	56	37	86	158	130	55	15
\$500 to \$599	84	43	33	6	17	24	46	135	6	13
\$600 to \$749	19	5	27	—	5	9	8	53	—	19
\$750 to \$999	—	—	12	6	—	—	11	—	—	8
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	6	26	4	—	20	11	—	19	12	—
Median (dollars)	476	361	336	369	442	374	358	293	333	255
HOUSEHOLD IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	22	60	72	31	11	35	107	439	113	72
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	45	10	30	—
30 to 34 percent	—	17	—	—	—	—	7	75	—	11
35 percent or more	22	43	66	31	11	24	91	237	85	21
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	6	9	8	18	—
Median	50.0+	45.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.3	50.0+	29.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	54	49	122	57	25	90	188	383	79	40
Less than 20 percent	—	9	47	—	—	24	24	104	20	—
20 to 24 percent	7	—	44	20	—	5	63	42	19	—
25 to 29 percent	8	5	—	—	10	12	50	103	25	12
30 to 34 percent	6	32	—	13	10	11	42	63	15	15
35 percent or more	33	3	27	24	5	38	9	59	—	13
Not computed	—	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Median	38.8	31.6	21.4	33.3	31.3	31.8	25.7	26.9	25.1	32.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	117	103	62	63	27	77	137	175	78	28
Less than 20 percent	27	73	33	43	5	37	79	83	52	9
20 to 24 percent	50	3	17	20	5	14	58	59	17	13
25 to 29 percent	13	18	8	—	5	14	—	12	9	6
30 to 34 percent	21	—	4	—	—	9	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed	6	9	—	—	12	3	—	7	—	—
Median	22.8	17.8	18.8	18.4	22.5	20.0	17.6	20.1	17.8	21.9
\$35,000 or more	57	71	55	12	36	48	80	137	20	8
Less than 20 percent	52	49	52	12	23	40	80	115	13	—
20 to 24 percent	5	5	3	—	5	—	—	22	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	17	—	—	8	8	—	—	7	—
Median	15.9	11.8	11.3	12.5	14.1	15.7	13.8	13.9	12.5	27.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macoupin County—Con.								
	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	176	1 039	1 127	616	—	—	1 082	306	1 286
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	115	689	727	378	—	—	764	269	672
Less than \$300	—	12	13	41	—	—	5	—	18
\$300 to \$399	24	68	47	30	—	—	56	51	109
\$400 to \$499	15	45	113	41	—	—	70	29	82
\$500 to \$599	20	129	171	62	—	—	94	59	84
\$600 to \$799	29	191	225	82	—	—	210	88	210
\$800 to \$999	17	102	87	29	—	—	165	42	72
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10	98	33	63	—	—	137	—	82
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	29	25	14	—	—	27	—	15
\$2,000 or more	—	15	13	16	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	595	665	611	647	—	—	757	581	637
Net mortgaged	61	350	400	238	—	—	318	37	614
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	31	103	115	59	—	—	65	7	141
\$200 to \$299	26	165	172	99	—	—	177	30	329
\$300 to \$399	4	50	70	49	—	—	70	—	100
\$400 to \$499	—	14	17	21	—	—	6	—	39
\$500 or more	—	18	26	10	—	—	—	—	5
Median (dollars)	199	232	236	254	—	—	262	224	258
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	44	165	178	79	—	—	138	51	239
Less than 20 percent	6	79	34	13	—	—	29	10	104
20 to 24 percent	6	22	31	14	—	—	11	12	73
25 to 29 percent	6	5	16	7	—	—	5	—	15
30 to 34 percent	4	11	27	10	—	—	6	7	17
35 percent or more	19	48	63	25	—	—	71	22	24
Not computed	3	—	7	10	—	—	16	—	6
Median	33.1	20.8	30.8	30.2	—	—	43.6	32.5	20.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	65	209	227	169	—	—	134	66	296
Less than 20 percent	43	136	135	88	—	—	90	27	192
20 to 24 percent	12	53	36	33	—	—	12	14	44
25 to 29 percent	10	14	45	30	—	—	12	20	26
30 to 34 percent	—	6	11	—	—	—	20	5	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	27
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.1	13.8	17.3	19.3	—	—	16.8	22.1	16.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	268	328	154	—	—	274	87	312
Less than 20 percent	10	190	225	133	—	—	145	27	257
20 to 24 percent	5	46	57	15	—	—	64	60	8
25 to 29 percent	—	20	46	—	—	—	27	—	39
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	6	—	—	38	—	—
35 percent or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.9	17.0	12.0	—	—	19.1	21.4	12.4
\$50,000 or more	52	397	394	214	—	—	536	102	439
Less than 20 percent	48	350	381	153	—	—	466	95	393
20 to 24 percent	4	30	13	27	—	—	58	7	39
25 to 29 percent	—	12	—	25	—	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	13.4	10.0	14.7	—	—	13.4	11.6	10.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	27	63	300	34	—	—	235	1 329	414
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	122	104
\$200 to \$299	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	224	41
\$300 to \$399	5	21	62	12	—	—	23	584	135
\$400 to \$499	6	4	151	4	—	—	126	212	92
\$500 to \$599	5	6	43	6	—	—	26	95	8
\$600 to \$749	—	24	—	—	—	—	32	47	7
\$750 to \$999	—	8	7	5	—	—	4	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
No cash rent	11	—	5	7	—	—	8	6	27
Median (dollars)	488	601	436	459	—	—	473	364	343
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	10	—	31	—	—	—	46	343	151
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	23
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	23
35 percent or more	—	—	31	—	—	—	46	198	62
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	43
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	—	—	50.0+	39.2	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	11	80	—	—	—	54	352	84
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	36
20 to 24 percent	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	59	19
25 to 29 percent	—	—	20	—	—	—	10	103	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	69	29
35 percent or more	—	11	29	—	—	—	34	101	—
Not computed	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median	50.0+	30.7	—	—	—	—	39.4	29.9	21.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	17	105	17	—	—	63	405	97
Less than 20 percent	—	10	46	4	—	—	26	249	50
20 to 24 percent	—	7	59	6	—	—	10	103	26
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	30	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Not computed	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6
Median	—	19.2	20.6	20.8	—	—	22.7	18.4	18.0
\$35,000 or more	17	35	84	17	—	—	72	229	82
Less than 20 percent	6	29	77	17	—	—	64	229	82
20 to 24 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median	10.0-	16.6	15.3	16.1	—	—	13.8	12.7	10.0-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Marion County								
	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	-	7	11	-	13	81	-	82	86
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS-----									
With a mortgage-----									
Less than \$300-----									
\$300 to \$399-----							10		17
\$400 to \$499-----									15
\$500 to \$599-----							5		14
\$600 to \$799-----					7	16		5	14
\$800 to \$999-----					6				9
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----						9			
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----									
\$2,000 or more-----									
Median (dollars)-----					646	628		505	570
Not mortgaged-----		7	11			41		45	34
Less than \$100-----									
\$100 to \$199-----			11			26		26	25
\$200 to \$299-----						8		11	9
\$300 to \$399-----		7				7			
\$400 to \$499-----								8	
\$500 or more-----									
Median (dollars)-----		325	175			172		187	167
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989-----									
Less than \$20,000-----									
Less than 20 percent-----						16		24	28
20 to 24 percent-----						8		6	21
25 to 29 percent-----								5	7
30 to 34 percent-----						8			
35 percent or more-----								6	
Not computed-----								7	
Median-----									
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----		7				22.5		30.8	17.8
Less than 20 percent-----		7				25		22	
20 to 24 percent-----						25		14	
25 to 29 percent-----								8	
30 to 34 percent-----									
35 percent or more-----									
Not computed-----									
Median-----		17.5				12.5		12.9	
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----			11		7	26		25	43
Less than 20 percent-----		11			7	19		25	43
20 to 24 percent-----						7			
25 to 29 percent-----									
30 to 34 percent-----									
35 percent or more-----									
Not computed-----									
Median-----		10.0			17.5	16.7		12.7	15.1
\$50,000 or more-----					6	14		11	20.8
Less than 20 percent-----						5		11	6
20 to 24 percent-----					6				9
25 to 29 percent-----						9			
30 to 34 percent-----									
35 percent or more-----									
Not computed-----									
Median-----					22.5	26.1		10.0	20.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----		5				23		10	25
GROSS RENT-----									
Less than \$100-----									
\$100 to \$199-----									
\$200 to \$299-----		5				4			
\$300 to \$399-----						10			4
\$400 to \$499-----						9			11
\$500 to \$599-----									11
\$600 to \$749-----									
\$750 to \$999-----									
\$1,000 or more-----									
No cash rent-----								10	
Median (dollars)-----		213				388			496
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989-----									
Less than \$10,000-----									
Less than 20 percent-----									
20 to 24 percent-----									
25 to 29 percent-----									
30 to 34 percent-----									
35 percent or more-----									
Not computed-----									
Median-----									
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----		5				4			4
Less than 20 percent-----		5							
20 to 24 percent-----									4
25 to 29 percent-----						4			4
30 to 34 percent-----									
35 percent or more-----									
Not computed-----									
Median-----		12.5				27.5			27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----									21
Less than 20 percent-----									21
20 to 24 percent-----									
25 to 29 percent-----									
30 to 34 percent-----									
35 percent or more-----									
Not computed-----									
Median-----									
\$35,000 or more-----						19		10	22.5
Less than 20 percent-----						19			
20 to 24 percent-----									
25 to 29 percent-----									
30 to 34 percent-----									
35 percent or more-----									
Not computed-----									
Median-----						10.0		10	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Macon County—Con.								
	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24.01 (pt.)	Tract 24.02 (pt.)	Tract 25
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	757	526	7	366	1 519
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	—	—	—	—	544	346	—	198	1 093
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	35	14	—	15	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	65	51	—	35	85
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	103	63	—	22	105
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	107	97	—	68	221
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	139	70	—	38	433
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	34	39	—	15	203
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	55	12	—	—	46
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	547	548	—	547	664
Net mortgaged	—	—	—	—	213	180	7	168	426
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	8
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	101	93	—	44	104
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	75	58	7	90	223
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	28	20	—	19	78
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	15	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	198	194	225	238	251
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	66	96	7	83	162
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	30	35	—	40	23
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	16	28
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	5	22
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	13	33	7	22	77
Not computed	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	20.8	25.0	50.0+	20.5	34.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	174	102	—	82	312
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	125	78	—	44	160
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	24	12	—	19	96
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	23	10	—	10	32
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	16.3	15.0	—	18.8	19.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	229	167	—	105	374
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	174	141	—	105	284
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	27	24	—	—	75
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	14.7	13.2	—	12.4	15.9
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—	288	161	—	96	671
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	288	156	—	91	635
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	36
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	10.7	11.5	—	11.4	13.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	129	51	—	26	490
GROSS RENT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	37	15	—	5	128
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	49	9	—	5	198
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	5	74
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	26	12	—	5	39
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	6	24
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	22
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	334	384	—	415	337
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	67
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	54
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	13
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	—	44	21	—	5	154
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	13
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	5	59
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	19	6	—	—	43
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	23
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	26.3	26.3	—	22.5	25.6
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	36	10	—	6	158
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	24	6	—	—	118
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	25
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	16.8	17.5	—	32.5	17.0
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—	33	11	—	15	111
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	33	9	—	15	98
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	10.0	12.5	—	13.8	11.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Marion County—Con.								
	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 27	Tract 28 (pt.)	Tract 29.01 (pt.)	Tract 29.02 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)	Tract 29.04 (pt.)	Tract 30
Specified owner-occupied housing units	641	517	554	1,032	556	197	84	439	726
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage	380	302	286	675	345	91	55	247	399
Less than \$300	22	18	5	22	9	—	—	19	10
\$300 to \$399	66	58	65	85	25	19	4	10	82
\$400 to \$499	110	53	49	142	29	17	30	64	99
\$500 to \$599	81	47	86	181	36	31	8	34	71
\$600 to \$799	73	75	54	169	90	—	13	48	101
\$800 to \$999	23	22	16	37	44	24	—	47	30
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	15	11	27	56	—	—	25	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	14	—	9	42	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	3	14	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	493	532	521	553	747	551	439	593	516
Not mortgaged	261	215	268	357	211	106	29	192	327
Less than \$100	11	6	9	4	—	5	—	—	3
\$100 to \$199	121	65	85	162	82	66	18	95	147
\$200 to \$299	113	107	126	133	82	31	11	79	128
\$300 to \$399	9	32	46	46	31	4	—	18	32
\$400 to \$499	—	3	2	11	6	—	—	—	15
\$500 or more	7	2	—	1	10	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars)	199	226	228	208	230	186	178	201	208
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000	101	100	101	199	63	40	18	81	190
Less than 20 percent	51	37	34	72	23	34	18	65	62
20 to 24 percent	—	18	10	17	6	—	—	—	23
25 to 29 percent	5	12	26	22	7	6	—	—	36
30 to 34 percent	16	10	14	19	7	—	—	—	18
35 percent or more	23	22	17	69	16	—	—	16	48
Not computed	6	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	3
Median	18.8	23.5	26.3	27.4	25.4	14.3	15.5	14.9	26.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	211	133	128	287	98	32	27	119	187
Less than 20 percent	158	101	85	181	58	25	—	68	130
20 to 24 percent	23	16	33	45	18	7	27	45	33
25 to 29 percent	17	6	10	33	5	—	—	6	16
30 to 34 percent	7	5	—	17	6	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	6	5	—	11	11	—	—	—	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	15.1	14.9	17.4	16.5	13.2	22.5	17.6	14.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	212	131	189	270	123	59	26	118	163
Less than 20 percent	200	100	170	232	70	42	26	95	140
20 to 24 percent	12	21	11	28	29	17	—	23	23
25 to 29 percent	—	10	8	10	15	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.7	13.0	10.0	15.0	17.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	15.4
\$50,000 or more	212	131	189	270	123	59	26	118	163
Less than 20 percent	200	100	170	232	70	42	26	95	140
20 to 24 percent	12	21	11	28	29	17	—	23	23
25 to 29 percent	—	10	8	10	15	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.4	10.0	11.1	11.5	10.0	17.5	15.8	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	60	143	137	295	67	25	67	31	243
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	8	9	6	—	—	—	—	13
\$200 to \$299	—	48	38	106	2	—	10	12	31
\$300 to \$399	—	46	23	74	20	16	45	6	95
\$400 to \$499	30	27	24	55	18	9	12	6	43
\$500 to \$599	—	2	5	10	3	—	—	—	11
\$600 to \$749	—	—	10	5	10	—	—	—	18
\$750 to \$999	11	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	19	10	28	35	12	—	—	7	32
Median (dollars)	476	319	331	318	423	360	321	337	360
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000	16	22	13	55	9	—	—	7	48
Less than 20 percent	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
20 to 24 percent	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25 to 29 percent	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	33
35 percent or more	11	9	7	40	7	—	—	7	10
Not computed	5	6	—	9	2	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	41.3	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	20	43	26	79	22	—	12	—	55
Less than 20 percent	—	8	9	13	2	—	—	—	11
20 to 24 percent	—	3	3	8	3	—	5	—	11
25 to 29 percent	—	12	3	22	7	—	7	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	6	4	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	11	9	1	16	—	—	—	—	21
Not computed	9	1	10	14	6	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	29.2	19.2	27.6	27.1	—	25.7	—	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5	46	42	94	13	—	43	12	97
Less than 20 percent	—	41	28	60	2	—	43	12	51
20 to 24 percent	—	5	1	17	4	—	—	—	18
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	9	5	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	20
Median	—	15.9	16.6	17.1	25.5	—	15.3	17.5	17.8
\$35,000 or more	19	32	56	67	23	25	12	12	43
Less than 20 percent	19	27	33	63	19	25	12	12	41
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	5	13	4	4	—	—	—	2
Median	15.2	10.0	12.1	10.7	12.0	10.0	10.7	10.0	11.5

**Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County				
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 22	Tract 29.03
Occupied housing units -----	40 931	40 931	29 065	790	1 081	2 024	2 021	2 037
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 -----	282	282	222	-	-	-	16	-
1985 to 1988 -----	874	874	518	-	-	-	79	69
1980 to 1984 -----	2 444	2 444	1 772	-	25	307	143	333
1970 to 1979 -----	8 785	8 785	5 524	46	158	324	842	1 103
1960 to 1969 -----	6 839	6 839	4 517	23	57	72	444	415
1950 to 1959 -----	7 594	7 594	5 709	62	225	221	217	85
1940 to 1949 -----	4 351	4 351	3 439	72	143	266	105	-
1939 or earlier -----	9 762	9 762	7 364	587	473	834	175	32
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom -----	302	302	274	-	11	55	3	43
1 bedroom -----	4 224	4 224	3 646	65	148	573	128	613
2 bedrooms -----	12 518	12 518	9 971	237	538	706	471	768
3 bedrooms -----	18 094	18 094	11 507	320	325	509	1 151	554
4 bedrooms -----	4 810	4 810	3 020	130	53	153	208	59
5 or more bedrooms -----	983	983	647	38	6	28	60	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	40 795	40 795	28 964	790	1 081	2 024	2 012	2 027
Source of water, public system or private company -----	35 383	35 383	28 678	790	1 081	1 996	1 264	1 914
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	32 912	32 912	28 123	790	1 045	2 015	878	1 892
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	106	106	41	-	-	-	11	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	84	84	23	-	-	-	11	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	22	22	18	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas -----	33 583	33 583	25 100	737	952	1 486	1 385	1 265
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 548	1 548	142	-	4	10	260	-
Electricity -----	4 864	4 864	3 470	47	104	502	235	738
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	377	377	81	-	15	9	59	-
All other fuels -----	466	466	187	6	6	9	82	34
No fuel used -----	93	93	85	-	-	8	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None -----	2 787	2 787	2 503	36	62	338	89	212
1 -----	14 147	14 147	11 529	297	559	930	526	1 141
2 -----	16 553	16 553	11 105	363	360	579	767	534
3 or more -----	7 444	7 444	3 928	94	100	177	639	150
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	30 165	30 165	20 397	549	689	1 046	1 695	828
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 385	2 385	1 693	71	63	38	194	67
1985 to 1988 -----	6 954	6 954	4 736	143	128	200	499	337
1980 to 1984 -----	3 754	3 754	2 476	34	66	113	265	147
1970 to 1979 -----	7 644	7 644	4 686	133	145	253	514	207
1969 or earlier -----	9 428	9 428	6 806	168	287	442	223	70
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 766	10 766	8 668	241	392	978	326	1 209
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 603	4 603	3 861	122	150	424	90	598
1985 to 1988 -----	3 798	3 798	3 049	64	139	281	113	433
1980 to 1984 -----	1 274	1 274	1 008	16	50	202	50	121
1970 to 1979 -----	712	712	548	25	41	64	49	57
1969 or earlier -----	379	379	202	14	12	7	24	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit -----	1 561	1 561	1 339	30	39	104	6	100
Householder 65 years and over -----	10 975	10 975	8 675	183	334	942	289	452
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8 818	8 818	6 753	146	255	482	188	184
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	10	4	-	-	-	2	-
No telephone in unit -----	99	99	76	-	-	11	-	10
No vehicle available -----	1 692	1 692	1 484	22	42	250	57	138
Complete plumbing facilities -----	40 825	40 825	29 024	790	1 081	2 024	2 010	2 037
1.00 or less persons per room -----	40 441	40 441	28 756	790	1 070	1 978	2 002	2 011
1.01 or more persons per room -----	384	384	268	-	11	46	8	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	106	106	41	-	-	-	11	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	100	100	35	-	-	-	11	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	40 608	40 608	39 227	43 179	25 377	29 767	39 809	30 028
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 247	21 247	19 544	21 190	21 029	18 008	26 368	21 586
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 965	3 965	3 332	131	85	293	157	277
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 564	1 564	1 190	34	34	79	99	54
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 401	2 401	2 142	97	51	214	58	223

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County									
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	1 030	1 081	234	1 320	659	637	790	1 081	2 007	1 878
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-	8	101	8	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	-	-	14	39	6	-	-	-	-	69
1980 to 1984 -----	-	8	10	-	95	7	-	25	307	328
1970 to 1979 -----	33	36	9	128	31	13	46	158	324	1 040
1960 to 1969 -----	21	88	15	195	40	15	23	57	64	406
1950 to 1959 -----	63	110	29	65	13	59	62	225	221	28
1940 to 1949 -----	121	195	53	151	93	251	72	143	266	-
1939 or earlier -----	792	644	96	641	373	292	587	473	825	7
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom -----	29	-	-	60	6	-	-	11	55	43
1 bedroom -----	169	66	31	603	158	39	65	148	573	590
2 bedrooms -----	497	597	51	391	264	438	237	538	689	739
3 bedrooms -----	228	323	61	165	163	129	320	325	509	467
4 bedrooms -----	83	84	72	33	58	14	130	53	153	39
5 or more bedrooms -----	24	11	19	68	10	17	38	6	28	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 023	1 070	234	1 313	646	637	790	1 081	2 007	1 868
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 030	1 081	234	1 320	659	637	790	1 081	1 996	1 871
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 030	1 081	234	1 320	659	605	790	1 045	2 007	1 849
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	12	6	11	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas -----	987	1 022	227	952	592	616	737	952	1 469	1 156
Bottled, ton, or LP gas -----	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	4	10	-
Electricity -----	27	59	7	270	48	10	47	104	502	688
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	-
All other fuels -----	5	-	-	37	9	-	-	6	9	34
No fuel used -----	11	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	8	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None -----	148	137	22	344	160	135	36	62	329	204
1 -----	473	429	127	646	381	345	297	559	922	1 071
2 -----	350	376	76	197	99	117	363	360	579	491
3 or more -----	59	139	9	133	19	40	94	100	177	112
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	634	823	181	289	371	355	549	689	1 029	736
1989 to March 1990 -----	39	39	34	-	31	44	71	63	30	67
1985 to 1988 -----	133	198	28	68	58	33	143	128	200	302
1980 to 1984 -----	27	109	19	21	35	48	34	66	113	139
1970 to 1979 -----	127	122	41	44	36	45	133	145	244	186
1969 or earlier -----	308	355	59	156	211	185	168	287	442	42
Renter-occupied housing units -----	396	258	53	1 031	288	282	241	392	978	1 142
1989 to March 1990 -----	212	107	30	438	97	116	122	150	424	563
1985 to 1988 -----	133	100	23	353	118	133	64	139	281	406
1980 to 1984 -----	7	38	-	106	64	18	16	50	202	121
1970 to 1979 -----	29	6	-	92	9	9	25	41	64	52
1969 or earlier -----	15	7	-	42	-	6	14	12	7	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit -----	128	44	23	198	79	85	30	39	96	100
Householder 65 years and over -----	353	425	93	421	308	218	183	334	942	426
Owner-occupied housing units -----	297	394	86	156	207	193	146	255	482	158
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	13	10	-	17	-	9	-	-	11	10
No vehicle available -----	101	92	7	134	74	89	22	42	250	130
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 030	1 081	234	1 308	653	626	790	1 081	2 007	1 878
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 020	1 069	234	1 283	648	608	790	1 070	1 961	1 852
1.01 or more persons per room -----	10	12	-	25	5	18	-	11	46	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	12	6	11	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-	12	-	11	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 567	26 211	53 725	36 395	20 331	22 104	43 179	25 377	30 018	29 788
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 007	13 411	18 022	15 581	11 357	15 725	21 190	21 029	18 008	21 239
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	184	181	15	338	179	197	131	85	284	272
Owner-occupied housing units -----	73	67	-	39	68	67	34	34	70	54
Renter-occupied housing units -----	111	114	15	299	111	130	97	51	214	218

**Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County				
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 22	Tract 29.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	26 431	26 431	18 314	535	689	961	1 035	341
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage-----	14 955	14 955	9 924	343	307	381	780	275
Less than \$300-----	860	860	691	15	63	20	58	-
\$300 to \$399-----	2 246	2 246	1 571	22	98	128	80	55
\$400 to \$499-----	2 681	2 681	1 797	80	83	86	149	48
\$500 to \$599-----	2 995	2 995	1 902	89	30	112	182	55
\$600 to \$799-----	3 532	3 532	2 202	103	27	29	200	82
\$800 to \$999-----	1 417	1 417	892	25	6	6	48	35
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	935	935	671	9	-	-	57	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	217	217	141	-	-	-	6	-
\$2,000 or more-----	72	72	57	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	555	555	546	558	392	449	545	540
Not mortgaged-----	11 476	11 476	8 390	192	382	580	255	66
Less than \$100-----	291	291	232	6	6	31	9	-
\$100 to \$199-----	5 307	5 307	4 036	70	279	353	129	25
\$200 to \$299-----	4 255	4 255	2 974	69	85	168	89	41
\$300 to \$399-----	1 142	1 142	765	40	12	28	-	-
\$400 to \$499-----	269	269	206	7	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more-----	212	212	177	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	203	203	199	216	164	180	195	211
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000-----	6 414	6 414	5 041	83	320	389	116	69
Less than 20 percent-----	2 672	2 672	2 113	29	147	156	38	28
20 to 24 percent-----	926	926	770	-	55	88	19	12
25 to 29 percent-----	598	598	457	6	43	19	11	-
30 to 34 percent-----	575	575	444	16	21	49	12	7
35 percent or more-----	1 543	1 543	1 173	28	54	66	34	22
Not computed-----	100	100	84	4	-	11	2	-
Median-----	22.6	22.6	22.4	31.4	21.2	21.9	25.0	22.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	6 524	6 524	4 588	157	203	233	224	93
Less than 20 percent-----	4 447	4 447	3 193	85	163	165	161	27
20 to 24 percent-----	1 137	1 137	736	30	18	42	38	41
25 to 29 percent-----	583	583	415	37	6	26	23	20
30 to 34 percent-----	199	199	141	5	11	-	-	5
35 percent or more-----	158	158	103	-	5	-	2	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	15.3	15.3	15.0	18.5	13.1	14.3	16.2	22.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	6 201	6 201	3 964	108	103	227	312	93
Less than 20 percent-----	4 986	4 986	3 131	74	103	205	237	41
20 to 24 percent-----	785	785	500	18	-	22	33	52
25 to 29 percent-----	272	272	212	4	-	-	23	-
30 to 34 percent-----	93	93	75	6	-	-	9	-
35 percent or more-----	59	59	40	-	-	-	10	-
Not computed-----	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
Median-----	14.0	14.0	14.1	15.0	10.7	10.7	15.4	20.5
\$50,000 or more-----	7 292	7 292	4 721	187	63	112	383	86
Less than 20 percent-----	6 673	6 673	4 320	181	63	112	383	79
20 to 24 percent-----	437	437	287	6	-	-	-	7
25 to 29 percent-----	105	105	59	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	31	31	31	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	38	38	24	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median-----	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.4	10.0	10.0	11.0	12.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	10 442	10 442	8 637	241	392	978	277	1 209
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100-----	141	141	139	-	-	36	10	39
\$100 to \$199-----	1 196	1 196	1 155	28	43	207	44	122
\$200 to \$299-----	2 201	2 201	1 762	65	73	276	69	181
\$300 to \$399-----	3 140	3 140	2 544	69	127	178	59	541
\$400 to \$499-----	2 045	2 045	1 715	17	108	96	21	195
\$500 to \$599-----	805	805	681	27	33	102	39	95
\$600 to \$749-----	371	371	294	27	8	53	21	30
\$750 to \$999-----	112	112	101	4	-	11	8	-
\$1,000 or more-----	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent-----	426	426	241	4	-	19	6	6
Median (dollars)-----	346	346	346	334	349	286	318	359
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000-----	2 985	2 985	2 724	64	73	387	88	311
Less than 20 percent-----	91	91	85	-	22	10	11	-
20 to 24 percent-----	200	200	196	-	52	-	67	-
25 to 29 percent-----	215	215	207	-	45	-	30	24
30 to 34 percent-----	268	268	258	-	7	75	15	31
35 percent or more-----	1 979	1 979	1 798	58	66	185	33	166
Not computed-----	232	232	180	6	-	8	-	12
Median-----	50.0+	49.9	50.0+	50.0+	34.7	31.3	37.8	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	2 944	2 944	2 466	75	150	301	84	323
Less than 20 percent-----	542	542	473	33	24	86	8	14
20 to 24 percent-----	577	577	467	30	49	26	7	64
25 to 29 percent-----	689	689	553	-	35	91	31	110
30 to 34 percent-----	450	450	402	-	42	47	15	52
35 percent or more-----	603	603	534	8	-	39	19	77
Not computed-----	83	83	37	4	-	12	4	6
Median-----	27.3	27.3	27.5	20.4	25.3	26.8	29.0	28.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	2 778	2 778	2 200	55	97	161	64	351
Less than 20 percent-----	1 545	1 545	1 160	26	62	76	33	219
20 to 24 percent-----	720	720	620	17	35	59	23	96
25 to 29 percent-----	223	223	197	8	-	5	6	30
30 to 34 percent-----	107	107	91	4	-	9	-	6
35 percent or more-----	40	40	40	-	-	5	-	-
Not computed-----	143	143	92	-	-	7	2	-
Median-----	18.8	18.8	19.3	20.4	16.9	20.1	19.5	18.5
\$35,000 or more-----	1 735	1 735	1 247	47	72	129	41	224
Less than 20 percent-----	1 537	1 537	1 112	44	72	107	33	224
20 to 24 percent-----	78	78	55	3	-	22	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	17	17	15	-	-	-	8	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	103	103	65	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed-----	12.4	12.4	13.0	12.2	14.5	14.1	10.0-	12.6

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County									Tract 29.03 (pt.)
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97	Tract 5.98	Tract 6	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	622	777	181	192	349	348	535	689	961	257
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage	214	310	70	106	136	110	343	307	381	220
Less than \$300	22	25	17	—	18	29	15	63	20	—
\$300 to \$399	58	141	—	26	58	31	22	98	128	51
\$400 to \$499	63	76	—	15	30	24	80	83	86	18
\$500 to \$599	46	57	7	16	16	20	89	30	112	47
\$600 to \$799	25	11	19	31	7	6	103	27	29	69
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	18	7	—	25	6	6	35
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	21	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	442	394	660	575	348	386	558	392	449	575
Not mortgaged	408	467	111	86	213	238	192	382	580	37
Less than \$100	21	39	—	—	—	22	6	6	31	—
\$100 to \$199	272	302	29	43	134	173	70	279	353	7
\$200 to \$299	99	118	27	28	79	38	69	85	168	30
\$300 to \$399	16	—	44	9	—	5	40	12	28	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	170	163	297	200	177	154	216	164	180	224
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000	240	334	49	27	223	244	83	320	389	51
Less than 20 percent	88	215	28	11	99	103	29	147	156	10
20 to 24 percent	40	33	10	—	6	25	—	55	88	12
25 to 29 percent	23	8	—	—	39	14	6	43	19	—
30 to 34 percent	29	27	—	—	21	11	16	21	49	7
35 percent or more	60	51	11	16	58	76	28	54	66	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	—	11	—
Median	24.0	17.2	18.1	41.6	25.8	22.3	31.4	21.2	21.9	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	243	235	8	54	64	60	157	203	233	66
Less than 20 percent	202	190	8	27	57	54	85	163	165	27
20 to 24 percent	21	34	—	8	—	6	30	18	42	14
25 to 29 percent	13	—	—	19	—	—	37	6	26	20
30 to 34 percent	7	11	—	—	—	—	5	11	—	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	14.2	12.5	20.0	15.5	12.1	18.5	13.1	14.3	22.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	92	136	28	33	50	15	108	103	227	67
Less than 20 percent	85	125	18	25	50	15	74	103	205	15
20 to 24 percent	7	11	10	—	—	—	18	—	22	52
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median	11.2	11.8	17.8	15.3	10.2	10.0	15.0	10.7	10.7	21.8
\$50,000 or more	47	72	96	78	12	29	187	63	112	73
Less than 20 percent	47	72	90	78	12	29	181	63	112	66
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.4	10.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	396	258	53	1,031	281	274	241	392	978	1,142
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	26	21	—	—	36	39	—
\$100 to \$199	35	24	14	232	91	21	28	43	207	122
\$200 to \$299	123	47	—	383	79	62	65	73	276	171
\$300 to \$399	132	80	17	292	47	96	69	127	178	496
\$400 to \$499	63	100	14	17	31	64	17	108	96	183
\$500 to \$599	28	—	8	20	5	14	27	33	102	95
\$600 to \$749	7	—	—	10	7	8	27	8	53	30
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	37	—	—	4	—	11	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	8	7	—	14	—	9	4	—	19	6
Median (dollars)	316	371	363	275	227	357	334	349	286	361
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000	132	112	22	421	169	105	64	73	387	311
Less than 20 percent	—	—	27	15	—	—	—	22	11	—
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	22	40	—	—	52	67	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	15	27	6	—	45	24	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	34	8	—	—	75	31	—
35 percent or more	116	102	15	298	74	90	58	66	185	166
Not computed	8	—	—	25	5	9	6	8	12	12
Median	50.0+	50.0+	37.9	45.5	30.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.7	37.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	139	84	—	327	88	69	75	150	301	311
Less than 20 percent	23	7	—	109	35	6	33	24	86	14
20 to 24 percent	42	7	—	92	27	—	30	49	26	59
25 to 29 percent	30	25	—	73	14	18	—	35	91	103
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	23	12	17	—	42	47	52
35 percent or more	44	32	—	30	—	28	8	—	39	77
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	12	6
Median	25.7	29.9	—	23.0	21.7	33.1	20.4	25.3	26.8	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	115	55	31	201	16	69	55	97	161	308
Less than 20 percent	78	11	16	153	5	46	26	62	76	176
20 to 24 percent	15	34	8	15	7	15	17	35	59	96
25 to 29 percent	8	10	7	—	—	—	8	—	5	30
30 to 34 percent	14	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	9	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	19	—	8	—	—	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	16.1	22.4	19.8	17.2	22.1	16.4	20.4	16.9	20.1	19.1
\$35,000 or more	10	7	—	82	8	31	47	72	129	212
Less than 20 percent	10	7	—	82	5	31	44	72	107	212
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	22	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-	—	10.4	14.0	15.4	12.2	14.5	14.1	12.7

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County			
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20
Occupied housing units -----	4 777	4 777	4 720	237	144	154	208
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
1989 to March 1990 -----	133	133	133	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	83	83	69	-	-	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	302	302	302	-	13	15	37
1970 to 1979 -----	594	594	575	20	25	36	22
1960 to 1969 -----	605	605	588	7	7	30	20
1950 to 1959 -----	450	450	448	35	34	35	23
1940 to 1949 -----	959	959	959	56	32	6	39
1939 or earlier -----	1 651	1 651	1 646	119	33	32	67
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
No bedroom -----	85	85	85	7	-	-	15
1 bedroom -----	764	764	764	36	14	39	44
2 bedrooms -----	1 839	1 839	1 824	83	60	90	51
3 bedrooms -----	1 550	1 550	1 518	88	46	21	75
4 bedrooms -----	447	447	437	18	6	4	15
5 or more bedrooms -----	92	92	92	5	18	-	8
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	4 730	4 730	4 682	231	144	154	208
Source of water, public system or private company -----	4 754	4 754	4 720	237	144	154	208
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	4 722	4 722	4 686	237	139	154	208
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	23	23	23	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	16	16	16	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas -----	4 057	4 057	4 021	206	144	106	171
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	46	46	35	-	-	-	-
Electricity -----	623	623	623	31	-	48	32
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	31	31	21	-	-	-	-
No fuel used -----	12	12	12	-	-	-	5
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None -----	1 253	1 253	1 253	45	40	40	56
1 -----	1 895	1 895	1 893	99	34	55	88
2 -----	1 004	1 004	972	56	47	41	49
3 or more -----	625	625	602	37	23	18	15
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 928	1 928	1 874	151	74	40	52
1989 to March 1990 -----	178	178	157	-	19	-	12
1985 to 1988 -----	319	319	305	-	5	35	18
1980 to 1984 -----	172	172	172	-	7	-	22
1970 to 1979 -----	675	675	658	58	15	5	-
1969 or earlier -----	584	584	582	93	28	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 849	2 849	2 846	86	70	114	156
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 210	1 210	1 210	32	40	77	64
1985 to 1988 -----	1 165	1 165	1 162	28	23	11	76
1980 to 1984 -----	306	306	306	18	-	9	12
1970 to 1979 -----	86	86	86	-	7	-	4
1969 or earlier -----	82	82	82	8	-	17	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
No telephone in unit -----	785	785	785	39	21	31	22
Householder 65 years and over -----	657	657	642	55	22	-	12
Owner-occupied housing units -----	375	375	360	48	7	-	5
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	38	38	38	-	7	-	-
No vehicle available -----	308	308	308	15	15	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	4 754	4 754	4 697	237	144	154	208
1.00 or less persons per room -----	4 531	4 531	4 474	224	132	127	192
1.01 or more persons per room -----	223	223	223	13	12	27	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	23	23	23	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	23	23	23	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 851	34 851	33 972	29 852	37 811	43 786	33 903
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 631	15 631	15 620	16 983	50 543	21 619	13 259
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 753	1 753	1 753	57	28	42	83
Owner-occupied housing units -----	253	253	253	12	7	-	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 500	1 500	1 500	45	21	42	76

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

**Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macan County—Con.						
	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	390	490	353	144	154	208	204
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
1989 to March 1990 -----	15	17	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	23	18	43	13	15	37	—
1970 to 1979 -----	57	18	10	25	36	22	115
1960 to 1969 -----	54	47	10	7	30	20	89
1950 to 1959 -----	9	37	12	34	35	23	—
1940 to 1949 -----	82	187	141	32	6	39	—
1939 or earlier -----	150	166	137	33	32	67	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
No bedroom -----	8	6	—	—	—	15	22
1 bedroom -----	72	56	19	14	39	44	31
2 bedrooms -----	160	237	171	60	90	51	102
3 bedrooms -----	130	154	129	46	21	75	38
4 bedrooms -----	16	31	23	6	4	15	11
5 or more bedrooms -----	4	6	11	18	—	8	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	390	473	346	144	154	208	204
Source of water, public system or private company -----	390	490	353	144	154	208	204
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	390	483	340	139	154	208	204
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas -----	358	457	317	144	106	171	52
Battled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	17
Electricity -----	32	21	36	—	48	32	135
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	7	—	—	—	5	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None -----	118	191	133	40	40	56	—
1 -----	164	232	97	34	55	88	115
2 -----	53	30	72	47	41	49	74
3 or more -----	55	37	51	23	18	15	15
Vehicles per household -----	1.1	.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	162	156	127	74	40	52	49
1989 to March 1990 -----	18	10	16	19	—	12	12
1985 to 1988 -----	26	9	12	5	35	18	15
1980 to 1984 -----	21	12	7	7	—	22	—
1970 to 1979 -----	53	69	44	15	5	—	22
1969 or earlier -----	44	56	48	28	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	228	334	226	70	114	156	155
1989 to March 1990 -----	96	101	101	40	77	64	37
1985 to 1988 -----	78	172	91	23	11	76	87
1980 to 1984 -----	47	26	18	—	9	12	31
1970 to 1979 -----	—	25	5	7	—	4	—
1969 or earlier -----	7	10	11	—	17	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
No telephone in unit -----	73	160	47	21	31	22	14
Householder 65 years and over -----	49	76	41	22	—	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	31	28	24	7	—	5	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	15	—	7	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	28	39	18	15	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	390	482	353	144	154	208	204
1.00 or less persons per room -----	367	455	328	132	127	192	204
1.01 or more persons per room -----	23	27	25	12	27	16	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 915	27 475	27 301	37 811	43 786	33 903	51 969
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 843	8 267	12 654	50 543	21 619	13 259	23 483
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	151	280	147	28	42	83	14
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28	25	14	7	—	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	123	255	133	21	42	76	14

**Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Macon County			
		Total	Decatur city	Tract 4.98	Tract 16	Tract 19	Tract 20
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 811	1 811	1 757	151	74	40	43
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage-----	1 232	1 232	1 180	59	39	40	24
Less than \$300-----	190	190	190	14	—	—	3
\$300 to \$399-----	256	256	256	24	12	9	6
\$400 to \$499-----	263	263	249	7	4	22	6
\$500 to \$599-----	192	192	192	10	7	5	—
\$600 to \$799-----	237	237	228	4	11	4	6
\$800 to \$999-----	71	71	56	—	5	—	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	21	21	9	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	472	472	467	348	575	454	475
Not mortgaged-----	579	579	577	92	35	—	19
Less than \$100-----	26	26	26	8	9	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	219	219	219	29	13	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	183	183	181	37	7	—	12
\$300 to \$399-----	111	111	111	12	6	—	7
\$400 to \$499-----	36	36	36	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	216	216	216	215	183	—	282
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000-----	604	604	604	46	13	—	7
Less than 20 percent-----	131	131	131	13	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	63	63	63	15	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	74	74	74	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	34	34	34	7	6	—	—
35 percent or more-----	290	290	290	11	7	—	7
Not computed-----	12	12	12	—	—	—	—
Median-----	34.1	34.1	34.1	23.3	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	368	368	364	54	15	15	21
Less than 20 percent-----	254	254	252	54	9	4	15
20 to 24 percent-----	47	47	45	—	6	11	—
25 to 29 percent-----	38	38	38	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent-----	22	22	22	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.5	16.5	16.5	15.2	10.0-	21.6	16.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	451	451	430	30	24	10	6
Less than 20 percent-----	403	403	391	30	19	10	6
20 to 24 percent-----	43	43	34	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	5	5	5	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.8	12.8	12.7	10.0-	10.0-	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more-----	388	388	359	21	22	15	9
Less than 20 percent-----	384	384	355	21	22	15	9
20 to 24 percent-----	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.6	11.6	11.2	10.0-	11.9	10.8	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	2 812	2 812	2 809	77	70	114	156
GROSS RENT-----							
Less than \$100-----	140	140	140	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	529	529	529	19	15	—	13
\$200 to \$299-----	677	677	677	16	14	37	47
\$300 to \$399-----	599	599	599	—	22	20	29
\$400 to \$499-----	502	502	499	25	5	44	34
\$500 to \$599-----	199	199	199	17	6	13	33
\$600 to \$749-----	84	84	84	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	38	38	38	—	8	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	44	44	44	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	306	306	306	438	353	400	346
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000-----	1 403	1 403	1 403	36	8	28	52
Less than 20 percent-----	62	62	62	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	65	65	65	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	65	65	65	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	76	76	76	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	98	98	98	—	—	9	52
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	669	669	669	—	47	38	82
Less than 20 percent-----	97	97	97	—	14	—	18
20 to 24 percent-----	121	121	121	—	14	14	16
25 to 29 percent-----	105	105	105	—	—	15	12
30 to 34 percent-----	131	131	131	—	—	—	16
35 percent or more-----	200	200	200	—	19	9	20
Not computed-----	15	15	15	—	—	—	—
Median-----	30.2	30.2	30.2	—	23.4	26.7	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	485	485	482	26	7	40	14
Less than 20 percent-----	317	317	317	8	7	17	7
20 to 24 percent-----	70	70	67	8	—	23	—
25 to 29 percent-----	47	47	47	10	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	44	44	44	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.6	16.6	16.5	23.1	10.0-	20.7	20.0
\$35,000 or more-----	255	255	255	15	8	8	8
Less than 20 percent-----	255	255	255	15	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.4	11.4	11.4	17.5	10.0-	10.0-	12.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Macon County—Con.		Decatur city, Macon County				
	Tract 22	Tract 29.03	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98 (pt.)	Tract 5.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	89	49	73	335	64	151	50
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
With a mortgage-----	83	49	48	169	49	59	50
Less than \$300-----	—	—	12	34	34	14	7
\$300 to \$399-----	8	—	5	43	8	24	12
\$400 to \$499-----	14	11	22	43	—	7	14
\$500 to \$599-----	27	12	—	7	—	10	6
\$600 to \$799-----	23	19	9	35	7	4	7
\$800 to \$999-----	—	7	—	7	—	—	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	581	607	435	425	276	348	438
Not mortgaged-----	6	—	25	166	15	92	—
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	9	—	8	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	—	9	66	7	29	—
\$200 to \$299-----	6	—	—	64	—	37	—
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—	16	14	8	12	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	13	—	6	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	275	—	311	208	353	215	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$20,000-----	6	—	43	144	36	46	21
Less than 20 percent-----	6	—	15	43	—	13	7
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	10	—	15	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	15	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	8	8	7	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	28	63	20	11	14
Not computed-----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median-----	17.5	—	48.1	30.9	36.3	23.3	42.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	12	—	5	64	14	54	6
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	5	40	14	54	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	9	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent-----	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	27.5	—	17.5	16.7	10.0	15.2	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	32	20	20	95	7	30	13
Less than 20 percent-----	23	12	11	95	—	30	13
20 to 24 percent-----	9	8	9	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.9	14.2	14.0	11.4	22.5	10.0	15.4
\$50,000 or more-----	39	29	5	32	7	21	10
Less than 20 percent-----	39	29	5	32	7	21	6
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0	12.5	12.5	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	—	155	204	312	70	77	489
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Less than \$100-----	—	—	5	—	—	—	61
\$100 to \$199-----	—	—	18	51	—	19	106
\$200 to \$299-----	—	36	75	28	17	16	184
\$300 to \$399-----	—	88	24	116	12	—	62
\$400 to \$499-----	—	14	43	50	8	25	45
\$500 to \$599-----	—	—	11	41	21	17	—
\$600 to \$749-----	—	17	18	11	12	—	20
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
No cash rent-----	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	—	380	314	341	494	438	233
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$10,000-----	—	14	146	133	44	36	267
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	5	—	—	—	32
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
35 percent or more-----	—	14	114	122	44	36	131
Not computed-----	—	—	27	11	—	20	—
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	41	33	80	6	—	—	111
Less than 20 percent-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	26
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	23	—	—	—	37
25 to 29 percent-----	—	7	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	17	10	9	—	—	28	20
35 percent or more-----	24	8	40	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median-----	41.5	30.7	37.2	27.5	—	24.0	24.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	83	25	65	—	26	92	—
Less than 20 percent-----	66	25	35	—	8	70	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	12	—	10	12	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
35 percent or more-----	17	—	11	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median-----	14.0	16.5	16.3	—	23.1	15.4	15.4
\$35,000 or more-----	17	—	34	20	15	19	19
Less than 20 percent-----	17	—	34	20	15	15	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	12.5	—	12.1	17.5	17.5	10.0

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur city, Macon County—Con.						
	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 29.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	144	146	127	74	40	43	49
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS-----							
With a mortgage-----	104	90	87	39	40	24	49
Less than \$300-----	9	38	12	—	—	3	—
\$300 to \$399-----	14	5	44	12	9	6	—
\$400 to \$499-----	44	33	12	4	22	6	11
\$500 to \$599-----	24	6	9	7	5	—	12
\$600 to \$799-----	13	8	10	11	4	6	19
\$800 to \$999-----	—	—	—	5	—	3	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	469	409	363	575	454	475	607
Net mortgaged-----	40	56	40	35	—	19	—
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	16	40	17	13	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	14	5	13	7	—	12	—
\$300 to \$399-----	6	11	—	6	—	7	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	240	181	212	183	—	282	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989-----							
Less than \$20,000-----	77	59	43	13	—	7	—
Less than 20 percent-----	9	25	7	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	29	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	34	22	30	7	—	7	—
Not computed-----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	29.2	26.0	39.2	50.0+	—	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	19	44	38	15	15	21	—
Less than 20 percent-----	7	38	28	9	4	15	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	6	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	4	6	10	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent-----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	28.1	11.8	17.5	10.0-	21.6	16.8	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	13	28	39	24	10	6	20
Less than 20 percent-----	13	28	39	19	10	6	12
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more-----	10.0-	12.0	10.0-	10.0-	12.5	12.5	14.2
Less than 20 percent-----	35	15	7	22	15	9	29
20 to 24 percent-----	35	15	7	22	15	9	29
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	11.9	10.8	10.0-	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	220	334	226	70	114	156	155
GROSS RENT-----							
Less than \$100-----	14	42	7	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	57	139	57	15	—	13	—
\$200 to \$299-----	33	51	39	14	37	47	36
\$300 to \$399-----	39	47	52	22	20	29	88
\$400 to \$499-----	52	37	49	5	44	34	14
\$500 to \$599-----	18	6	11	6	13	33	—
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—	6	—	—	—	17
\$750 to \$999-----	—	6	—	8	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	7	6	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	303	184	328	353	400	346	380
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989-----							
Less than \$10,000-----	118	238	127	8	28	52	14
Less than 20 percent-----	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	28	7	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	29	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	22	12	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	83	162	92	8	19	52	14
Not computed-----	—	11	12	—	9	—	—
Median-----	50.0+	42.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	28	54	65	47	38	82	41
Less than 20 percent-----	—	12	6	14	—	18	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	4	5	14	14	16	—
25 to 29 percent-----	18	6	29	—	15	12	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	5	13	—	—	16	17
35 percent or more-----	3	27	12	19	9	20	24
Not computed-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	27.9	35.0	28.7	23.4	26.7	27.9	41.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	25	38	10	7	40	14	83
Less than 20 percent-----	5	16	4	7	17	7	66
20 to 24 percent-----	20	10	6	—	23	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	6	—	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
35 percent or more-----	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	21.9	21.5	20.8	10.0-	20.7	20.0	14.0
\$35,000 or more-----	49	4	24	8	8	8	17
Less than 20 percent-----	49	4	24	8	8	8	17
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.1	12.5	11.5	10.0-	10.0-	12.5	12.5

**Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County
Occupied housing units -----	134	134
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	14	14
1970 to 1979 -----	73	73
1960 to 1969 -----	11	11
1950 to 1959 -----	21	21
1940 to 1949 -----	-	-
1939 or earlier -----	15	15
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom -----	-	-
1 bedroom -----	20	20
2 bedrooms -----	37	37
3 bedrooms -----	49	49
4 bedrooms -----	28	28
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	134	134
Source of water, public system or private company -----	111	111
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	111	111
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas -----	100	100
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6	6
Electricity -----	28	28
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-
All other fuels -----	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None -----	-	-
1 -----	41	41
2 -----	84	84
3 or more -----	9	9
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	72	72
1989 to March 1990 -----	16	16
1985 to 1988 -----	28	28
1980 to 1984 -----	8	8
1970 to 1979 -----	20	20
1969 or earlier -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	62	62
1989 to March 1990 -----	37	37
1985 to 1988 -----	10	10
1980 to 1984 -----	7	7
1970 to 1979 -----	8	8
1969 or earlier -----	-	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit -----	7	7
Householder 65 years and over -----	3	3
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3	3
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	134	134
1.00 or less persons per room -----	134	134
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	74,776	74,776
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	43,839	43,839
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8	8

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	68	68
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	51	51
With a mortgage-----	—	—
Less than \$300-----	2	2
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	6	6
\$500 to \$599-----	6	6
\$600 to \$799-----	17	17
\$800 to \$999-----	6	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	7	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	7	7
\$2,000 or more-----	7	7
Median (dollars)-----	854	854
Not mortgaged-----	17	17
Less than \$100-----	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	6	6
\$200 to \$299-----	11	11
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	221	221
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000-----	8	8
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	2	2
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	6	6
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	9	9
Less than 20 percent-----	6	6
20 to 24 percent-----	3	3
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	10.0-	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	26	26
Less than 20 percent-----	11	11
20 to 24 percent-----	9	9
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	6	6
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	21.1	21.1
\$50,000 or more-----	25	25
Less than 20 percent-----	25	25
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	13.9	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	62	62
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100-----	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	17	17
\$300 to \$399-----	3	3
\$400 to \$499-----	15	15
\$500 to \$599-----	—	—
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—
\$750 to \$999-----	13	13
\$1,000 or more-----	14	14
No cash rent-----	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	488	488
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000-----	18	18
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	18	18
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	39.5	39.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	14	14
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	3	3
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	11	11
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	9	9
Less than 20 percent-----	7	7
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	2	2
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	18.2	18.2
\$35,000 or more-----	21	21
Less than 20 percent-----	21	21
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—
Median-----	12.5	12.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
		Total	Decatur city
Occupied housing units -----	179	179	143
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	5	5	5
1980 to 1984 -----	2	2	-
1970 to 1979 -----	44	44	21
1960 to 1969 -----	19	19	10
1950 to 1959 -----	44	44	44
1940 to 1949 -----	25	25	25
1939 or earlier -----	40	40	38
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom -----	-	-	-
1 bedroom -----	10	10	10
2 bedrooms -----	57	57	55
3 bedrooms -----	65	65	39
4 bedrooms -----	30	30	22
5 or more bedrooms -----	17	17	17
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	179	179	143
Source of water, public system or private company -----	159	159	143
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	154	154	138
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas -----	142	142	125
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	-	-	-
Electricity -----	37	37	18
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	-	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None -----	15	15	13
1 -----	47	47	39
2 -----	82	82	80
3 or more -----	35	35	11
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units-----	115	115	93
1989 to March 1990 -----	26	26	26
1985 to 1988 -----	24	24	24
1980 to 1984 -----	18	18	5
1970 to 1979 -----	31	31	22
1969 or earlier -----	16	16	16
Renter-occupied housing units-----	64	64	50
1989 to March 1990 -----	41	41	33
1985 to 1988 -----	21	21	17
1980 to 1984 -----	2	2	-
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	-
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit -----	13	13	13
Householder 65 years and over -----	20	20	18
Owner-occupied housing units -----	18	18	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	9	9	7
Complete plumbing facilities -----	179	179	143
1.00 or less persons per room -----	179	179	143
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 668	34 668	29 172
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 206	19 206	16 850
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	38	38	36
Owner-occupied housing units -----	27	27	27
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11	11	9

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
		Total	Decatur city
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	99	99	88
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage-----	75	75	66
Less than \$300-----	8	8	8
\$300 to \$399-----	16	16	16
\$400 to \$499-----	5	5	5
\$500 to \$599-----	32	32	23
\$600 to \$799-----	8	8	8
\$800 to \$999-----	6	6	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more-----	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	516	516	511
Not mortgaged-----	24	24	22
Less than \$100-----	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199-----	16	16	16
\$200 to \$299-----	6	6	6
\$300 to \$399-----	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499-----	2	2	-
\$500 or more-----	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	138	138	134
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000-----	31	31	31
Less than 20 percent-----	15	15	15
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	16	16	16
Not computed-----	-	-	-
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	34	34	34
Less than 20 percent-----	28	28	28
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	6	6	6
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-
Median-----	17.5	17.5	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	5	5	5
Less than 20 percent-----	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-
Median-----	17.5	17.5	17.5
\$50,000 or more-----	29	29	18
Less than 20 percent-----	29	29	18
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-
Median-----	11.7	11.7	11.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	64	64	50
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100-----	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199-----	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299-----	16	16	10
\$300 to \$399-----	15	15	7
\$400 to \$499-----	13	13	13
\$500 to \$599-----	13	13	13
\$600 to \$749-----	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999-----	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more-----	-	-	-
No cash rent-----	7	7	7
Median (dollars)-----	366	366	463
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000-----	11	11	9
Less than 20 percent-----	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	11	11	9
Not computed-----	-	-	-
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	16	16	16
Less than 20 percent-----	10	10	10
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	6	6	6
Not computed-----	-	-	-
Median-----	19.0	19.0	19.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	33	33	25
Less than 20 percent-----	15	15	7
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	4	4	4
30 to 34 percent-----	7	7	7
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-
Not computed-----	7	7	7
Median-----	18.6	18.6	27.5
\$35,000 or more-----	4	4	-
Less than 20 percent-----	4	4	-
20 to 24 percent-----	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent-----	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent-----	-	-	-
35 percent or more-----	-	-	-
Not computed-----	-	-	-
Median-----	10.0-	10.0-	-

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder:  
1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
		Total	Decatur city
Occupied housing units -----	40 815	40 815	28 985
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 -----	282	282	222
1985 to 1988 -----	869	869	513
1980 to 1984 -----	2 442	2 442	1 772
1970 to 1979 -----	8 741	8 741	5 503
1960 to 1969 -----	6 820	6 820	4 507
1950 to 1959 -----	7 572	7 572	5 687
1940 to 1949 -----	4 335	4 335	3 423
1939 or earlier -----	9 754	9 754	7 358
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom -----	302	302	274
1 bedroom -----	4 224	4 224	3 646
2 bedrooms -----	12 501	12 501	9 956
3 bedrooms -----	18 035	18 035	11 474
4 bedrooms -----	4 787	4 787	3 005
5 or more bedrooms -----	966	966	630
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	40 679	40 679	28 884
Source of water, public system or private company -----	35 287	35 287	28 598
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	32 821	32 821	28 048
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	106	106	41
Owner-occupied housing units -----	84	84	23
Renter-occupied housing units -----	22	22	18
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas -----	33 495	33 495	25 029
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 548	1 548	142
Electricity -----	4 836	4 836	3 461
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	377	377	81
All other fuels -----	466	466	187
No fuel used -----	93	93	85
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None -----	2 785	2 785	2 503
1 -----	14 119	14 119	11 509
2 -----	16 502	16 502	11 056
3 or more -----	7 409	7 409	3 917
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	30 090	30 090	20 344
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 366	2 366	1 674
1985 to 1988 -----	6 930	6 930	4 712
1980 to 1984 -----	3 736	3 736	2 471
1970 to 1979 -----	7 630	7 630	4 681
1969 or earlier -----	9 428	9 428	6 806
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 725	10 725	8 641
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 579	4 579	3 845
1985 to 1988 -----	3 783	3 783	3 038
1980 to 1984 -----	1 272	1 272	1 008
1970 to 1979 -----	712	712	548
1969 or earlier -----	379	379	202
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit -----	1 561	1 561	1 339
Householder 65 years and over -----	10 962	10 962	8 664
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8 807	8 807	6 742
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	10	10	4
No telephone in unit -----	99	99	76
No vehicle available -----	1 690	1 690	1 484
Complete plumbing facilities -----	40 709	40 709	28 944
1.00 or less persons per room -----	40 325	40 325	28 576
1.01 or more persons per room -----	384	384	268
Locating complete plumbing facilities -----	106	106	41
1.00 or less persons per room -----	100	100	35
1.01 or more persons per room -----	6	6	6
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	40 592	40 592	39 219
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 254	21 254	19 558
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 943	3 943	3 312
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 553	1 553	1 179
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 390	2 390	2 133

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Decatur, IL MSA	Macon County	
		Total	Decatur city
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	26 372	26 372	18 266
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage-----	14 904	14 904	9 882
Less than \$300-----	860	860	691
\$300 to \$399-----	2 246	2 246	1 571
\$400 to \$499-----	2 676	2 676	1 792
\$500 to \$599-----	2 963	2 963	1 879
\$600 to \$799-----	3 524	3 524	2 194
\$800 to \$999-----	1 411	1 411	886
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	935	935	671
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	217	217	141
\$2,000 or more-----	72	72	57
Median (dollars)-----	555	555	546
Not mortgaged-----	11 468	11 468	8 384
Less than \$100-----	291	291	232
\$100 to \$199-----	5 307	5 307	4 036
\$200 to \$299-----	4 249	4 249	2 968
\$300 to \$399-----	1 142	1 142	765
\$400 to \$499-----	267	267	206
\$500 or more-----	212	212	177
Median (dollars)-----	203	203	198
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000-----	6 414	6 414	5 041
Less than 20 percent-----	2 672	2 672	2 113
20 to 24 percent-----	926	926	770
25 to 29 percent-----	598	598	457
30 to 34 percent-----	575	575	444
35 percent or more-----	1 543	1 543	1 173
Not computed-----	100	100	84
Median-----	22.6	22.6	22.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	6 499	6 499	4 563
Less than 20 percent-----	4 428	4 428	3 174
20 to 24 percent-----	1 137	1 137	736
25 to 29 percent-----	583	583	415
30 to 34 percent-----	193	193	135
35 percent or more-----	158	158	103
Not computed-----	—	—	—
Median-----	15.3	15.3	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	6 196	6 196	3 959
Less than 20 percent-----	4 981	4 981	3 126
20 to 24 percent-----	785	785	500
25 to 29 percent-----	272	272	212
30 to 34 percent-----	93	93	75
35 percent or more-----	59	59	40
Not computed-----	6	6	6
Median-----	14.0	14.0	14.1
\$50,000 or more-----	7 263	7 263	4 703
Less than 20 percent-----	6 644	6 644	4 302
20 to 24 percent-----	437	437	287
25 to 29 percent-----	105	105	59
30 to 34 percent-----	31	31	31
35 percent or more-----	38	38	24
Not computed-----	8	8	—
Median-----	10.8	10.8	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	10 401	10 401	8 610
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100-----	141	141	139
\$100 to \$199-----	1 196	1 196	1 155
\$200 to \$299-----	2 195	2 195	1 762
\$300 to \$399-----	3 132	3 132	2 544
\$400 to \$499-----	2 032	2 032	1 702
\$500 to \$599-----	798	798	674
\$600 to \$749-----	371	371	294
\$750 to \$999-----	112	112	101
\$1,000 or more-----	5	5	5
No cash rent-----	419	419	234
Median (dollars)-----	346	346	346
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000-----	2 974	2 974	2 715
Less than 20 percent-----	91	91	85
20 to 24 percent-----	200	200	196
25 to 29 percent-----	215	215	207
30 to 34 percent-----	268	268	258
35 percent or more-----	1 968	1 968	1 789
Not computed-----	232	232	180
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	49.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	2 944	2 944	2 466
Less than 20 percent-----	542	542	473
20 to 24 percent-----	577	577	467
25 to 29 percent-----	689	689	553
30 to 34 percent-----	450	450	402
35 percent or more-----	603	603	534
Not computed-----	83	83	37
Median-----	27.3	27.3	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	2 752	2 752	2 182
Less than 20 percent-----	1 537	1 537	1 160
20 to 24 percent-----	720	720	620
25 to 29 percent-----	219	219	193
30 to 34 percent-----	100	100	84
35 percent or more-----	40	40	40
Not computed-----	136	136	85
Median-----	18.8	18.8	19.2
\$35,000 or more-----	1 731	1 731	1 247
Less than 20 percent-----	1 533	1 533	1 112
20 to 24 percent-----	78	78	55
25 to 29 percent-----	17	17	15
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	103	103	65
Not computed-----	12.4	12.4	13.0

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Decatur, IL MSA -----	117 206	17.1	50 049	16.8	DECATUR CITY, MACON COUNTY—Con.				
MACON COUNTY					Tract 10 (pt.) -----	1 620	15.4	677	16.1
Total -----	117 206	17.1	50 049	16.8	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	4 028	12.2	1 896	11.7
Decatur city -----	83 885	14.0	37 470	13.9	Tract 12 -----	2 946	14.4	1 454	15.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN MACON COUNTY					Tract 13 (pt.) -----	2 611	15.2	1 022	15.6
Tract 4.98 -----	793	14.6	325	14.2	Tract 14 (pt.) -----	4 211	16.0	1 002	16.2
Tract 10 -----	1 688	15.2	725	16.0	Tract 15 (pt.) -----	4 216	15.6	1 724	15.5
Tract 11 -----	4 036	12.3	1 903	11.7	Tract 16 (pt.) -----	3 413	16.1	1 049	15.0
Tract 13 -----	2 611	15.2	3 022	15.6	Tract 17 (pt.) -----	2 160	15.6	933	15.9
Tract 14 -----	2 451	16.0	1 016	16.1	Tract 18.01 (pt.) -----	2 235	16.5	860	16.3
Tract 15 -----	4 504	15.6	1 841	15.5	Tract 18.02 (pt.) -----	2 694	16.0	1 160	15.9
Tract 16 -----	3 413	16.1	1 049	15.0	Tract 19 (pt.) -----	2 730	16.3	1 357	15.3
Tract 17 -----	2 445	15.3	1 038	15.7	Tract 20 (pt.) -----	5 380	11.7	2 564	11.8
Tract 18.01 -----	2 573	16.2	974	16.1	Tract 21 (pt.) -----	2 514	16.3	1 199	17.1
Tract 18.02 -----	2 713	15.9	1 166	16.0	Tract 22 (pt.) -----	2 378	12.0	974	11.9
Tract 19 -----	2 730	16.3	1 357	15.3	Tract 23 (pt.) -----	577	20.5	235	17.9
Tract 20 -----	5 434	11.7	2 595	11.8	Tract 24.01 (pt.) -----	3 003	15.4	1 113	15.7
Tract 21 -----	2 519	16.3	1 200	17.1	Tract 24.02 (pt.) -----	3 719	11.6	1 582	11.8
Tract 22 -----	5 801	17.8	2 215	17.4	Tract 26.01 (pt.) -----	1 790	14.4	702	15.0
Tract 23 -----	2 668	29.9	996	29.6	Tract 28 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
Tract 24.01 -----	3 006	15.4	1 115	15.8	Tract 29.01 (pt.) -----	3 774	14.8	1 386	15.3
Tract 24.02 -----	5 082	11.7	2 086	11.8	Tract 29.02 (pt.) -----	4 275	11.7	2 251	11.5
Tract 26.01 -----	4 247	14.7	1 690	15.3	Tract 29.03 (pt.) -----	4 187	12.0	1 758	11.9
Tract 28 -----	4 586	36.0	1 735	35.8	REMAINDER OF MACON COUNTY				
Tract 29.01 -----	2 099	35.5	746	36.3	Tract 4.98 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
Tract 29.02 -----	4 451	15.3	1 626	15.6	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	68	10.3	48	14.6
Tract 29.03 -----	4 608	11.9	2 410	11.5	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	8	37.5	7	14.3
Tract 29.04 -----	5 398	11.9	2 226	11.9	Tract 13 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
DECATUR CITY, MACON COUNTY					Tract 14 (pt.) -----	40	15.0	14	14.3
Tract 1 -----	508	13.0	294	15.6	Tract 15 (pt.) -----	288	15.3	117	15.4
Tract 2 -----	3 281	14.5	1 475	15.5	Tract 16 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
Tract 3 -----	4 383	11.2	1 959	11.9	Tract 17 (pt.) -----	285	12.3	105	14.3
Tract 4.97 -----	870	12.0	413	11.6	Tract 18.01 (pt.) -----	338	14.5	114	14.9
Tract 4.98 (pt.) -----	793	14.6	325	14.2	Tract 18.02 (pt.) -----	19	10.5	6	16.7
Tract 5.98 -----	3 726	11.7	2 420	11.4	Tract 19 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
Tract 6 -----	2 746	13.5	1 331	14.2	Tract 20 (pt.) -----	54	7.4	31	9.7
Tract 7 -----	459	13.7	289	15.9	Tract 21 (pt.) -----	5	-	1	-
Tract 8 -----	1 911	15.3	948	16.2	Tract 22 (pt.) -----	3 423	21.9	1 241	21.7
Tract 9 -----	2 547	15.3	1 118	14.8	Tract 23 (pt.) -----	2 091	32.6	761	33.2
					Tract 24.01 (pt.) -----	3	66.7	2	50.0
					Tract 24.02 (pt.) -----	1 363	12.1	504	11.9
					Tract 25 -----	6 026	11.7	2 206	11.7
					Tract 26.01 (pt.) -----	2 457	14.9	988	15.5
					Tract 26.02 -----	2 218	34.2	816	35.4
					Tract 27 -----	2 402	29.5	934	30.4
					Tract 28 (pt.) -----	4 586	36.0	1 735	35.8
					Tract 29.01 (pt.) -----	2 099	35.5	746	36.3
					Tract 29.02 (pt.) -----	677	17.7	240	17.1
					Tract 29.03 (pt.) -----	333	14.4	159	12.6
					Tract 29.04 (pt.) -----	1 211	11.2	468	11.8
					Tract 30 -----	3 327	40.1	1 336	41.2

# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

### CONTENTS

<b>Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )		
<b>Alaska Native Village (ANV)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )		
<b>Alaska Native Village Statistical Area</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )		
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</b> .....	A-1	
<b>American Indian Reservation</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>American Indian Reservation and Trust Land</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )		
<b>American Samoa</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )		
<b>Area Measurement</b> .....	A-3	
<b>Assessment District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Block</b> .....	A-3	
<b>Block Group (BG)</b> .....	A-4	
<b>Block Numbering Area (BNA)</b> ( <i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )		
<b>Borough</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i> )		
<b>Borough and Census Area (Alaska)</b> ( <i>See County</i> )		
<b>Boundary Changes</b> .....	A-4	
<b>Census Area (Alaska)</b> ( <i>See County</i> )		
<b>Census Block</b> ( <i>See Block</i> )		
<b>Census Code</b> ( <i>See Geographic Code</i> )		
<b>Census County Division (CCD)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Census Designated Place (CDP)</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )		
<b>Census Division</b> ( <i>See Census Region and Census Division</i> )		
<b>Census Geographic Code</b> ( <i>See Geographic Code</i> )		
<b>Census Region and Census Division</b> .....	A-4	
<b>Census Subarea (Alaska)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</b> .....	A-5	
<b>Central City</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )		
<b>Central Place</b> ( <i>See Urbanized Area</i> )		
<b>City</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )		
<b>Congressional District (CD)</b> .....	A-6	
<b>Consolidated City</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )		
<b>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )		
<b>County</b> .....	A-6	
<b>County Subdivision</b> .....	A-6	
<b>Crews of Vessels</b> ( <i>See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )		
<b>Division</b> ( <i>See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Election District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i> )		
<b>Extended City</b> ( <i>See Urban and Rural</i> )		
<b>Farm</b> ( <i>See Urban and Rural</i> )		
<b>Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code</b> ( <i>See Geographic Code</i> )		
<b>Geographic Block Group</b> ( <i>See Block Group</i> )		
<b>Geographic Code</b> .....	A-7	
<b>Geographic Presentation</b> .....	A-7	
<b>Gore</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Grant</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Guam</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )		
<b>Hierarchical Presentation</b> ( <i>See Geographic Presentation</i> )		
<b>Historic Areas of Oklahoma</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area</i> )		
<b>Historical Counts</b> .....	A-8	
<b>Incorporated Place</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )		
<b>Independent City</b> ( <i>See County</i> )		
<b>Internal Point</b> .....	A-8	
<b>Inventory Presentation</b> ( <i>See Geographic Presentation</i> )		
<b>Land Area</b> ( <i>See Area Measurement</i> )		
<b>Latitude</b> ( <i>See Internal Point</i> )		
<b>Longitude</b> ( <i>See Internal Point</i> )		
<b>Magisterial District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Metropolitan Area (MA)</b> .....	A-8	
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )		
<b>Minor Civil Division (MCD)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )		
<b>Outlying Areas of the United States</b> .....	A-9	
<b>Palau</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )		
<b>Parish (Louisiana)</b> ( <i>See County</i> )		
<b>Parish Governing Authority District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Place</b> .....	A-9	
<b>Plantation</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Population or Housing Unit Density</b> .....	A-10	
<b>Precinct</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i> )		
<b>Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSCA)</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )		
<b>Puerto Rico</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )		
<b>Purchase</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Region</b> ( <i>See Census Region and Census Division</i> )		
<b>Rural</b> ( <i>See Urban and Rural</i> )		
<b>Selected States</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see State</i> )		
<b>State</b> .....	A-11	
<b>Supervisors' District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Tabulation Block Group</b> ( <i>See Block Group</i> )		
<b>TIGER</b> .....	A-11	
<b>Town</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i> )		
<b>Township</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Tract</b> ( <i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )		
<b>Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )		
<b>Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )		
<b>Trust Land</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )		
<b>United States</b> .....	A-11	
<b>Unorganized Territory (unorg.)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )		
<b>Urban and Rural</b> .....	A-11	
<b>Urbanized Area (UA)</b> .....	A-12	
<b>Village</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )		
<b>Virgin Islands</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )		
<b>Voting District (VTD)</b> .....	A-12	
<b>Water Area</b> ( <i>See Area Measurement</i> )		
<b>ZIP Code®</b> .....	A-13	

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

## Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

### Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

### Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

### Northeast Region

#### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

#### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

### Midwest Region

#### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

#### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

### South Region

#### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

## **CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)**

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## **COUNTY**

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## **COUNTY SUBDIVISION**

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

## **Census County Division (CCD)**

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

## **Census Subarea (Alaska)**

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

## **Minor Civil Division (MCD)**

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

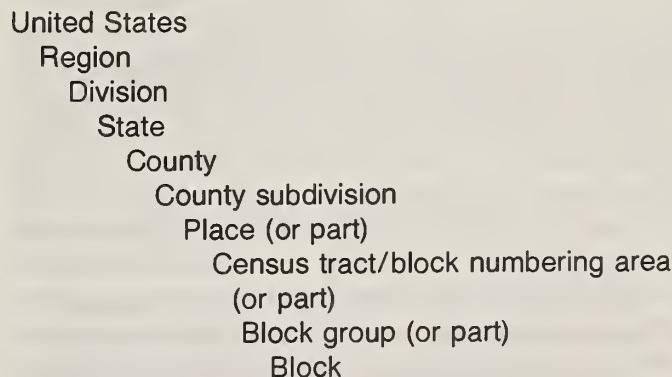
### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

## URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

#### **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

### CONTENTS

<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>	B-2	
Ability to Speak English (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)		
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (See Employment Status)	B-2	
Age	B-2	
American Indian Tribe (See Race)		
Ancestry	B-2	
Carpooling (See Journey to Work)		
Children Ever Born (See Fertility)		
Citizenship	B-4	
Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Status)		
Class of Worker (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)		
Disability (See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status)		
Earnings In 1989 (See Income in 1989)	B-4	
Educational Attainment		
Employment Status	B-5	
Families (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Family Composition (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Family Income In 1989 (See Income in 1989)		
Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Family Type (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Farm Population (See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics)		
Fertility	B-7	
Foreign-Born Persons (See Place of Birth)		
Foster Children (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Group Quarters	B-7	
Hispanic Origin	B-12	
Household (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Household Income In 1989 (See Income in 1989)		
Household Language (See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English)		
Household Size (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Household Type and Relationship	B-13	
Householder (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Income Deficit (See Poverty Status in 1989)		
Income in 1989	B-15	
Income Type In 1989 (See Income in 1989)		
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19	
Institutionalized Persons (See Group Quarters)		
Journey to Work	B-21	
Labor Force Status (See Employment Status)		
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23	
Linguistic Isolation (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)		
Marital Status	B-25	
Married Couples (See Marital Status)		
Means of Transportation to Work (See Journey to Work)		
Migration (See Residence in 1985)		
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26	
Nativity (See Place of Birth)		
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (See Group Quarters)		
Occupation (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)		
Own Children (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Per Capita Income (See Income in 1989)		
Period of Military Service (See Veteran Status)		
Persons in Family (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Persons in Households (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Place of Birth	B-26	
Place of Work (See Journey to Work)		
Poverty Status In 1989	B-27	
Presence of Children (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Private Vehicle Occupancy (See Journey to Work)		
Race	B-28	
Reference Week	B-31	
Related Children (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Residence In 1985	B-32	
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33	
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33	
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34	
Sex	B-34	
Spanish Origin (See Hispanic Origin)		
Stepfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Subfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)		
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (See Journey to Work)		
Travel Time to Work (See Journey to Work)		
Type of School (See School Enrollment and Type of School)		
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked In 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	B-34	
Veteran Status		
Weeks Worked In 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	B-34	
Work Disability Status	B-35	
Work Status In 1989	B-35	
Worker (See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989)		
Workers In Family In 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	B-36	
Year of Entry		
Years of Military Service (See Veteran Status)		
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>	B-36	
Acreage	B-37	
Age of Structure (See Year Structure Built)		
Agricultural Sales	B-38	
Bedrooms	B-38	
Boarded-Up Status	B-38	
Business on Property	B-38	
Condominium Fee	B-39	
Condominium Status	B-39	
Congregate Housing (See Meals Included in Rent)		
Contract Rent	B-39	
Crop Sales (See Agricultural Sales)		
Duration of Vacancy	B-40	
Farm Residence	B-40	
Gross Rent	B-40	
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income In 1989	B-41	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)		
House Heating Fuel	B-41	
Housing Units (See Living Quarters)		
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41	
Kitchen Facilities	B-41	
Living Quarters	B-36	
Meals Included in Rent	B-41	
Mobile Home Costs	B-42	
Months Vacant (See Duration of Vacancy)		
Mortgage Payment	B-42	
Mortgage Status	B-42	
Occupied Housing Units (See Living Quarters)		
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)		
Persons In Unit	B-43	
Persons Per Room	B-43	
Plumbing Facilities	B-43	
Poverty Status of Households In 1989	B-43	
Real Estate Taxes	B-43	
Rental Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)		
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)		
Rooms	B-44	
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44	
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44	
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45	

**CONTENTS—Con.**

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure ( <i>See Units in Structure</i> )	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> )	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship".)

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures".)

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

**Naturalized Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

**High School Graduate or Higher**—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

**Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate**—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week".)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

**Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere**—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

**Juvenile Institutions**—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

**Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children**—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

**Residential Treatment Centers**—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

**Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents**—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

**Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents**—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

**Private Training Schools**—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

**Detention Centers**—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

**Rooming Houses**—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

**Group Homes**—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

**Homes for the Mentally Ill**—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

**Homes for the Mentally Retarded**—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

**Homes for the Physically Handicapped**—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

**Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse**—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

**Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers**—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

**Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter**—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

**Stepson/Stepdaughter**—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

**Own Child**—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

**Grandchild**—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

**Brother/Sister**—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

**Parent**—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

**Other Relatives**—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

**Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child**—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

**Housemate or Roommate**—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

**Unmarried Partner**—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

**Other Nonrelatives**—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

## **Family Type**

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

**Married-Couple Family**—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

### **Other Family:**

**Male Householder, No Wife Present**—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Female Householder, No Husband Present**—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## **Subfamily**

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## **Unmarried-Partner Household**

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## **Unmarried-Couple Household**

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## **Foster Children**

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## **Stepfamily**

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## **INCOME IN 1989**

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work underestimate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

### Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandinavian Polish Russian South Slavic Other Slavic Greek Indic Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	French, Cajun, French Creole Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Cambodian
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

**Spouse Present**—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

**Spouse Absent**—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

**Separated**—Defined above.

**Spouse Absent, Other**—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ( $\$12,674 \times 1.25$ ) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over .....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over .....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons .....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons .....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons .....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponee or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

**Cambodian**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

**Hmong**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

**Laotian**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

**Thai**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

**Other Asian**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

**Hawaiian**—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

**Samoan**—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

**Guamanian**—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

**Other Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

## **Weeks Worked in 1989**

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## **Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989**

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## **YEAR OF ENTRY**

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## **HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

### **LIVING QUARTERS**

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs".)

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

## APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data .....	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data .....	C-9
Errors in the Data .....	C-2
Estimation Procedure .....	C-5
Sample Design .....	C-1

### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10      2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in All Other Housing Units

11      1 person in housing unit  
12-16      2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Group Quarters

17      Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1 | Householder    |
| 2 | Nonhouseholder |

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male 0 to 4 years 5 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 years and over  Female Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.  Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
10-18	
19-36	
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18 1 2 3 4 5
	2 persons in housing unit
	3 persons in housing unit
	4 persons in housing unit
	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

**STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.**

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

**STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY**

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

**STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

**STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT**

Group	Owner	Value	
	White Householder		
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		
1		Less than \$20,000	
2		\$20,000 to \$39,999	
3		\$40,000 to \$59,999	
4		\$60,000 to \$79,999	
5		\$80,000 to \$99,999	
6		\$100,000 to \$149,999	
7		\$150,000 to \$249,999	
8		\$250,000 to \$299,999	
9		\$300,000 or more	
10		Other <sup>1</sup>	
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin		
	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		
21-40	Black Householder		
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder		
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder		
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
81-100	Householder of Other Race		
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder	Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent	
Less than \$100	
\$100 to \$199	
\$200 to \$299	
\$300 to \$399	
\$400 to \$499	
\$500 to \$599	
\$600 to \$749	
\$750 to \$999	
\$1,000 or more	
No cash rent	
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110	

Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

**Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Illinois**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.2	1.2	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.0
Household type.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



**APPENDIX E.**  
**Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and**  
**Questionnaire Pages**

**Your Guide for the**  
**1990**  
**U.S. Census**  
**Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See Example below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
14 1	1 9 4 9	0 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 ● 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 ●	9 ● 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 ● 1 0 1 ●
— 2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	— 2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 ● 4 0	4 ● 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 ● 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 0

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the Indian (Amer.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2.

Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

**Detached** means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. **Attached** means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a **one-family detached house**; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3.

Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4.

Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a.

Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6.

If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a.

Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day .....	30	4 times a year .....	3
By the week .....	4	2 times a year .....	6
Every other week ....	2	Once a year .....	12

- b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8.** The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

- H10.** Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

- H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

- H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

- H16.** A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18.** A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

- H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

### 8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

#### For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

**21a.** Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
 Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
 Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
 Some examples of what to enter:
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b><br>Metal furniture manufacturing<br>Retail grocery store<br>Petroleum refining<br>Cattle ranch | <b>Do not enter –</b><br>Furniture company<br>Grocery store<br>Oil company<br>Ranch |
|--|---|
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b><br>Production clerk<br>Carpenter's helper<br>Auto engine mechanic<br>Registered nurse | <b>Do not enter –</b><br>Clerk<br>Helper<br>Mechanic<br>Nurse |
|---|---|
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
 Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
 For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
 If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
 Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
 Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



## OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started--and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana -**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
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**Page 1**

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a.** List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b.** If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

		PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
<b>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</b>		Last name		Last name	
		First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b>  Fill ONE circle for each person.  If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.  If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<b>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative → <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter  <b>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other roommate <input type="radio"/> nonrelative	
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<b>4. Race</b> Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.  If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
<b>5. Age and year of birth</b>  a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.		a. Age  <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Year of birth  <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	a. Age  <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Year of birth  <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6. Marital status</b>  Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b>  Fill ONE circle for each person.  If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) → <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) → <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →		C  <input type="checkbox"/>		O  <input type="checkbox"/>	



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier</li> </ul>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Solar energy</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>\$ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used</li> </ul>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</li> </ul>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?</li> </ul>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>\$ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used</li> </ul>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</li> </ul>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>\$ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used</li> </ul>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Don't know</li> </ul>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>\$ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge</li> </ul>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 6</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 or more</li> </ul>	<p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p><b>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</li> </ul>	<p>\$ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used</li> </ul>

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$ .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$ .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase }
- No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$ .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$ .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$ .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$ .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

<b>PERSON 1</b>					
Last name _____	First name _____	Middle initial _____			
<b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> (Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)			14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</li> </ul>			b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <input type="checkbox"/> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Before 1950</li> </ul>			15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <input type="checkbox"/> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?</b> Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college</li> </ul>			16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person 17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <input type="checkbox"/> Years		
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</b> Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No school completed</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Nursery school</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Kindergarten</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 9th grade</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 10th grade</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 11th grade</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA</li> <li><input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</li> </ul>			20. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <input type="checkbox"/> Hours 22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <input type="checkbox"/> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <input type="checkbox"/> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <input type="checkbox"/> e. State <input type="checkbox"/> f. ZIP Code <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?</b> (See instruction guide for further information.) <input type="checkbox"/> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)					

<p><b>23a.</b> How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Railroad</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Ferryboat</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Taxicab</li> </ul> <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p> <p><b>b.</b> How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Drove alone</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 6 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 10 or more people</li> </ul>	<p><b>28. Industry or Employer</b></p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Retail trade</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b></p> <p>Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; float: right;">\$ .00</div></li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; float: right;">\$ .00</div></li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; float: right;">\$ .00</div></li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; float: right;">\$ .00</div></li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; float: right;">\$ .00</div></li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; float: right;">\$ .00</div></li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; float: right;">\$ .00</div></li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; float: right;">\$ .00</div></li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b></p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None OR <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px; float: right;">\$ .00</div></p> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>24a.</b> What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>C a.m. C p.m.</p> <p><b>b.</b> How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icier)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	
<p><b>25.</b> Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm</li> <li><input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm</li> </ul>	
<p><b>26a.</b> Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27</li> </ul> <p><b>b.</b> Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</li> </ul>	<p><b>31a.</b> Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32</li> </ul> <p><b>b.</b> How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>Weeks</p>	
<p><b>27.</b> When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1990</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1989</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1988</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987</li> </ul> <p>Go to 28</p>	<p><b>c.</b> During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>Hours</p>	
<p><b>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.</b> Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

• *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

• *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

## **Regional Office Contacts—**

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## **Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office**

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## **Other Sources of Products and Services**

**State Data Centers**—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program**—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse**—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries**—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## **OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES**

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b> <b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhab- itants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhab- itants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>**

		<b>Geographic areas</b>	<b>Description</b>
	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Geographic areas</b>	<b>Description</b>
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



## **APPENDIX G.**

### **Maps**

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





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